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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 27.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th July, 1889.

No. 17.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS ACT, 1889.

[52 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 10.]

An Act for amending and consolidating enactments relating to the administration of Oaths.

[31st MAY, 1889.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Appointment and powers of commissioners for oaths.

1. (1) The Lord Chancellor may from time to time, by commission signed by him, appoint persons being practising solicitors or other fit and proper persons to be commissioners for oaths, and may revoke any such appointment.

(2) A commissioner for oaths may, by virtue of his commission, in England or elsewhere, administer any oath or take any affidavit for the purposes of any court or matter in England, including any of the ecclesiastical courts or jurisdictions, matters ecclesiastical, matters relating to applications for notarial faculties, and matters relating to the registration of any instrument, whether under an Act of Parliament or otherwise, and take any bail or recognizance in or for the purpose of any civil proceeding in the Supreme Court, including all proceedings on the revenue side of the Queen's Bench Division:

(3) Provided that a commissioner for oaths shall not exercise any of the powers given by this section in any proceeding in which he is solicitor to any of the parties to the proceeding, or clerk to any such solicitor, or in which he is interested.

Powers of certain officers of court, &c., to administer oaths.

2. Every person who, being an officer of or performing duties in relation to any court, is for the time being so authorised by a judge of the court, or by or in pursuance of any rules or orders regulating the procedure

of the court, and every person directed to take an examination in any cause or matter in the Supreme Court, shall have authority to administer any oath or take any affidavit required for any purpose connected with his duties.

Taking of oaths out of England.

3. (1) Any oath or affidavit required for the purpose of any court or matter in England, or for the purpose of the registration of any instrument in any part of the United Kingdom, may be taken or made in any place out of England before any person having authority to administer an oath in that place.

(2) In the case of a person having such authority otherwise than by the law of a foreign country, judicial and official notice shall be taken of his seal or signature affixed, impressed, or subscribed to or on any such oath or affidavit.

Appointment of persons to administer oaths for prize proceedings.

4. The Lord Chancellor may, whenever it appears to him necessary to do so, authorize any person to administer oaths and take affidavits for any purpose relating to prize proceedings in the Supreme Court, whilst that person is on the high seas or out of Her Majesty's dominions, and it shall not be necessary to affix any stamp to the document by which he is so authorised.

Jurat to state where and when oath is taken.

5. Every commissioner before whom any oath or affidavit is taken or made under this Act shall state truly in the jurat or attestation at what place and on what date the oath or affidavit is taken or made.

Powers as to oaths and notarial acts abroad.

6. (1) Every British ambassador, envoy, minister, chargé d'affaires, and secretary of embassy or legation exercising his functions in any foreign country, and every British consul-general, consul, vice-consul, acting consul, pro-consul, and consular agent exercising his functions in any foreign place, may, in that country or place, administer any oath and take any affidavit, and also do any notarial act which any notary public can do within the United Kingdom; and every oath, affidavit, and notarial act administered, sworn, or done by or before any such person shall be as effectual as if duly administered, sworn, or done by or before any lawful authority in any part of the United Kingdom.

(2) Any document purporting to have affixed, impressed, or subscribed thereon or thereto the seal and signature of any person authorised by this section to administer an oath in testimony of any oath, affidavit, or act being administered, taken, or done by or before him, shall be admitted in evidence without proof of the seal or signature being the seal or signature of that person, or of the official character of that person.

Perjury.

7. Whoever wilfully and corruptly swears falsely in any oath or affidavit taken or made in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of perjury in every case where if he had so sworn in a judicial proceeding before a court of competent jurisdiction he would be guilty of perjury.

Forgery.

8. Whoever forges, counterfeits, or fraudulently alters the seal or signature of any person authorised by or under this Act to administer an oath, or tenders in evidence, or otherwise uses, any affidavit having any seal or signature so forged or counterfeited or fraudulently altered, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or fraudulently altered, shall be guilty of felony, and liable on conviction to penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than five years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years.

Trial of offences.

9 Any offence under this Act, whether committed within or without Her Majesty's dominions, may be inquired of, dealt with, tried, and punished in any county or place in the United Kingdom in which the person charged with the offence was apprehended or is in custody, and for all purposes incidental to or consequential on the trial or punishment the offence shall be deemed to have been committed in that county or place.

Impounding of documents.

10. Where any offence under this Act is alleged to have been committed with respect to any affidavit, a judge of any court before which the affidavit is produced may order the affidavit to be impounded and kept in such custody and for such time and on such conditions as he thinks fit.

Definitions.

11. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"oath" includes affirmation and declaration:

"affidavit" includes affirmation, statutory or other declaration, acknowledgment, examination, and attestation or protestation of honour:

"swear" includes affirm, declare, and protest:

"Supreme Court" means the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Repeal.

12. The enactments specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in that schedule:

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

(a) anything done or suffered under any enactment repealed by this Act; nor

(b) any appointment made under or authority given by or in pursuance of any enactment so repealed; nor

(c) any punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before the commencement of this Act against any enactment so repealed; nor

(d) any legal proceeding for enforcing any such punishment;

and any such legal proceeding may be instituted or continued and any such punishment may be imposed as if this Act had not been passed.

Commissions issued before commencement of Act.

13. A commissioner authorised before the commencement of this Act to administer oaths in the Supreme Court shall be deemed to be a commissioner for oaths within the meaning of this Act.

Commencement.

14. This Act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Short title.

15. This Act may be cited as the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889.

SCHEDULE.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act is inclusive of the words, sections, or other parts, first and last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning, or as forming the end respectively, of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
16 & 17 Chas. 2, c. 9.	An Act to empower the Chancellor of the duchy to grant commissions for taking affidavits within the duchy liberty.	The whole Act.
17 Geo. 2, c. 7	An Act for taking and swearing affidavits to be made use of in any of the courts of the county palatine of Lancaster.	The whole Act.
4 Geo. 3, c. 21	An Act for taking and swearing affidavits to be made use of in any of the courts of the county palatine of Durham.	The whole Act.
6 Geo. 4, c. 87	An Act to regulate the payment of salaries and allowances to British consuls at foreign ports, and the disbursements at such ports for certain public purposes.	Section twenty.
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 42.	An Act for the further amendment of the law and the better advancement of justice.	Section forty-two
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 42.	An Act to facilitate the taking of affidavits and affirmations in the court of the Vice Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Vict, c. 58	An Act to make further provision for the administration of justice and for improving the practice and proceedings in the courts of the Stannaries of Cornwall.	Section six from "and that any commissioner."
5 & 6 Vict., c. 103.	An Act for abolishing certain offices of the High Court of Chancery in England.	Sections seven and eight.
6 & 7 Vict., c. 82.	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act for extending," and ends with the words "examination of witnesses."	Sections one to four.
11 & 12 Vict., c. 10.	An Act for empowering certain officers of the High Court of Chancery to administer oaths and take declarations and affirmations.	The whole Act.
15 & 16 Vict., c. 76.	The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852.	Section twenty-three.
15 & 16 Vict., c. 86.	An Act to amend the practice and course of proceeding in the High Court of Chancery.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 70.	The Lunacy Regulation Act, 1853.	Section fifty-seven.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 78.	An Act relating to the appointment of persons to administer oaths in Chancery, and to affidavits made for purposes connected with registration.	The whole Act.
17 & 18 Vict., c. 78	The Admiralty Court Act, 1854.	Section six from "and any examiner" to the end of the section. Sections seven to eleven
18 & 19 Vict., c. 42.	An Act to enable British diplomatic and consular agents abroad to administer oaths and do notarial acts.	The whole Act.
18 & 19 Vict., c. 134	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to make further provision," and ends with the words "leasing and sale thereof"	Section fifteen.
20 & 21 Vict, c. 77	An Act to amend the law relating to probates and letters of administration in England.	Section twenty-seven to "Provided that" and from "and any person who" to end of section.
21 & 22 Vict, c. 95.	An Act to amend the Act of the twentieth and twenty first Victoria, chapter seventy-seven.	Sections thirty to thirty-four.
21 & 22 Vict., c. 108.	An Act to amend the Act of the twentieth and twenty-first Victoria, chapter eighty-five.	Sections twenty to twenty-three.
22 Vict., c. 16	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to enable," and ends with the words "of the Exchequer."	The whole Act except section five.
28 & 29 Vict., c. 104.	The Crown Suits, &c., Act, 1865.	Sections eighteen, nineteen, forty-three, and forty-four.
32 & 33 Vict., c. 38.	The Bails Act, 1869	The whole Act.
40 & 41 Vict., c. 25.	The Solicitors Act, 1877	Section eighteen.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 29th June, 1889.

No. 1190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to Rules

12 and 17 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of Explosives, published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June, 1887:

but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of rupees 10

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 3rd July, 1889.

No. 364.—The services of Mr D Fitzpatrick, C S I, Chief Commissioner of Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr J Westland, C S I

No 365.—Mr. J Westland, C S I, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of the appointment from Mr D Fitzpatrick, C.S.I.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 370.—Sir F R Hogg, K C I E., C S I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 13th May, 1889.

MEDICAL.

The 4th July, 1889

No. 411.—The services of Surgeon R. J. Macnamara, M D., I M S, Medical Officer, Wing 6th Bengal Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No 413.—The services of Surgeon A Silcock, M.B., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No 415.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma:

Surgeon H M Morris, I M S., officiating Medical Officer, 21st Bengal Infantry.

Surgeon A R P Russell, I M S.

No. 417.—Deputy Surgeon-General W. R Rice, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th August, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 421.—The services of Surgeon J. Morwood, M D., I M.S, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 423.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:

Surgeon C Mactaggart, M B., I M S.
Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, M.D., I M S.

JAILS.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 451.—The services of Surgeon T. R. Macdonald, M.B., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

POLICE.

The 5th July, 1889

No. 441.—The services of Lieutenant E. R. Hartigan, Bombay Staff Corps, which were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment with the Military Police in Upper Burma by Home Department Notification No. 43, dated the 31st January, 1889, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1889.

No. 1330-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No. 45 *of* 1888.—Fleetwood Williams, C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, North-Western Provinces, resident of Nynee Tal, Kumaon Division, North-Western Provinces, India, for an improved windmill to be used as a motive power for any kind of machinery, to be called, "The Indian Wind Engine."

No. 11 *of* 1888.—The Cassel Gold Extracting Company, Limited, of 157, West George Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in obtaining gold and silver from ores and other compounds.

No. 1331-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 81 *of* 1888.—Makhu Lal, and Sohun Lal, Merchants of Cawnpore, in the North-Western Provinces, for a machine cultivator.

No. 104 *of* 1889.—Charles Henri Theodore Havemann of Paris, in the Republic of France, Merchant, and Albert Berwick Cunningham of London, England, Gentleman, for improvements relating to the extraction of gold, silver and lead from substances containing the same and to apparatus therefor.

No. 105 *of* 1889.—Bogdan Hoff, of the City of Jaroslan, Galicia, Austria, Professor, for improvements of apparatus for rectification.

No. 121 *of* 1889.—La Société des Générateurs à Vaporisation Instantanée (Système Serpollet), a Company incorporated according to the laws of France, of Paris, France, Engineers, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam.

FORESTS.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 666-*F.*—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department No. 382-F., dated 3rd May, 1889, *for* "with effect from 29th April, 1889, and until further orders," *read* "with effect from 11th May, 1889, and until further orders."

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1889.

No. 1176-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Augustus Wirz as Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary at Aden, during the absence of Mr. V. Escher.

No. 1183-*G.*—M. Vishwanathum Moodliar, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, with effect from the 26th November, 1888, *vice* Pandit Suraj Narayan, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, absorbed.

No. 1185-*G.*—The following substantive promotions and appointment are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 19th April, 1889, consequent on the retirement of Colonel J. Fitzgerald, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class:

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. deP. Rennick, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Dastur Edalji Bymonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. Stanley Murray, Extra Assistant Resident in charge of the Residency Civil Offices in Hyderabad, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

No. 1187-*G.*—The following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the dates specified:

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class,—23rd May, 1889.

Mr. R. Obbard, Special Assistant Commissioner, Akola, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Consequent on Mr. Obbard's making over charge of the duties of Special Assistant Commissioner, Akola, the following temporary appointments are made, with effect from the 21st May, 1889:

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Special Assistant Commissioner, Akola.

Dastur Edalji Bymonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

The 1st July, 1889.

No. 1189-*G.*—In consequence of the introduction of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889, the following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from this date, unless otherwise stated:

Colonel R. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class (on furlough), to be Civil and Sessions Judge.

Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., Special Assistant Commissioner, and officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge, during the absence on furlough of Colonel R. Bullock, or until further orders.

Captain R. V. Garrett, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. J. O'Grady, Inspector of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 2607-*I.*—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1385-I., dated the 29th March, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie to be Judicial Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from this date.

No. 2614-*I*.—The Governor-General in Council has received with satisfaction the information that the Nawab of Loharu, in the Punjab, has abolished all transit dues in his State.

The 3rd July, 1889.

No 1202-*G*.—Captain A F. DeLaessoe, C.M G., C.I.E., officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1205-*G*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J. Young as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. J E Orr.

No 1208-*G*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr John MacLiesh as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr W G Reddie.

The 4th July, 1889

No. 1213-*G*.—Lieutenant L S Newmarch, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 25th July, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1219-*G*.—Lieutenant M A Tighe, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Assistant to the Resident, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad, has passed in the subjects prescribed under clause A, rule II., of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

No. 1272-*E*—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Statute 28 and 29 Victoria, Chapter 17, section 4, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the tract of land herein below described, which is at present subject to the Government of Bombay, and forms a portion of the Kashmor Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier District in the Province of Sind, shall henceforward be subject to the Punjab Government.

The said tract is triangular in shape, the western and eastern boundaries meeting at a point due north, which is the apex of the triangle. Its boundaries on the three sides of the triangle are as follows, *viz* :

Eastern side.—The right (west) bank of the Sori river from Kabrodani, where the Kalat boundary crosses it to a pillar standing on the same bank which is known as the Sirian boundary pillar, and is about one mile (bearing S. 41 W.) from the Siria wells. Thence through a series of pillars numbered from 2 to 9, the last of which is on the present high bank of the Indus Thence along the river frontage to the head of the disused canal known as the Adiowah; this frontage to carry with it the right to alluvial accretions formed opposite to it, but such accretions to be limited to the south by a line drawn from the head of the Adiowah to the trijunctional pillar, known as the Trigati, which marks the meeting of the boundaries of Sind, the Punjab, and the Bahawalpur State on the left bank of the Indus.

Western side.—A straight line from the Leni tower to Kabrodani.

Base—A line running from the point where the Adiowah now strikes the Indus along the northern bank of the former to within 1,000 feet of the toe of the Kashmor Bund. Thence parallel to the Kashmor Bund to a point 1,000 feet beyond the northern end of the Bund. Thence a straight line to the Kiwali fort. Thence along an irregular line marked on the ground by a trench and bank to a masonry pillar about one mile south-east of the tail of the Sardaruwah.

Thence to a pillar at the tail of that canal and thence by a line drawn at right angles to a direct line between the Kashmor boundary pillar (Jacob's pillar) and the Leni tower, and thence from a pillar erected at the point of their intersection to the Leni tower.

No. 2661-*I*.—Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, is appointed to be an Additional Political Assistant of the 1st Class and Superintendent of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas in Central India and Rajputana, with effect from the 1st July, 1889. Lieutenant Pinhey will continue to be Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, in addition to his other duties, from the same date

No. 2665-*I*—Under section 433, sub-section (*4*), of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and any of its Secretaries, to exercise, with respect to the Raja of Kapurthala's estates and property in Oudh, the functions assigned by sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), and (*3*) of the said section to the Governor-General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively.

The 5th July, 1889.

No 1228-*G*—The services of Mr. A. P. Howell, Resident of the First Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, sub *pro tempore*, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge.

No. 1231-*G*.—Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, is appointed to be a Resident of the First Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. A. P. Howell.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 3280.

Simla, the 29th June, 1889.

The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow two hundred lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published :

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow two hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of ₹2,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 30th July next. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed, "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.[1]

(*a*) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras, on a Bank in Bombay or Madras respectively in respect of tenders received by him, or by[2] Government promissory notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender.

(*b*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*c*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

[1] Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 29th July and up to 11-30 or 11 o'clock local time respectively (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 30th July ; provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at his office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(*b*) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at his office or at the local Presidency Bank ;

(*c*) each tender is for not less than ₹10,000 ;

(*d*) that the deposit is either a promissory note, or a Treasury Receipt from the Head Office of the local Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay, respectively ;

(*e*) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay ;

and he will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

[2] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.*

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8 Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Tuesday, the 30th July next, and those received under the terms of the footnote under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time), on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 10.

9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than R500.

10. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General[1] as soon as possible after the 30th July; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than R3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (*b*)) will be made payable upon the 10th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 13th August:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 10th September:

Instalment III—The balance payable upon the 28th September:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of R500.

12. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

13. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

[1] For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant-General will issue the allotment certificates.

14. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than R500), bearing interest from 31st December 1889, and he will also receive interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1889.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1889 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1889.

FORM A. OF PROMISSORY NOTE—(see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 4 per cent.*

No. *of 1854-55.*

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only to the said ,
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette,* and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only from the
at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said , his Executors or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B. OF TENDER—(see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 29th June 1889, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*† (*or at the*† *Branch of the Bank of*† ; *or into the Public Treasury at*† *as the case may be*)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 13th August 1889.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 10th September 1889

The balance on or before 28th September 1889.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than R3,000, then the whole amount on or before 10th September 1889.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D. at*‡

‡ Here insert *C. D.'s* address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE (1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus, "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes, or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-Acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General, or Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General, and in a few cases the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts :—₹500, ₹1,000, ₹2,000, ₹5,000, ₹10,000, ₹20,000, ₹50,000, ₹1,00,000, making up the full value accepted ; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them ; they will be, substantially, of the following form :

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3280, dated 29th June 1889 (Gazette of India Extraordinary, *dated 29th June 1889*), *the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up ₹2,000 of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55 at the rate above mentioned, on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for ₹2,000, bearing interest from*

CALCUTTA, E. GAY,

The 29th June, 1889. *Comptroller and Auditor General.*

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th June, 1889.

No. 3243.—Mr. W. J. Ham, Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India, and Deputy Postmaster-General of the 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 17th July, 1889.

Mr. E. A. Roussac, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade, and Babu Saroda Pershad Roy, Superintendent in the Director-General's Office, to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd Grade, and to act as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India during the absence of Mr. Ham on privilege leave.

The 2nd July, 1889.

No. 3349.—The services of Mr. J. Westland, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 3441.—Mr. R. Logan, Accountant-General, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days from the 10th July, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Auditor-General, is appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Logan.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th July, 1889.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

LUSHAI.

No. 592.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the subjoined correspondence relating to the operations recently carried out by the Lushai Expeditionary Force, under the command of Colonel V. W. Tregear, 9th Bengal Infantry :

From MAJOR-GENERAL E H H COLLEN, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 166-L, dated Simla, the 1st July, 1889).

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 2631-A, dated the 19th ultimo, with Colonel Tregear's report of the operations of the Lushai Expeditionary Force, I am to say that the Government of India concur in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, that the objects of the expedition have been accomplished; and I am to request that, under His Excellency's orders, an expression of the acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council may be conveyed to Colonel Tregear and the officers and men under his command, for the excellent manner in which the operations have been carried out.

2. Colonel Tregear's report will be published in an early Gazette.

From MAJOR-GENERAL W K ELLES, C B, Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2631-A, dated Simla, the 19th June, 1889).

In continuation of this office letter No 1039-A, dated the 10th April, 1889, forwarding Colonel Tregear's report on the punitive expedition conducted by him to Howsata's village, I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a further report from Colonel Tregear of the operations in detail of the Expeditionary Force under his command up to the date of its return to India.

2. The objects of the expedition were—

(i) To construct a road from Demagiri in the direction of the Shendu country.

(ii) To punish Howsata and Jahoota for the murder of the late Lieutenant Stewart.

(iii) To establish an advanced post to be garrisoned during the rains.

3. From the present report, together with that submitted on the 10th April last, it will be seen that these objects have been fully effected.

Dense bamboo jungle, and the hilly nature of the country passed through, offered considerable difficulties; but nevertheless a road of easy gradient, practicable for laden elephants, has been constructed, and of a width and description which, it is hoped, will ensure its resisting, in a great measure, the action of the rains. Howsata's village has been destroyed, and Lieutenant Stewart's gun recovered from the Chief's grave.

Finally, an advanced post has been established at Lungleh, 41 miles from Demagiri, and garrisoned by the Frontier Police.

4. This season's operations, which commenced on the 11th January, were brought to a close on the 5th May, when the last of the troops sailed from Chittagong for Calcutta.

5. In the absence of opposition, the expedition must, in a great measure, be regarded more in the nature of a pioneering one, although the punitive measures undertaken were fully effected in the destruction of the villages of Howsata and Jahoota, and will, it is hoped, serve as a deterrent against the commission of further raids by the offending tribes in future.

6. Colonel Tregear is to be congratulated on the satisfactory manner in which he has carried out the work which devolved upon him as commander of the force; and the Commander-in-Chief would also bring to the notice of the Government of India the

conduct of officers, regimental, staff, and departmental, all of whom, without exception, appear to have done good work.

The behaviour of the troops was excellent, and the difficult and trying marches which fell to them were accomplished with commendable cheerfulness.

7. His Excellency would specially desire to acknowledge the work done by Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong and Political Officer of the Force, whose services throughout the expedition, and particularly the co-operation he lent the Commissariat and Transport Departments, in expediting the transport of troops and provisions, and supply of road laborers, were of the greatest value.

From COLONEL V W. TREGEAR, Commanding the Lushai Expeditionary Force, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 491, dated Calcutta, the 13th May, 1889).

The work of the Lushai Expeditionary Force under my command having been completed as far as was practicable and the force broken up, I have the honor to make the following report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and which, for the sake of easy reference, I will classify under different heads.

Composition of Force.

2. The following troops, in accordance with G. G. O. No 1045, dated 28th December, 1888, formed the force:

2 guns, No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.
200 men, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
250 men, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Bengal Light Infantry.
250 men, 9th Bengal Infantry
400 men, 2-2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gúrkha Regiment

Concentration of Force

3. The above force, with the exception of the detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry, which had been sent up early in November last to strengthen the Frontier Police, arrived at Demagiri, the base of operations, as follows:

Detachment, 2nd Bengal Infantry, on 11th and 12th January, 1889
Two guns, Bombay Mountain Battery, on 22nd January, 1889.
Detachment, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), on 28th January, 1889.
2-2nd Gúrkha Regiment, on 4th and 15th February, 1889.

Objects of expedition.

4. The three objects of the expedition defined in Government letter No. 65-L, dated Fort William, 6th February 1889, were as under:

(1) To construct a road in the direction of the Shendu country
(2) To punish Howsata and Jahoota for the murder of the late Lieutenant Stewart.
(3) To establish an advanced post to be garrisoned during the summer.

The above orders were, however, altered by telegram No. 1146-A, dated Staff Office, Fort William, 27th February, 1889, received on the 3rd March, 1889, in which it was directed that the post was to be first established and provisioned for seven months, and no punitive expedition undertaken unless absolutely necessary. These orders were again modified by telegram on the 12th March, 1889, and a punitive expedition against Howsata sanctioned. I accordingly moved with a force of one gun and 300 rifles into the Shendu country on the 15th March, and returned on the 25th of that month, after having destroyed Howsata's village. The operations carried out during the above ten days have been fully reported in my letter No. 280, dated Fort Lungleh, 25th March, 1889.

Road construction

5. Before the troops began to arrive, Mr. C. A. Mills, Executive Engineer, had been detailed by the Government of Bengal to commence the trace of the road, and entered immediately on his duties. A sufficient length of trace had been done to enable the troops to start the construction of the road on their arrival, and to be kept well ahead as the work progressed. Besides the troops, upwards of 2,500 Chakma and Bengali coolies were also employed by the civil authorities, the former doing all the jungle cutting, and the latter the earthwork. The construction of the road was started on the 12th January, 1889, and 43 miles (that being the distance from Demagiri to Fort Lungleh) completed on the 11th March, 1889. The work in parts was very heavy, large cuttings having to be made on the hillside. Temporary bridges were erected over the different

nullahs and streams for the use of foot passengers. The Chakma coolies, besides cutting the jungle, were employed in building temporary huts for the use of the troops at the different halting places; but this work the sepoys very soon learnt to do for themselves. The road is, as a rule, of easy gradient, four to six feet wide, solid under foot, and practicable for laden elephants, and I do not think the heavy rains during the next five months will cause much damage to it.

Establishment of the advanced post.

6. The season being far advanced, and the period for which the Chakma coolies had been engaged having expired, and it being difficult to feed the Bengali coolies (for whose provisions no transport was forthcoming) so far from the base of operations, it became very necessary for me to fix the position of the post. This I did on the 7th March, 1889. The spot selected is on the ridge which connects Lungleh with the site of Saipuya's old village, and at a point which commands both the road to the abovenamed chief's present village, and that leading over Moisum and Bolpui to the Shendu country; height 3,500 feet above sea level, and with a plentiful supply of good water close at hand. The stockade which has been erected is 167 yards in length, with an average width of 40 yards. It contains the following buildings:

1 barrack to accommodate four officers.
1 barrack for officers' servants.
1 hospital with hospital assistants' quarters at one end.
4 sepoys' barracks, 50 men each, and Native officers' quarters at each end
2 godowns for rations.
1 magazine.
1 telegraph office.

All jungle has been cleared to a distance of a hundred yards from the stockade, the walls of which consist of rough timber 13 feet long, buried 4 feet in the ground with a ditch outside at the two ends of the stockade 8 feet deep. On the inner side a bank of earth has been thrown up against the walls to enable the defenders to fire over it. To protect the water-supply, a block-house has been erected, and is itself commanded by the stockade. The Frontier Police took over and occupied the post on the 15th April, 1889. A report from Major Leach, R.E., showing all details regarding the stockade, will be forwarded hereafter.

Stocking the post with provisions.

7. Eight months' provisions for a garrison of four European officers, 200 Frontier Police, and 20 followers was safely stored within the stockade by the Commissariat Department, and all work in connection therewith completed on the 15th April, 1889.

Transport.

8. The first batch of transport coolies, who were sent up from Lucknow and Bareilly, were of poor physique, and I do not think very much care could have been taken in selecting them. Those sent afterwards from the Punjab and North-West Provinces were a superior body of men, and did good work. They had evidently been selected with care, and were, with a few exceptions, robust and quite equal to the duties they were called upon to perform, especially the Punjabi Mahomedans. I must, however, say that coolie labour for transport purposes *on a made road* is in my opinion quite thrown away, for the simple reason that a coolie carries so little and eats so much. Elephants and mules judiciously distributed along the line of road, according to the nature of the country and the water-supply, would be far preferable in this country. The elephants used during this expedition arrived in a very poor condition, but with regular work, which was purposely made easy at first with but five and six maund loads, and suitable fodder, which is very plentiful in these jungles, they soon picked up, and eventually got into good condition, and worked splendidly. Great care, however, is necessary in working these animals, for, if harassed, they seem to lose heart, and are very soon rendered unfit for work. If the work of this expedition is continued next winter, I would strongly recommend that elephants and mules be employed for pushing up stores and provisions from Demagiri to the advanced base at Fort Lungleh (or any other point on the road which may be hereafter decided upon), and coolies beyond that as the new road progressed. There is no doubt that with a little care transport coolies of a good stamp can be got in any numbers, and when carefully selected, prove most useful on a newly cut road, and when required to accompany troops along a narrow Kuki path through dense bamboo and tree jungle.

Commissariat

9. The arrangements of the Commissariat Department, which are at all times most difficult, were carried out in an admirable manner, and when it is remembered that no provisions of any kind whatever are to be bought in the country where the force was employed, and everything had to be procured from Calcutta, I think great credit is due to the Department. I would, however, bring one matter to notice, and that is that tinned meat should never be issued in larger quantities than a two-pound tin. The majority of the tinned beef and mutton supplied was in six-pound tins ; and as officers were constantly detached singly, the result was that, as the weather became hot, a tin once opened could not after two days be touched, and the officer was thus left without meat for the remaining four days. Fresh meat was only issued at the close of the expedition, and the sheep arrived in very poor condition. This is a matter which should be arranged for early in the season, should another expedition be sent next winter.

Survey Department.

10. A small amount of work has been done by the survey party which was sent to accompany the expedition. The late Lieutenat Pollen was unable to visit Vandula's village owing to sickness, but the native surveyor, Ikbal-ud-din, succeeded in putting in a fair piece of hitherto unknown country in that direction. Mr. James, who took charge of the survey work on the late Lieutenant Pollen's departure on sick leave, was prevented by ill-health from joining the expedition to Howsata.

Political

11. It is difficult at present to say how far our political relations with the surrounding tribes will be affected. There is no doubt the Lushais will now understand that the British Government is determined to bring their country under subjection, and that raiding must cease henceforth. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the avowed friendship of the Southern Howlongs has been put to the test, and proved reliable, at least for the present. The punishment meted out to Howsata will have a good moral effect on the Shendus and all other tribes for some time to come, and prove to these savages how easy it is for the Government to punish them whenever they commit raids upon the peaceful inhabitants living under British rule. On the 3rd April, 1889, I, in company with Mr. Lyall, held a durbar at Fort Lungleh, when the following Southern Howlong chiefs attended, thereby acknowledging their submission to the British Government:

(1) Saipuya. }
(2) Lallthanbunga } Brothers.
(3) Lallunga. }
(4) Sangliena, son of Vandula, eldest brother of Saipuya.
(5) Lal Ruma.

Mr. Lyall made an address to the Chiefs, which was translated to them by Mr. Murray, and evidently well understood by them. The Malam Pui chiefs had been expected, but they did not come in at the last moment, giving as their reason the unfriendly terms they were on with the Howlongs. They have promised to come in later on to see Mr. Murray, and their example will, I feel sure, be soon followed by some of the Shendu chiefs.

Telegraph.

12. A permanent wire has been laid between Chittagong and Demagiri, with a station at Rangamati ; and a light cable between Demagiri and the advanced post at Lungleh is now under construction, and will be completed very shortly. I consider this last portion will be most useful not only during this hot weather and rains, but hereafter should a second expedition be sent next cold weather.

Postal.

13. All postal arrangements beyond the frontier, *i.e.*, Demagiri, were carried out by the force itself. The letter bag was made up by a specially appointed officer at each end of the base, and forwarded daily by hand of sepoys who were engaged in patrolling the road along the line of communication, each party making over the bag to that of the next post when they met half way. This arrangement existed until the Officer Commanding the detachment of the Bombay Mountain Battery undertook to run the dâk by mules ; but on the advance taking place to Howsata, this could no longer be done, and the old and slower system had to be reverted to.

Signalling

14. The weather having been very favorable during most of the time the expedition lasted, a very heavy amount of work was done by the signalling party, and reflects the greatest

credit on it. While the telegraph line was being laid between Rangamati and Demagiri, the signalling between those two places proved most invaluable. As the telegraph line advanced, the signalling party was pushed higher up into the hills, and communication was thus maintained with Demagiri to the close of the operations. During the punitive expedition to Howsata, signalling was carried on with Demagiri with the help of a party posted at the top of Moisum, and I was able to flash the news of that village being shelled and burnt from a point a short distance from the village itself. A report from Captain Browne, Superintendent of Signalling, is attached.*

Field hospital.

15. The different sections of the field hospital, both for troops and followers, were moved up to the front, and certain portions established at the different encamping grounds selected for the purpose. The doolie-bearers appeared to me of a good stamp, and equal to the duties they were called upon to perform. The tents, supply of medicines, &c., were all that were necessary, but I would beg to point out that such articles as "condensed milk," "essence of beef and mutton," and "Liebeg's extract of meat" should invariably be sent for the use of British officers serving with Native troops. Until a supply was telegraphed for, all sick officers had to be supplied from private stores brought up by officers for their own use in case of sickness. Some of these stores were, as the force got further away from its base, very difficult to replace.

Reconnaissance.

16. A report, with sketch, by Captain Shakespear, Intelligence Officer to the Force, setting forth the recconnaissances made during the expedition, is attached.*

Breaking up of the force.

17. The orders for the force to return to Calcutta were received on the 3rd April, 1889; and as I had already marched the Bombay Mountain Battery and the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry to Demagiri, their services being no longer required at the front, they were the first to move. The guards along the line of communication had been taken by the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry up to the date of their departure, when they were relieved by the 2-2nd Gúrkha Regiment. This regiment was the last to leave Fort Lungleh, and as it moved down picked up its men at the different posts, thus arriving at Demagiri intact and ready to proceed down the river.

All troops and heavy stores were sent down by boat from Demagiri to Rangamati, from whence they were conveyed by steamer and flats to Chittagong. From Chittagong the passenger service of the British India Company was availed of for the voyage by sea to Calcutta. The troops returned to Calcutta in the folllowing order, and were despatched from thence to their respective stations under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District:

2nd Bengal Light Infantry	Sailed 14th April, 1889.
No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery	Sailed 16th April, 1889.
4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers)	Sailed 21st April, 1889.
2-2nd Gúrkha Regiment	Sailed 5th May, 1889.

The transport coolies were marched down from Demagiri to Rangamati in corps as far as was practicable, and from thence sent down to Chittagong by steamer and flats. On arrival at Chittagong, they were settled up with by the Commissariat Department, provided with railway warrants to their respective homes, and shipped off as opportunity offered. The last batch reached Calcutta on the 8th May, 1889.

Orders having been received from Army Head-Quarters for the detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry to be stationed at Rangamati, it was on relief by the Frontier Police moved down to that station by boats.

Health of the troops and followers

18. The health of the force during the four months the expedition lasted was, I consider, marvellously good. There is no doubt, however, that the climate was beginning to tell on both officers and men towards the close of the operations, and that the health of the transport coolies, who were very hard worked, being incessantly employed in bringing up provisions, was seriously deteriorating, and that a very large number of them

* Not published.

were what might be termed "played out." The following table will help to shew pretty accurately the amount of sickness in the force for the four months the operations lasted:

Detail.	Number serving with the Force.	Daily Average Number of Sick.	Number sent on Sick Leave or Invalided.	Number of Deaths.
British officers	45	·16	1	2
British warrant and non-commissioned officers.	12	...	..	1*
Native troops	1,225	35·26	6	4
Transport coolies	2,300	76·22	167	21
Public followers	386	3·00	1	1

The force was, I deeply regret to say, unfortunate enough to lose the two undermentioned officers, both of whom died of remittent (or malarial) fever:

Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, R.E., belonging to the Government Survey of India, died at Chittagong on the 26th March, while proceeding to Darjeeling on sick leave.

Lieutenant A. T. Ward, Royal Irish Regiment, doing duty with the Transport Coolie Corps, died at Demagiri on the 2nd April, after only ten days' illness.

In the death of these very promising young officers the service has lost two hard working, energetic, and zealous soldiers, both of whom had made themselves great favourites with the force.

Officers

19. In conclusion, I beg to bring the names of the following officers, civil and military, to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and to acknowledge most gratefully the cordial assistance I have at all times received from all ranks, British and Native, and to bear testimony to the hard work gone through by all, and to the cheerful and willing spirit which has pervaded the whole force. The discipline of the troops has been excellent throughout, not a single case of misconduct having been brought to my notice:

I.—Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong and Civil Political Officer with the Force, was of the greatest assistance to me. His local knowledge was of the utmost value, and his arrangements to help the Commissariat and Transport Departments in pushing up the troops and provisions from Chittagong when the expedition first started, and for the supply of road coolies, were excellent.

II.—The services of Mr. C. S. Murray, Superintendent, Frontier Police, I have already acknowledged and brought to His Excellency's notice in my letter No. 280, dated Lungleh, 25th March, 1889.

III.—Mr. C. A. Mills, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, upon whom devolved the duty of laying out the route to be followed from Demagiri to Lungleh, and considering the very difficult nature of the country through which the trace had to be cut, deserves great credit for the excellent manner in which he performed the work.

IV.—Mr. E. Good, Port Officer, performed the duties of Transport Officer to Chittagong in a very creditable manner, and is, I consider, a very energetic and hard working officer, and highly deserving of some remuneration for all the extra work he has performed in connection with this expedition.

V.—Captain F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers, my Staff Officer, has proved himself a most reliable, energetic, and hard working officer, and was of the greatest assistance to me. He possesses a thorough knowledge of his duties, and showed great tact in carrying out his work.

* Sergeant Roche died at Chittagong, and was attended by the Civil Surgeon. He did not come under field hospital arrangements.

VI.—Captain J. Shakespear, Leinster Regiment, Intelligence Officer, has performed his duties, with zeal, and has worked hard to obtain all necessary information connected with his department. I consider him a very energetic and useful officer.

VII.—On Major H. P. Leach, R.E., Field Engineer to the Force, devolved the duty of, in the first place, constructing the road from Demagiri to Lungleh, and, in the second place, of planning and building the stockade and the quarters within it. Consequently a very heavy share of the work connected with this expedition has fallen upon him, and he has carried out his duties in an intelligent and careful manner. I look upon him as a very excellent officer. In his duties he has been ably assisted by the officers under him, and of these I would specially mention Lieutenant R. A. F. Kingscote, R.E. This very promising young officer has done an immense amount of hard work, and has shown great tact in dealing with Chakma and Bengali road coolies, while employed with the leading gang of these men in constructing the road.

VIII.—Captain A. G. F Browne, 3rd Gúrkha Regiment, Superintendent of Signalling, deserves the greatest credit for the energetic and successful manner in which he has arranged for the signalling during the expedition, and I have no hesitation in saying that without the valuable assistance of the heliograph, the work connected with the expedition would have at times been very materially interfered with.

IX.—Captain W. J. H. Bond, Chief Commissariat Officer, has carried out his arduous duties in a very excellent manner, and has proved himself a most energetic, hard working, and reliable officer. His arrangements, both in the matter of rations and transport, have been most successfully carried out. In the Transport Branch he has been ably assisted by Lieutenant W. H. Allen and the other officers attached to the Transport Coolie Corps.

X.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Nicolay, commanding the 2-2nd Gúrkha Regiment, Major B. Channer, D.S.O., commanding the detachment of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, Captain A. T. Weller, commanding the detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry, Captain G. B. Stevens, commanding the detachment of the 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), Lieutenant C. deC. Hamilton, commanding the detachment of No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery, and Mr. S. Walker, commanding the detachment of Frontier Police, all carried out their duties in an excellent spirit, and were ever ready to further the objects of the expedition.

XI.—Surgeon-Major A. B. Seaman, the Principal Medical Officer of the Force, carried out his duties in a satisfactory manner. His arrangements in the distribution of the field hospital along the line of communication worked well, and considering that a very large number of road coolies, for whom no medical arrangements had been made by the civil authorities, were treated and looked after, great credit is due to the medical officers under him for the good work done.

XII.—I would also bring the names of the following warrant and non-commissioned officers to His Excellency's notice as having performed good work with the expedition, and been of the greatest assistance to their respective commanding officers:

Conductor P. McBrien, Commissariat Department.

Sergeant H. Fergusson, Commissariat Department.

Sergeant E. MacDonald, Transport Department.

Company Sergeant-Major Crofton, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

XIII.—Mr. J. R. Davies, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, who laid the telegraph wire to Demagiri and established communication with Rangamati and Chittagong, underwent some very hard work, and deserves great credit for the work he performed.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 593.—Major A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G., Bengal S. C., officiating Commissary-General for Transport, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th May, 1889, *vice* Colonel A. F. Laughton, C.B., Madras S. C., who has retired from the service.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 594.—*3rd Cavalry*—

Surgeon R. James, Medical Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon C. E. McVittie, retransferred to the Madras Presidency. Dated 26th April, 1889.

No. 595—*5th Infantry*—

Surgeon E. H. Brown, officiating in medica charge, 2nd Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon James, transferred to the 3rd Cavalry. Dated 26th April, 1889.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 596.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Quetta District:

Lieutenant S. C. F. Jackson, Hampshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 1st April, 1889

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 597.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Major and Brevet Colonel G. T. Pretyman, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Artillery, (p. a.) for four months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Cautley, General List, Cavalry, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, and officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, (p. a.) for one year and 121 days, under rules IX. and XV. of the Regulations of 1868.

Major E. Wighton, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, Bombay, (p. a.) for four months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

Major G. M. Bellasis, Bengal S. C., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain E. T. Gastrell, Bengal S. C., Commandant, Mandalay Police Battalion, Burma, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I. of the Regulations of 1875.

Captain G. Silver, East Surrey Regiment, Adjutant, Bengal-Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, (p. a.) for four months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

No. 598.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant A. W. Warden, Bengal S. C., 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for 182 days. Pension service—6th year commenced 6th February, 1889.

No. 599.—Colonel F. T. Bainbridge, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to reside out of India under Article 738 (*a*), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

No. 600.—Lieutenant H. T. Dúhan, Bengal S. C., is granted leave in India (m. c.) for ninety days, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I., with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 601.—Lieutenant S. H. B. Hobbs, Bengal S. C., 14th Bengal Lancers, is granted leave (p. a.) from the 26th to the 28th March, 1889, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 98 of 1888.

No. 602.—Second grade Assistant Apothecary A. J. D'Ravara is granted furlough in India (m. c.) for one year, under rule I. of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the 1st November, 1888.

No. 603.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

Surgeon-Major T. Robinson, M.B., (p. a.) for twenty-nine days.

Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch (m. c.) for six months.

PENSIONS.

No. 604.—Conductor W. P. Pickering, of the Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 605.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Colonel (local Major-General) Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, C.I.E.,—1st July, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 606.—*36th Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaimal Singh, invalided, with effect from the 2nd May, 1889.

No. 607.—*43rd Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Sete Láma to be Jemadar, *vice* Chimáru Khattri, invalided, with effect from the 10th May, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 608.—*2nd Punjab Cavalry*—

Jemadar Umdah Sing to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Gaj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwán Saháe, invalided, with effect from the 16th June, 1889.

No. 609.—*6th Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Mowaz Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Báz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulámi, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No 610—Colonel Francis William Grant, Bengal S C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th July, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 611.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on Surgeon-General George Bidie, M B., C I E, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, with effect from the 10th February, 1889, *vice* Colonel (Brigadier-General) G. C. Hodding, C B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

Dates of Commission.

Assistant Surgeon . . .	20th February, 1856.
Surgeon	20th February, 1862.
Surgeon-Major (ranking with Major)	20th February, 1868.
Surgeon-Major (ranking with Lieutenant-Colonel) . .	20th February, 1876.
Brigade-Surgeon . . .	28th February, 1883.
Deputy Surgeon-General .	11th September, 1884.
Surgeon-General . . .	9th October, 1886.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, Madras Artillery, 12th Royal Lancers, and 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—from October 1856 to April 1859.

District Surgeon, Guntoor, from April 1859 to February 1861.

Medical Officer, Mysore Farm, from February 1861 to October 1865.

Regimental duty, 16th Madras Infantry, from October 1865 to January 1866.

Professor, Medical College, from January 1866 to March 1870.

Secretary to Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, from March 1870 to March 1880.

Secretary to Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, from March 1880 to April 1883.

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, from April 1883 to July 1883.

Secretary to Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, from July 1883 to December 1884

Deputy Surgeon-General, British Burma Division, from December 1884 to October 1886.

Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, from October 1886 to date.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1858-59 (*Medal*).'

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 612.—*3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble Sir John Edge, *Kt.*, Commandant of the Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lawrence, C.I.E., transferred to the Meerut Division.

No. 613.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain T. J. Ryves to be Major, *vice* Porter, transferred to the Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps

No. 614.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Henry Guy Supple to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Munro, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Mr Henry Carpenter to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No 615—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant R. A. English resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th June, 1889.

No. 616—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenants W. G. T. Mulligan and W. G. A. Hanrahan resign their commissions.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No 36.—The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine :

Commander E. R. Shopland to be Commander, second grade ;

First grade officer T. H Butterworth to be Commander, third grade ;

Second grade officer W. G. Beauchamp to be first grade officer ;

Third grade officer C. R. Rowsell to be second grade officer ; and

Assistant Engineer B. C. Bunyer to be Engineer,—

with effect from the 1st July, 1889

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th July, 1889.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 29th June and the 5th July, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Arthur Nevill Hayne. (*a*)	Major	1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers.	22nd December 1888.	Will left	194 14 0	...	4th September 1889.
John Corse-Scott (*b*)	Major	2nd Battalion, 1st Gúrkha Light Infantry.	27th August 1888.	No will left.	71 11 6	...	4th September 1889.

(*a*)—*Next-of-kin*—Widow—Mrs L. S. M. G. Hayne. Children—Three, names unknown. *Address*—Care of W. Markheim, Esq., ordon Villa Strood, near Rochester, England.
(*b*)—*Next-of-kin*—Widow—Mrs E. M. C. Corse-Scott. Children—Edward, Una Catherine, and Erule James. Brother—Major E. H. Corse-Scott, 2nd Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st July, 1889.

No. 202.—The services of Mr P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.

No. 203.—Mr. W. Michell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough posted to Madras for employment on Railways in that Presidency.

The 2nd July, 1889.

No. 204.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, on special duty with the Accounts Committee, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *special*, with effect from the 20th May, 1889.

Mr. E. E. Oliver, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, on special duty.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 205.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunningham, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, on probation, is transferred from the Superior Accounts Establishment to the Engineering Establishment, and attached temporarily to the Railway Branch, with effect from the 15th June, 1889.

No. 206.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is promoted from Examiner, 2nd Class, to Examiner, 1st Class, *temporary rank*, with effect from 5th June, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th June, 1889.

No. 15.—Babu Koylash Chunder Palit is entertained as a third grade Hospital Assistant for permanent civil employment in Burma, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of that Province.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1852-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1898.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th June, 1889 .	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,45,65,200	85,95,900	4,07,03,700	2,11,11,200	9,87,75,787	85,800	73,40,500	11,03,69,600	11,77,95,900	1,33,800	32,200	21,67,92,387
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June, 1889 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June, 1889 . .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,000	83,000	86,000	...	...	86,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June, 1889 . . .	...	...	...	78,900	1,500	63,000	...	1,43,400	...	15,000	70,600	85,600	...	...	2,29,000
	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,44,100	85,97,400	4,07,66,700	2,11,11,200	9,89,19,187	85,800	73,58,500	11,05,23,200	11,79,67,500	1,33,800	32,200	21,71,07,387
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	29,800	...	3,25,500	...	3,55,300	...	15,000	5,000	20,000	...	...	3,75,300
Balance on 30th June, 1889	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,14,300	85,97,400	4,04,41,200	2,11,11,200	9,85,63,887	85,800	73,43,500	11,05,18,200	11,79,47,500	1,33,800	32,200	21,67,32,087

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th April, 1889, enfaced from India 6,047 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,236 lakhs.

"	1st May, 1889, to 15th May	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	12 "
"	16th " " to 31st "	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	6 "
"	1st June " to 15th June	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	7 "
"	16th " " to 30th "	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	3 "
					6,072 lakhs.				5,264 lakhs
					5,264 "				
Balance against India .					808 lakhs.				

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1889.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
F. C. Berry, C.S.	Raipur, C. P.	18th May, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, C. P., on the 10th June, 1889.	Intestate. Widow has administered to the estate.
Richard Smith	Nakahati, Jalpaiguri	30th March, 1889	District Judge of Rungpore, on the 11th June, 1889.	No will. Mr. Coull, Manager, Nakahati Tea Estate, will apply for administration.
W. M. Stewart	Mirzapore	31st May, 1889	Judge of Mirzapore, on the 12th June, 1889.	Will. Assets about R4,810. Widow, Executrix, has not yet applied for probate.
J. Cassidy	Lucknow	5th June, 1889	Officiating District Judge of Lucknow, on the 13th June, 1889.	Will left. Property in the custody of Mr. J. B. Boyle. Probate will be applied for.
Joseph Dyson	Nagpore	30th May, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, on the 13th June, 1889.	Intestate. Widow in England. No application for administration yet.
John Blyth	Allahabad	9th June, 1889	Judge of Allahabad, on the 17th June, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.
Mrs. Jane Foster	Allahabad	9th June, 1889	Judge of Allahabad, on the 17th June, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.
Charles Caernarton	General Hospital, Rangoon.	24th May, 1889	Recorder of Rangoon, on the 14th June, 1889.	Reported to have left will. Property in the custody of the police. No application for administration.
Richard Hassell Lindeman.	Darjeeling	13th May, 1889	Officiating District Judge of Dinagepore, on the 21st June, 1889.	Will left. Mother, Executrix, has applied for probate.
Apprentice Miner Woodsell.	Shelabagh	16th May, 1889	Political Agent of Quetta and Peshin, on the 17th June, 1889.	Intestate. Assets under R1,000. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd July, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd July, 1889.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	86,04,295	10	11	2,49,68,522	2	3
Public Deposits at Branches	1,63,64,226	7	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,30,70,692	12	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.				2,75,567	0	6
Sundries				17,89,927	4	0
RUPEES				8,59,04,709	3	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				29,28,412	2	0
Other authorised Investments				77,01,811	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				96,52,609	9	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				84,41,237	6	1
Bills discounted and purchased				2,68,07,613	6	4
Balances with other Banks				9,41,101	8	2
Bullion				50,456	2	6
Dead Stock				12,27,347	10	3
Stamps				11,328	9	1
Sundries				4,53,891	14	3
				5,82,15,809	12	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	99,75,467	2	10	2,76,88,899	7	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,77,13,432	4	4			
RUPEES				8,59,04,709	3	7

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th July, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Percentage 45·8.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 3rd July, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 26th June, 1889 . .	2,84,327	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	10,99,463	
		13,83,790
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	340	
		340
		13,84,130
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	3,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . .	479	
		3,00,479
Balance on the evening of the 3rd July, 1889 . .		10,83,651
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	2,33,926	
Ditto ditto Government	8,49,725	
		10,83,651
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . .	3,438	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		3,438

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 4th July, 1889.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th June, 1889.

No. 747.—Mr. W. W. McNair, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 1st August, 1889, or subsequent date.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.,*
Officiating Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th June, 1889.

No. 5.—Mr. F. B. Powell, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Chapter X, Section 138, of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st July, 1889, or subsequent date

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 28th June, 1889.

No. 2.—Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave on medical certificate for one month, under the provisions of Articles 277 and 279, Section ii, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st instant, on the understanding that he returns to duty, if certified by the Civil Surgeon to be able to do so, before the expiration of the month.

G. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 27th June, 1889.

No. 2709.—Captain A. Masters, 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Central India Horse, reported his arrival from the furlough granted to him in Military Department Notifications, Nos. 361 and 428, dated 4th May, 1888, and 10th May, 1889, and assumed charge of his duties on the 13th June, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

The 1st July, 1889.

No. 2756.—Mr. J. Mather, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, returned from the furlough granted to him in Foreign Department Notification, No. 907-G., dated 16th May, 1888, and took over charge of his duties from Mr. C. E. Welby, on the afternoon of the 30th April, 1889.

By Order,

A. TUCKER,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 26th June, 1889.

No. 2341-G.—Hospital Assistant Abdool Hamid was appointed 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government Service, and placed on the Native States Reserve List from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 2342-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Ally Murdan Khan, attached to Hewson General Hospital at Jodhpore, has been granted twenty days' extraordinary leave, without allowances, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the forenoon of the 16th June, 1889.

The 29th June, 1889.

No. 2375-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Ally Khan, attached to Iklera Dispensary in the Jhallawar State, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the afternoon of the 3rd June, 1889, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Umia Shunker Shive Shunker, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for service in Native States, has been appointed to officiate for him.

The 1st July, 1889.

No. 2400-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Hur Sahay, attached to the Sujangurh Dispensary in the Bikaneer State, passed his Professional Examination for 2nd class with English qualification, at Agra, and is promoted to the 2nd class, with effect from the 15th April, 1889.

No. 2402-G.—Hospital Assistant Mangli Pershad was appointed 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service from 1st January, 1889, and transferred to Nathdwara for the Gosainjee's service from that date.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Rajputana.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th June, 1889.

No. 22.—Mr. S. DeBrath, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted furlough for eighteen months under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th June, 1889, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 28th June, 1889.

No. 8.—Lieutenant C. S. Rose, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Sections 2 and 61 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th Edition, special leave on urgent private affairs for forty-two days, with effect from 20th June, 1889

W. A J. WALLACE, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Director, N. W. Railway

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, dated at Belgaum, this 25th day of June, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Som. 294, Colour Sergeant Julien Ames.
Age,—29 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, black; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—24th June, 1889.
Place of Desertion,—Belgaum.
Date of Enlistment,—7th March, 1883.
At what place Enlisted,—Taunton.
Parish and County in which born,—Frome, Somersetshire.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Trade,—Writing clerk.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat — . Breeches or Trowsers,— . } Broad check. Mackintosh.
REMARKS,—Prisoner was awaiting sentence by District court-martial. Well educated, can converse in different European languages, also Hindustani.
Under 7 years' service.

W. COX, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 2nd Battn., Somersetshire L. I.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, dated at Belgaum, this 25th day of June, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Som. 1326, Lance-Corporal William H. J. Piggott.
Age,—23 years 7 months.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, freckled; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—24th June, 1889.
Place of Desertion,—Belgaum.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd December, 1885.
At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Peckham, London, Middlesex.
Marks,—Freckled.
Trade,—Private Secretary.
Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— . Breeches or Trowsers,— } Pepper and salt colour tweed and Mackintosh.
REMARKS,—Well educated, can converse in different European languages, also Hindustani. On furlough, Madras.
Under 4 years' service.

W. COX, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 2nd Battn., Somersetshire L. I.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that in May, 1889, certain treasure (two hundred and forty-three rupees of British mintage and one rupee bearing the name of "Shahalam Badashaha,") of about the value of R244, was found underneath the open ground lying to the west of the house of Arjuna wd. Badhu Patil, surrounded by walls and belonging to Ishna wd. Rama, Police Patil of Kokla, Taluka Pimpalner of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Pimpalner, on Tuesday, the 12th November, 1889. when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. W. LOCH,

Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,

The 26th June, 1889.

NOTICE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on 3rd May, 1889, certain treasure (R92 of the British mintage) was found underneath the open ground lying to the west of the house of Arjuna wd: Badhu Patil, surrounded by walls and belonging to Ishna wd. Rama, Police Patil of Kokla, Taluka Pimpalner, of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Pimpalner, on Friday, the 15th November, 1889, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. W. LOCH,
Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
The 26th June, 1889.

PESHIN CEMETERY.

Notice is hereby given that the monument over the grave of Captain Francis William Staveley Jackson, formerly of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and son of Sir Louis Stewart Jackson, late Judge, Calcutta High Court, has fallen out of repair, and will have to be demolished unless repaired by the relatives or others interested in its preservation.

R. A. STORRS,
Chaplain,
in charge of Frontier Cemeteries.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 3rd July, 1889.

Armstrong, S., Dr.	Davis, J. E.	Nicol, G.
Austin, H. H.	Eastman & Co.	Powell, G. W.
Blyth & Co.	Freeborne, J. H.	Silvertoun Co.
Clay, A. R.	Kemp, Miss A.	Vangelder, T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A.	Hallen, C.	O'Shea, G.
Allen, John.	Hamilton, Allan.	Olsen, E.
Atkinson, E. L.	Handcock, J. P.	Parker, C. J.
Bather, H. K.	Herklotts, A.	Phillips, F.
Biss, W.	Hindmarsh, William.	Pisani, R.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.	Hitchcock, Mrs. G. M.	Pritchard, Mrs. A.H.
Brown, T. H.	Hogg, F. D.	Ramsden Miss Kate.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.	Homfray, R. S.	Rancourt, E. DeM.
Butler, H. W. T.	Hoskins, Mrs. C.	Reddin, Mrs. C.
Carlton, Miss.	Howden, Charles.	Rivas, D. F.
Cartwright, W. C.	Hughes, R. J.	Robart, P.
Cliffe, A.	Inman, Capt. C.	Rogers, Mrs.
Commandant of Nowgong Police.	Jackson, J.	Rourke, J.
Courage, R.	Jackson, Mrs.	Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Cox, E. T.	Jun, Miss.	Schoeneman, G. W.
Crouck, I.	Kenny, C.	Scott, J. D.
Darling, Miss C.	Kingham, A.	Silbermann, Simon.
Davis, C.	Kunert, Julius.	Smith, A.
Dennen, Patrick.	Lindenan, L. K.	Smith, J. M.
DeRylandt, Count J.	McKenzie, James F.	Solomon, Louis.
Deuch, Mrs. C.	McMaster, J. E.	Staab, Henry.
Dowie, J.	Meres, W. F.	Stand, Mary.
Ellis, Thos.	Millie, W.	Stebbing, Capt. A. E.
Faintyley, E.	Monk, Mrs.	Stern, Madam Lee.
Fleury, Miss Agnes.	Morley, L.	Sykes, A. F.
Freedman, J. J.	Muller, H. A. H.	Taksier, David.
Gailkeera, E.	Mullins, L.	Templeman, A.
Gibson, Peter.	Naylor, G. M.	Thomasson, Mrs.
Goldenberg, Moise.	Nethering, E. O.	Tighe, J. L.
Grean, B.	Nichlenson, Miss A.	Vaz, George.
Gwatkin, Captain F. S.	Nicolini, Charles.	Vincent, J.
	Oldham and Oldham.	Walter, F.
		Webber, M. F. V.

Registered Letters.

Brukowsky, J.	O'Brien, W. W.	Rubinsteen, Anna.
Eglinton, C. A.	Rennie, W.	Silbermann, S.
Maccullock, L. B.	Revilliod, Gustave.	Staab, Henry.
Monteney, R.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st July, 1889.

Bruce, W.	Dee Doertin, Miss H.	James, Watt Kelly.
Charles, Mrs. Sara.	DeSilva, L. K.	Rydquist, C. F.
Collins, Dr. W.		Smith, W.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 6th July, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	6th July.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto . .	13th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	12th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	6th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies .	6th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	15th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	15th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China .	7th "	Per French Steamer *Tabre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	9th "	Per Steamer *Moray.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	9th "	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Ditto ditto . .	12th "	Per Steamer *Patiala.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	10th "	Per Steamer *Euphrates.*
Port Blair *viâ* Rangoon . .	9th "	Per Steamer *Kistna.*

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سکونا فبري فيوج

یہہ دوا کوئینائین کا عمدہ بدل ھی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ھرایک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خیوات کے اور جو کوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید کرنے والا ھو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کي شرط پر نیچے کے لکھے ھوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کرسکتا ھی یعنے — چار اونس کے ٹین کے تین روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے چودہ روپی '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد نیچے کے لکھے ھوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کرسکتے ھین یعنے — چار اونس ٹین کے چار روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے سترا روپی آٹھہ آنے '

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا خانونمین بکتي ھی ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹین کے چار آنے ; اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کے آٹھہ آنے ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے بارہ آنے '

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1888.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.			DISBURSEMENTS	Amount.		
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
General Subscriptions	8,053	4	6	Annuity	1,514	6	0
Entrance Fees	20	0	0	Establishment	391	0	0
Interest	4,964	7	2	Miscellaneous	340	14	9
Miscellaneous Receipts	3	12	0	Government of India for Deposit	13,036	15	3
Advances Recoverable	83	5	3	Deposits	213	5	3
Government of India	2,370	0	0				
Deposits	78	8	1				
Opening Cash Balance	517	6	3	Closing Cash Balance	594	2	0
TOTAL . R	16,090	11	3	TOTAL . R	16,090	11	3

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 89.

GOPAUL CHUNDER GUPTO,
KAILAS CHANDRA DAS,
Auditors.

PRANKISSEN BOSE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th June, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Municipal Debenture No. 657, of the 6 per cent. loan of 1867, dated the 10th September, 1867, for (Company's) ₹500, originally standing in the names of W E. Crum and A. Brown, and last endorsed to Hormusji Jehangir, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and of interest thereupon have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to the Municipality, for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

HORMUSJEE JEHANGIR,
No. 603, Falkland Road, Bombay.

The Gazette of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd July, 1889.

NO. 6 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, and the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, It is hereby enacted as follows:— (VI of 1884. VII of 1884.)

Inland Steam vessels Act, 1884.

Addition to section 11, Act VI, 1884. (VI of 1884.)

1. To section 11 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

(4) The Local Government may delegate,—

(a) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any person the function, assigned to it by sub-section (1), of granting a certificate of survey under that sub-section;

(b) of its own authority, to any person the function, assigned to it by sub-section (3), of causing notice to be given of a certificate of survey being ready for delivery:

Provided, with respect to clause (a) of this sub-section, that no delegation of the function mentioned in that clause shall be construed to authorise the grant of a certificate of survey by the surveyor who gave the declaration of survey under section 9."

Amendment of section 12, Act VI, 1884.

2. In section 12 of the said Act the words "by the Local Government" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 17, Act VI, 1884.

3. In section 17 of the said Act, between the word "which" and the word "granted", in both places where the expression "which granted" occurs, the words "or whose delegate" shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section after section 54, Act VI, 1884

4. After section 54 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Penalty for having excessive number of passengers on board.

"54A. If an inland steam-vessel has on board thereof or on or in any part thereof a number of passengers which is greater than the number of passengers set forth in the certificate of survey as the number which the vessel or the part thereof is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry, the owner and master shall, for every passenger over and above that number, be each liable to a fine which may extend to ten rupees."

Indian Steamships Act, 1884.

Addition to section 13, Act VII, 1884.

5. To section 13 of the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— (VII of 1884.)

"(4) The Local Government may delegate,—

(a) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any person the function, assigned to it by sub-section (1), of granting a certificate of survey under that sub-section;

(b) of its own authority, to any person the function, assigned to it by sub-section (3), of causing notice to be given of a

certificate of survey being ready for delivery:

"Provided, with respect to clause (*a*) of this sub-section, that no delegation of the function mentioned in that clause shall be construed to authorise the grant of a certificate of survey by the surveyor who gave the declaration of survey under section 11."

Amendment of section 14, Act VII, 1884.

6. In section 14 of the said Act, the words "by the Local Government" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 19, Act VII, 1884.

7. In section 19 of the said Act, between the word "which" and the word "granted" in both the places where the expression "which granted" occurs, the words "or whose delegate" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 11 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, VI of 1884, and section 13 of the Indian Steamships Act, VII of 1884, provide that, if, on receipt of the declaration of a surveyor, the Local Government is satisfied that the law has been complied with, it shall cause a certificate of survey to be furnished to the owner or master. The performance by the Local Government of the duty of considering the declaration and granting the certificate has been found in some Provinces to be attended with delay and inconvenience, and one of the objects of this Bill is to authorise the Local Government to delegate the duty.

The other object of the Bill is to prevent the overcrowding of an inland steam-vessel by limiting the number of passengers to be carried by her to the number which the surveyor has in his declaration adjudged her to be fit to carry.

The approval of the Board of Trade has been obtained to the proposed amendment of the Indian Steamships Act.

The 4th July, 1889. D. BARBOUR.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd July, 1889.

No. 7 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows.— IX of 1883.

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1889, and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the word "section" means a section of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883. IX of 1883.

Amendment of section 1, sub-section (2).

3. In section 1, sub-section (2), the words and figures "except those specified in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, Schedule I, Part VI," are hereby repealed. XIV of 1874.

Amendment of section 3 clause (2).

4. For the *Explanation* to section 3, clause (2), the following shall be substituted, namely.—

"*Explanation I.*—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

"*Explanation II.*—The holder of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a gaontia in the Sambalpur district, is a tenant of the farmer or gaontia for the time being."

Amendment of section 3, clause (11).

5. For section 3, clause (11), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(11) "sír-land" means—

(a) land which was recorded as 'sír' in the papers of the last preceding settlement of the local area in which the land is situate;

(b) land which was not so recorded, but which at the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, was occupied by, and had been cultivated by, the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years;

(c) waste-land which has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof, and cultivated by him for a period of not less than six consecutive years;

and includes also in the Sambalpur district 'bhogra' land:

"*Explanation I.*—Land (other than bhogra) which at the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, was unoccupied by such proprietor and had been so unoccupied for a period of six consecutive years is not sír-land. Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sír-rights.

"*Explanation II.*—When by any local custom land is liable to exchange or re-distribution among the cultivators thereof, land taken in exchange for sír-land becomes sír-land, and the sír-land given in exchange ceases to be sír-land.".

Amendment of section 4.

6 For section 4 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Classes of tenants.

"4. There shall be five classes of tenants, namely:—

(1) Absolute occupancy-tenants;

(2) Occupancy-tenants;

(3) Village-service tenants;

(4) Sub-tenants;

(5) Ordinary tenants."

Addition to section 33.

7. To section 33 the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(4) A tenant of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a gaontia in the Sambalpur district, shall be deemed to have surrendered his holding if he refuses to agree to the rent fixed under this Act for the holding, but shall not continue liable under sub-section (2) for the rent of his holding."

New section inserted after section 35.

8 After section 35 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Provisions regarding tenant-right not applicable to tenant of land in reserved forest.

"35A. Nothing in this Act regarding the rights of an absolute occupancy, an occupancy or ordinary tenant shall be deemed to apply to the tenant of any land situate within the limits of any forest-land or waste-land which has been declared to be a reserved forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

VII of 1878.

Amendment of section 38.

9 In section 38, sub-section (7), for the words "shall be void" the words "shall be voidable at the option of the landlord" shall be substituted.

New section inserted after section 42

10. After section 42 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Right of ejected thekadár or gaontia in waste-land cultivated by him.

"42A A thekadár, gaontia or farmer who is ejected by the proprietor under whom he holds shall become the occupancy-tenant of all land which was waste-land comprised in the area held by him and which he has himself or by hired labour broken up and cultivated for a period of twelve years, and the rent payable by him for the land as occupancy-tenant shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by him or his landlord."

Amendment of section 43.

11. For the portion of section 43, sub-section (2), beginning with the words "shall be void" and ending with the words "with his landlord's consent" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"shall be voidable at the option of his landlord, unless—

(a) it is entered into with the landlord's consent,".

New sections inserted after section 50.

12 After section 50 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER IVA.

"OF VILLAGE-SERVICE TENANTS

Definition of village-service tenant

"50A A tenant of a holding who has been recorded at the last preceding settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised as holding his land rent-free on condition of rendering village-service is a village-service tenant.

Devolution and transfer of village-service tenant's right

"50B. (1) When a village-service tenant dies, his right in his village-service holding shall pass to his successor in office.

"(2) A transaction by which a village-service tenant attempts to effect a transfer of property in respect of his village-service holding by sale, gift, mortgage, sub-lease or otherwise shall be void, and the village-service tenant shall be liable to be ejected for such attempt.

"(3) The right of a village-service tenant shall not be sold in execution of a decree.

Obligation of village-service tenant to provide substitute.

"50C. If a village-service tenant is unable to render the service which he is bound to render, he shall provide a person to render it for him.

Grounds on which a village-service tenant may be ejected.

"50D. A village-service tenant shall not be ejected from his holding except in execution of an order for ejectment passed by a Revenue-officer on one of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that the tenant has attempted to effect a transfer of his holding in contravention of section fifty B, sub-section (2);

(b) that the tenant has ceased to render the service which he is bound to render, or has failed to render it properly, or, being unable to render it himself, has failed to provide a person to render it as required by section fifty C;

(c) that the tenant has diverted his land to non-agricultural purposes or is chargeable with some other act or omission which by local custom or the provisions of the village wajib-ul-arz renders him liable to be dismissed from office."

New section substituted for section 51.

13 For section 51 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Definition of sub-tenant.

"51 (1) A tenant who holds land from another tenant or from a málik-makbúza or from the holder of a survey-number is a sub-tenant.

(2) In sub-section (1) the expressions 'málik-makbúza' and 'survey-number' have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 4, clauses (6a) and (10), of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, as amended by the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889."

XVIII of 1881.

New section substituted for section 53.

14 For section 53 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Definition of ordinary tenant.

"53. (1) Every tenant who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant, or an occupancy-tenant, or a village-service tenant, or a sub-tenant, is an ordinary tenant.

"(2) Where a person cultivates land under an agreement made with the proprietor of the land and purporting to be an agreement for the cultivation of the land by such person and such proprietor in partnership, such person is an ordinary tenant of the land so cultivated by him, and, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the rent payable by him for the land shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by him or his landlord."

Amendment of section 54.

15 In section 54, after the word "sections" the word "thirteen" shall be inserted.

New section inserted after section 54.

16 After section 54 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Landlord's right to recover rents determined at settlement as payable by ordinary tenants.

"54A. (1) A Settlement-officer may for the purposes of the land-revenue assessment determine the rents payable by the ordinary tenants of a mahál,

and, when he has based the assessment on those rents, the landlord shall be entitled to recover the same on and from the date on which the assessment takes effect.

"(2) The rents determined under sub-section (1) shall be recorded in the proceedings of the Settlement-officer, and a copy of the record shall be granted free of expense to the landlord."

Amendment of section 61.

17. In section 61, sub-section (2), for the words "shall be void, unless it is entered into with his landlord's consent" the words "shall be voidable at the option of his landlord, unless it is entered into with the landlord's consent" shall be substituted.

New clause inserted after section 63, clause (f).

18. After section 63, clause (f), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ff) applications for an order to eject a village-service tenant (section fifty D)".

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883; It is hereby further enacted as follows:— I of 1883

Amendment of section 41, Act I, 1883.

19 In section 41, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words "has been made in any settlement-record previous to the passing of this Act" the words "is made in any settlement-record" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE changes which it is proposed to make in the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, render it necessary to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, so as to make the definitions of "sír-land" and "tenant" the same in both Acts At the same time the opportunity is taken to add to the Tenancy Act a few provisions which experience has shown to be required.

2 Section 3 of the Bill amends section 1, sub-section (2), of the Act, and extends the Act to the scheduled districts. At present the Rent Act, X of 1859, is in force in the scheduled districts. The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, is better adapted to the requirements of those districts, and there is no reason why they should have a rent-law differing from that in force in other districts which are not scheduled.

3. By section 7 of the Bill it is provided that a tenant of a survey-number holding under a thekadár or gaontia shall be deemed to have surrendered his holding if he refuses to pay the rent assessed on the holding by the Settlement-officer. The Settlement-officer fixes the rents of the tenant, and on those rents determines the amount which the thekadár or gaontia has to pay to the Government. It is necessary therefore that a tenant should relinquish his holding if he refuses to pay the rent fixed by the Settlement-officer.

4. By section 8 of the Bill a section is inserted providing that tenants of land in reserved forests shall not acquire any occupancy, or ordinary, tenant-rights under the Tenancy Act. It is doubtful whether the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, is sufficient to prevent the acquisition of such rights, and it is expedient that they should not be acquired

5. Section 10 of the Bill inserts in the Act a provision that thekadárs, gaontias or farmers shall have when ejected an occupancy-right in waste-land which they have broken up and cultivated for twelve years. It is considered that such a provision is in accordance with the feeling of the people, and is equitable in the case of a person who has improved the estate leased to him by breaking up and cultivating waste-land at his own cost.

6. Section 12 of the Bill inserts a Chapter to provide for village-service tenants, or tenants who are recorded in the settlement-records as holding land rent-free in consideration of their discharging some public duty in a village. The Chapter contains a few simple provisions declaring the nature of their rights in their holdings, and the circumstances under which they can be ejected.

7. Section 14 of the Bill amends the definition of ordinary tenant contained in section 53 of the Act so as to provide for what are generally known as "batai" holdings, that is, where the landlord and the raiyat nominally cultivate in partnership, the landlord supplying the land or advancing money for seed and labour, and the raiyat actually cultivating the land. It is considered that a raiyat who cultivates under an agreement of this description should have a tenant-right.

8. By section 16 of the Bill a section is inserted to make it clear that, when a Settlement-officer for the purposes of his assessment determines the rents of ordinary tenants and bases his assessment on the rents so determined, the landlord is entitled to recover those rents from the tenant. The Tenancy Act provides that the rents of absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants shall be fixed at the settlement; but there is no corresponding provision regarding ordinary tenants. It is doubtful whether section 15 of the Act will in all cases enable the landlord to enhance the rent of an ordinary tenant when the revenue payable by the landlord on account of the tenant's holding is increased. When the revenue is enhanced on the ground that the rents paid by ordinary tenants are below the rents which a Settlement-officer considers to be fair and reasonable for the purposes of assessment, the landlord should be able to realize enhanced rents from his ordinary tenants without having to go through the process of enhancement provided by the Act.

9. The amendment made by sections 9, 11 and 17 of the Bill in sections 38, 43 and 61 of the Act are intended to remove doubts as to the meaning of the words "shall be void". The object of making the transfer of a tenant-right void was primarily to protect the landlord. It is thought, therefore, that such transfers should not be absolutely void but voidable at the option of the landlord.

10. By section 19 of the Bill section 41 of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act is amended so as to confirm and authorize the recovery of cesses which are being provided for in the settlement now in progress.

11. The other amendments do not call for remark.

The 1st July, 1889. R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 3rd July, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

ACTS VI AND VII OF 1884 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884. He said :—

"Under section 11 of the Indian Steamships Act, the surveyor who makes a survey of a steamship, if satisfied that he can properly do so, gives the owner or master what is called a declaration in a prescribed form, and containing certain particulars. This declaration the owner or master forwards to an officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government. Upon receipt of the declaration by the officer in question, the Local Government can grant a certificate of survey, and cause it to be delivered to the owner or master.

A precisely similar procedure is prescribed under sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act in respect of certificates granted in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

"This procedure has not in every Province been found satisfactory. The necessity of a reference to the Local Government causes delay and inconvenience, which may sometimes amount to a serious evil; the Local Governments do not in all cases possess the experience and knowledge requisite for dealing with declarations, and have to rely on the advice of officials who are experts in such matters, so that not unfrequently the reference to the Local Government is not really an additional safeguard. For these reasons it has been held to be expedient to authorise a Local Government to delegate to a competent person its power of granting a certificate of survey whether under the Inland Steam-vessels Act or the Indian Steamships Act.

"No Local Government need adopt this course unless it finds it necessary to do so; and it will be provided that the delegation can only be made with the previous sanction of the Government of India, and that the surveyor who gives a declaration shall not be the person authorised to grant the certificate. These limitations appear to be sufficient to prevent any abuse of the power of delegation.

"Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act in another respect. A certificate of survey granted under section 11 of that Act specifies the number of passengers the vessel is fit to carry, but there is no provision of the law under which the owner or master can be punished for carrying passengers in excess of the number entered in the certificate. This is an omission which requires to be remedied, and it has therefore been provided that the owner and master shall be liable when passengers are carried in excess of the number entered in the certificate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every passenger so carried in excess."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BAROUR also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette and the Burma Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883. He said:—

"In the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, which was introduced at the last meeting of the Council, it was proposed to make some alterations in the definitions of 'sír-land' and 'tenant' in that Act. As these definitions should be the same in both the Land-revenue and the Tenancy Act, it is necessary to amend the latter Act. This opportunity is also taken to make a few other amendments which appear to be desirable in the Tenancy Act, and to add to it a few provisions which have been shown by experience to be required.

"The Tenancy Act at present does not apply to the scheduled districts. I have already explained in moving for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Land-revenue Act, 1881, that these scheduled districts consist of certain estates called zamindáris. In those zamindáris which are not scheduled the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1883 is in force, while in those which are scheduled Act X of 1859, an Act passed to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is the law which regulates the rights of landlord and tenant. The latter Act is less simple and less suited to the condition of the people than the former, and there is no sound reason why the law of landlord and tenant should not be the same in the scheduled zamindáris as in the zamindáris which are not scheduled. The Bill therefore proposes to extend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, to the scheduled districts and so to make the law of landlord and tenant uniform throughout the Provinces.

"The next important amendment, my Lord, is with regard to the class of thekadárs, gaontias or farmers. It is considered that, where a person has held a tract of land under a farming lease and has broken up waste-land at his own expense and cultivated it for some years, he should have a tenant-right in the land. The amendment which it is proposed to make in the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act will provide for the protection of those thekadárs or gaontias who have held their villages for a long period and whose rights should have been provided for at the last settlement. There is another class of thekadárs or gaontias whose leases are of more recent date, but who have, acting on the belief that their leases would be renewed, expended money and labour in breaking up and reclaiming waste-lands. Mr. Mackenzie is of opinion that this class also requires protection, and section 10 of the Bill accordingly provides that a thekadár or gaontia shall have, when ejected, a right of occupancy in waste-land which he has himself, or by hired labour, broken up and cultivated for a period of twelve years. This provision will compensate him for the improvements which he has effected in the land leased to him, and will, it is believed, be in conformity with the feeling of the people. I may mention that the Tenancy Act regards the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes as an improvement for making which a tenant can claim compensation, and the same principle is recognized in section 69 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887. A thekadár or gaontia is not a tenant within the meaning of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act and is not therefore entitled under the Act to compensation for improvements.

"Section 12 of the Bill inserts in the Act a Chapter dealing with village-service tenants, that is to say, tenants who are recorded in the settlement-papers as holding land rent-free in consideration of their performing some duty or service in the village. The Tenancy Act makes no special provision for this class of tenants, and consequently they have an ordinary tenant-right in the land they hold, and there is no suitable method of compelling them to perform their duties or of depriving them of the village-service holdings if they are incompetent or refuse to perform their duties. The new Chapter contains a few simple provisions declaring that on the death of a village-service tenant the right in his holding shall pass to his successor in office, and that the holding cannot be transferred by the tenant or sold in execution of a decree, and also prescribing the grounds on which he can be ejected from his holding.

"Section 14 of the Bill proposes to add an important provision to section 53 of the Act. It is found that, in order to prevent a cultivator from obtaining a tenant-right, the device has been resorted to by some landlords of entering into a partnership with a raiyat for the cultivation of land. The landlord supplies the land, and sometimes seed-grain or money, and the raiyat cultivates the land as the landlord's partner. The produce is divided in accordance with the agreement between the landlord and the raiyat. In effect the raiyat is paying a rent in kind, but the contract between him and the landlord is so arranged that the raiyat is not a tenant and can be ejected whenever the contract of partnership is determined. The object of the Tenancy Act was to confer tenant-rights on all tenants, and this device is an evasion of the Act. The Bill proposes, therefore, to provide that in all such cases, where a raiyat cultivates under an agreement of partnership with his landlord, the raiyat shall have the right of an ordinary tenant in the land which he cultivates, and that the rent payable by him shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by the raiyat or the landlord.

"There is, my Lord, one other proposed amendment in the Tenancy Act which requires some explanation. This is section 16, which inserts in the Act a section in order to provide that, when a Settlement-officer for the purposes of his assessment determines the rents of ordinary tenants and bases his assessment on the rents so determined, the landlord is entitled to recover those rents from the tenant. The Tenancy Act provides that the rents of absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants shall be fixed at the settlement; but there is no corresponding provision regarding ordinary tenants. It is doubtful whether section 15 of the Act will in all cases enable the landlord to enhance the rent of an ordinary tenant when the revenue payable by the landlord on account of the tenant's holding is increased. When the revenue is enhanced on the ground that the rents paid by ordinary tenants are below the rents which a Settlement-officer considers to be fair and reasonable for the purposes of assessment, the landlord should be able to realize enhanced rents from his ordinary tenants without having to go through the process of enhancement provided by the Act.

"The last section of the Bill amends section 41 of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883. That section confirmed the rates for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district post, for the payment of which provision was made in the last settlement, and it also provided for the recovery of those rates. In the settlements which are now in progress, or which will shortly be commenced, the payment of these rates will have to be provided for, and it is therefore necessary to amend the section so as to make it apply generally to the rates for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district post for the payment of which provision is made at any settlement.

"The other amendments made by the Bill are of minor importance and are, I think, sufficiently explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 10th July, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 4th July, 1889.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 1	11 5	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	19 7	19 7
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 4	14 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2
Moulmein and Amherst	3 15	3 15	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 3	20 3
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	145 0	150 0	18 7	17 10
Rangoon	11 2	12 3	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	16 10	14 9
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 6	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	150 0	150 0	18 11	18 11
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 9	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	8 14	...	...	...	...	215 13	215 13	14 3	14 3
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	11 5	11 5
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 5	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 15	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	..	..	183 8	183 8	17 11	17 11
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 3	12 3	13 12	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 6	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	14 0	11 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	..	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 12	11 11	12 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 11	11 0	...	...	11 5	10 2	12 9	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	13 11	16 10	7 0	6 9	70 0	75 0	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	..	16 9	18 0	18 12	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	13 7	14 0	14 11	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	333 0	333 0	30 0	36 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	21 0	20 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	10 0	9 4	...	...	14 4	14 14	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	..	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 4
Cachar	7 8	7 12	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	10 0	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 8	16 0	15 8	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 2	7 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmáputra—																										
Goalpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																												
Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 9a	8 14
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0b	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0c	9 0
Tipperah	12 0	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	13 0	15 8	26 0	26 0	12 0	13 4	14 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	120 0	10 0d	10 0
Mymensingh	12 0	10 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0e	10 0
Deltaic—																												
Koolna	...	...	...	...	10 11	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	180 0	160 0	9 0f	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 4	13 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	17 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	10 8g	10 8
Midnapore	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	11 0	12 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 to 14 8	14 0 to 14 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 4h	10 4
Howrah	14 0	§	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 4	12 14	17 0	17 2	8 13	9 3	12 15	13 1	16 13	16 10	13 3	12 3	...	...	19 13	17 12	15 12	16 13	...	...	16 4	15 10	100 0	99 0	10 8	10 5
Hooghly	13 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0i	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 15	14 15	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 4	14 2½	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2j	9 2
Jessore	11 4	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	9 2k	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																												
Bankoora	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 8	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	13 4	13 2	*	*	11 10	12 6	15 6	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	*	*	19 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	9 14¾l	9 14¾
Beerbhoom	14 4	14 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Moorshedabad	13 4	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	20 0	...	...	18 12	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0m	9 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	17 4	16 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	...	...	18 12	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 2n	9 2
Bogra	13 8	15 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	96 0	9 0	9 6
Rajshahye	15 12	16 8	19 8	24 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	19 1	20 9	240 0	240 0	8 10o	8 13
Maldah	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 13	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8
Northern—																												
Rungpore	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 5	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 6p	9 6
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	13 0	13 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 8q	9 8
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	9 0r	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	7 0s	7 0
Orissa—																												
Pooree	11 13	13 2	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 7	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Cuttack	10 8	14 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	...	...	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	8 0	11 0
Balasore	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0t	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singbhoom	11 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	22 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Manbhoom	12 0	13 0	...	20 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	8 0u	9 0
Lohardugga	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	13 8 to 15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	12 0 to 14 0	12 8	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Hazáribagh	12 4	14 8	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	15 0	§	...	§	...	20 0	21 8	§	§	14 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 8	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 8

* Not sold. † Re. 1-4-0 per 100 cobs. ‡ None in market. § Not procurable.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Patuakhali 9 sers, Perozepore 9 sers, and Bhola 8 sers.
b At Feny Hat retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee
c At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Manickgunge 9 sers, Munshigunge 8 sers 14 chts., and Narainganje 10 sers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoregunge, Sherepore and Netrokona 8 sers, and Jamalpore 10 sers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Satkhira 9 sers 13 chts., and Bagirhat 8 sers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Baraset and Bussirhat 9 sers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 8 sers, Barrackpore 9-2 sers, and Dum-Dum 10 sers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Ghattal 10 sers 12 chts., Tumlook 8 sers, and Contai 9 sers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore and Jehanabad 10 sers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kooshtea and Ranaghat 10 sers, Meherpore 10 sers 8 chts. and Chooadanga 9 sers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 sers, Magura 10 sers, Narail 9¾ sers, and Bongong 10 sers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Culna 10 sers, Cutwa 9-13 sers, and Raneegunge 11 sers.
m At Lalbagh, Kandi and Jungipore sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
n At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10 sers 8 chts. per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nattore 9 sers 12 chts., and Nowgong 9 sers 9 chts.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 8 sers, Kurigram 9 sers.
q At Thakurgaon sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
r At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
s Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 sers, and Siliguri 9 sers per rupee.
t At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
u At Govindpore retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood Present fortnight.	Firewood Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	16 4	16 13	21 0	22 0	10 8	12 9	11 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 13	16 0	21 10	16 12	21 10	16 12	18 10	147 0	147 0	10 0	9 8
Gya	16 8	15 8	23 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	..	...	18 0	18 4	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	15 8	15 0	22 0	20 8	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 8	20 0	..	19 0	21 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	13 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	20 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0		200 0	...	9 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	16 6	18 15	21 7	11 9	12 10	13 4	13 4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	18 4	20 3	16 12	17 10	18 15	20 3	176 12	176 12	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	13 11	13 11	19 6	19 6½	9 2	10 4½	12 9	13 2	17 2	...	...	...	18 4	18 4¾	16 0	...	19 6	20 9½	16 0	19 6½	18 4	19 6½	160 0	183 4½	9 14	11 6½
Mozufferpore	12 0	12 8	16 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	13 8	14 8	19 8	20 8	8 8	8 8	12 2	12 14	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	19 4	20 8	18 8	16 8	17 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Champarun	11 8	12 0	18 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	15 8	17 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	10 0
Benares	14 1½	14 6	17 14	17 14	8 11	8 15	12 3	12 7	17 5½	16 13	4 1½	13 9	12 7	14 10	12 8	13 0	18 2	18 7	20 1	21 2	18 11	20 1	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	15 7	14 13	20 0	20 9	6 7	7 1	11 0	11 9	18 0	18 0	15 7	15 7	20 9	20 9	15 7	15 7	20 10	21 4	18 0	18 0	20 10	20 10	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 8	14 0	18 8	16 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...		21 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	13 8	13 8	19 4	19 4	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 4	16 0	16 0	19 8	18 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 8	16 0	21 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Fatehpur	17 8	15 8	21 0	20 12	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	19 0	19 0	...		23 12	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	17 13	17 2	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 14	24 10	.	...	26 7	26 7	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	...	..	20 0	21 0	23 0	24 8	...	30 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	16 4	16 7	23 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	12 0	19 8	19 8	20 4	19 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	24 8	24 0	17 0	23 8	25 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	16 8	16 4	22 8	23 0	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 4	...	...	25 8	26 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	10 4
Mainpuri	18 6	19 6	25 4	27 0	4 8	4 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25 12	26 12	..	..	26 12	27 6	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Etah	18 4	18 12	25 2	28 4	7 8	6 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	24 0	...	.	18 8	21 4	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Western—																										
Lalitpur	16 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	12 4	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jhánsi	17 1	17 12	22 1½	23 1½	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	22 8	23 3	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 1	23 1½	...	..		...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 0	15 8	21 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	31 0	17 8	18 0	1.0 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	15 0	16 8	22 8	23 0	7 6	8 0	11 6	12 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	23 0	24 8	25 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 0
Aligarh	16 8	17 4	25 0	27 4	6 0	5 8	11 0	10 8	23 0	22 0	19 8	21 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 8	28 8	28 0	31 0	27 8	32 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Bulandshahr	18 0	17 4	26 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	.	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	16 0	16 8	26 0	26 0	5 8	6 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	24 12	25 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 0	15 0	20 8	19 8	8 4	9 4	13 0	15 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	22 8	23 12	...	..	20 8	22 8	155 0	155 0	10 4	10 4
Azamgarh	13 4	14 0	21 6	20 10	7 6	8 14	12 3	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	23 10	23 10	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	12 11	20 13	20 14	9 0	9 1	12 2½	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	..	14 6½	15 4	20 0	18 14	.		16 0	14 8	140 0	140 0	10 6½	9 15
Basti	16 0	17 8	23 0	28 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	23 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Shábjáhánpur	17 8	18 8	25 8	28 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	22 8	25 8	...	...	27 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	18 4	18 4	28 8	28 4	6 0	6 0	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 12	..		31 0	30 0	192 0	192 0	10 0	11 0
Pilibhit	16 4	18 4	25 0	29 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 12	23 4	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 4

Bareilly	15 13	16 9	23 2	24 6	6 4	6 4	10 10	12 8	22 8	22 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 4	21 14	23 12	23 12	23 12	25 10	150 0	150 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	18 2	18 12	28 0	28 2	8 0	10 8	11 12	12 12	27 0	26 8	19 0	20 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	28 0	31 0	26 0	28 0	165 0	165 0	11 12	11 8
Tarai	20 0	18 12	33 0	25 8	8 12	8 12	12 8	13 2	25 0	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	22 8	23 2	21 4	27 8	29 0	27 8	27 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	18 0	17 12	30 6	29 4	9 0	9 0	12 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	24 12	...	...	28 2	27 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	17 2	17 1	32 14	35 4	6 9	6 0	11 10	12 2	25 4	25 4	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	25 4	26 6	22 0	22 0	13 3	14 5	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 9
Saharanpur	18 13	19 5½	27 15	27 12	7 8½	7 8½	10 12	11 13	23 10½	26 13½	21 8	21 8	32 4	32 4	26 13½	32 4	26 13½	27 6	29 0½	26 13½	21 8	17 3	129 0	129 0	11 12	11 4½
Dehra Dun	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	22 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kumaun	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	130 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwal	19 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	7 12	7 12	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 8	...	...	11 14	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	17 4	17 2	23 4	22 8	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 12	...	...	17 0	16 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	9 4
Sultánpur	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Rae-Bareli	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 4	20 0	20 0	14 8	15 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	17 8	17 4	23 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 8	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	15 6	17 0	22 2	24 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	21 8	21 0	22 8	24 8	130 0	130 0	10 8	11 0
Hardoi	18 0	19 0	24 8	27 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	29 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 2	15 0	21 4	22 4	10 0	9 8	12 8	12 12	16 8	18 8	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	21 4	21 8	19 8	20 0	21 12	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 0	15 12	22 0	23 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 8	22 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	19 8	20 8	23 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gonda	16 12	19 0	26 0	26 0	11 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	16 8	18 0	26 0	29 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	9 0	11 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	18 4	18 8	27 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 8	28 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	18 0	18 14	27 0	30 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	36 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	34 8	14 0	17 0	26 0	30 8	26 0	36 0	27 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	13 7	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 10	16 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 10	16 14	18 12	18 12	...	...	14 6	15 1
Bánswára	16 4	16 4	16 4	15 0	5 0	6 4	9 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 9	16 14	10 0	9 5	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 8¾	11 5¼	13 4½	14 7¼	7 6¾	7 13	7 13	8 3¼	13 4½	14 1	11 11½	10 8¾	*Nil*	*Nil*	9 2½	10 8¾	13 4½	12 8	12 8	13 10½	9 2½	10 8¾	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 12¼
Sirohi	11 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	6 12	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	13 14	13 14	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 8	14 0	19 8	19 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 8	11 8	16 12	17 14	6 8	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 12	15 0	15 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	15 12	15 4	20 4	20 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 4	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	19 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0
Boondee	20 4	21 0	30 0	30 0	7 8	9 0	8 0	9 8	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	29 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 8
Jhallawar	15 4	15 7	17 1	18 15½	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	19 7½	18 11½	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 14	9 15½	18 15½	19 2	...	19 7½	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	15 14	16 8	23 10	24 7	8 4	8 8	9 6	9 8	26 2	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	24 4	...	...	...	...	130 0	135 0	11 3	12 0
Jeypore	16 8	16 0	22 8	22 4	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	23 0	20 8	19 0	19 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	19-0 to 20 0	19-0 to 20 12	22 8	25 8	26 0	26 0	115 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	17 3	17 8	23 2	24 6	10 0	10 0	11 10	11 4	21 4	23 12	18 12	21 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	21 10	24 6	...	...	27 8	31 4	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	15 8	16 3	23 2	23 1	9 15	10 2	11 4	11 8	17 8	18 1	16 7	17 9	...	...	13 8	13 8	24 14	26 14	...	...	30 11	32 1	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhartpur	15 13	17 8	22 2	24 14	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	18 4	19 8	16 8	17 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	21 8	24 10	22 0	24 0	30 0	30 8	170 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	17 3	17 14	23 5	25 1	7 12	7 14	9 13	10 6	25 6	24 8	20 6	21 7	...	...	14 3	14 8	22 10	24 7	24 15	27 0	27 15	29 8	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 3	17 4	22 8	22 7	4 0	4 0	8 0	9 0	25 3	24 12	16 12	17 1	...	...	...	...	21 2½	22 7	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	15 11	16 0	20 8	20 15½	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 15	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 1¼	19 0	19 0½	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	96 10	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 4	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	‡	‡	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	10 2	11 6	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Anádra	12 4	12 6	17 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	16 8	16 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	15 8	17 8	20 4	22 0	8 0	8 4	10 12	11 0	20 0	21 0	16 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 8	16 8	17 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpur	12 13	13 2	16 14	18 7	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	15 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	15 10	17 3	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 7
Jaisulmer	10 10	10 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 10	9 6	12 8	13 4	10 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	12 10	13 8	...	...	2 14	4 14	6 12	7 10	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 12	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	13 12	14 5	19 0	20 12	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 14½	14 11	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 10½	17 0	17 12	18 8	18 8	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Satna)	18 4	18 12	23 8	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 12	...	...	21 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 6	10 9
Goona	19 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 15	14 8	21 5	21 2	6 13	6 13	9 1	8 10	17 2	16 13	15 10	15 9	...	...	10 14	14 8	20 14	21 7	22 3	18 2	23 9	25 10	126 14	135 15	10 4	10 4

† These prices (save rice) are for unhusked grain.

v. In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Beguserai 9-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.

w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10-4 sers, Bhabuah 9-8 sers, and Sasseram 10 sers.

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishengunge 8 sers and Arrarea at Ranigunge 9-8 sers.

‡ Six pies per bundle

y In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

z At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

z1 At Bettiah retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1889—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	19 0	25 0	28 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	22 0	27 0	21 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore	20 0	20 0	33 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	..	†	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Montgomery	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	18 0	20 0	27 0	30 0	...	..	10 0	11 0	20 0	28 0	19 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	18 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	17 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	...	..	11 0	11 0	26 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	19 0	31 0	33 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	22 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	35 0	32 0	19 0	20 0	120 0	130 0	13 0	12 0
Ludhiána	22 0	23 0	33 0	40 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	27 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	38 0	34 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	23 0	23 0	36 0	40 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	24 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	*	‡	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	24 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	22 0	22 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	23 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	29 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	16 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	.	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	70 0	60 0	9 0	8 8
Kangra	19 0	16 0	28 0	19 0	.	..	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	21 0	20 0	32 0	32 0		...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	19 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	...	.	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	22 0	21 0	35 0	40 0		..	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	10 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	21 0	20 0	31 0	32 0	.	..	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	*	‡	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	12 0	†	160 0	140 0	14 4	14 0
Rawalpindi	17 0	17 0	35 0	32 0	..	..	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	15 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	98 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	18 0	17 0	33 0	28 0	...	..	12 0	11 0	‡	‡	‡	18 0	†	†	‡	12 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	21 0	18 0	44 0	44 0	.	..	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	110 0	40 0	39 0
Kohat	22 0	16 0	46 0	42 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	‡	†	20 0	24 0	27 0	24 0	†	†	125 0	138 0	54 0	54 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	25 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	..	..	10 0	10 0	33 0	34 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	20 0	22 0	28 0	31 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	..	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Bannu	26 0	21 0	36 0	35 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D I Khán	20 0	20 0	35 0	37 0	.	..	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	22 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	112 0	112 0	44 0	44 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	..	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D G. Khan	17 0	19 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	27 0	27 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	12 8	17 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8		..	..	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0			...	..	9 12	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...			..	..	...	..	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	13 8	20 0	19 8	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 8	20 0	19 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	..	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Shikárpur	12 8	12 8	19 8	20 8	8 12	8 12	11 0	10 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	.	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	..	10 4	9 4	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	22 4	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	..	20 8	20 8	..	.	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	14 0	13 1½	14 8	14 12	5 0	5 0	8 4	8 4	16 0	15 8	...		...	...	...		13 4	14 12	16 0	15 0	..	...	64 0	70 6½	9 0	9 0

Konkan—																												
Karwar	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 5	11 5	14 4	14 4	13 8	13 8	16 7	16 7	...	...	11 14	11 4	...	...	9 9	9 9	135 0	135 0	11 8	11 8
Colába (Alibág)	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	122 0	122 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	9 13	10 6	17 6	16 3	10	7 0	10 8	11 1	15 1	17 14	13 4	12 10	16 15	15 4	12 10	13 13	13 14	13 15	15 11	17 14	7 2	7 1	67 1	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	...	...	3	7 3	9 7	9 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	9 12	9 12	71 2	53 2	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																												
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	16 0	15 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 8	18 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 10	14 10	13 15	12 15	16 5	16 5	14 5	14 5	15 9	15 9	19 2	19 2	11 0	13 12	97 1	97 1	13 0	13 0
Sholápur	14 1	14 1	17 6	17 6	7 9	7 9	9 7	9 7	20 11	20 11	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	...	...	15 1	15 1	82 10	82 10	11 8	11 8
Bijápur	13 8	13 8	10 5	10 5	7 3	7 3	9 2	9 2	18 2	18 2	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	13 10	13 1	8 13	8 13	9 3	9 3	16 5	16 5	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	14 6	14 6	60 13	60 13	11 15	11 15
Khandesh—																												
Ahmadnagar	12 13	13 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 1	9 1	14 11	16 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 13	14 7	...	...	14 7	16 1	100 0	50 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	14 12	14 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 14	15 14	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 1	10 1	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 7	12 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	15 7	16 5	15 0	14 1	...	...	12 10	12 10	11 13	12 10	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	12 4	11 6
Guserat—																												
Surat	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	24 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 4	12 4	100 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	13 10	13 10	20 0	20 0	7 7	7 7	9 11	9 11	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	13 5	13 5	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2¼	8 9½	13 2¼	13 2¼	6 14	6 14	8 9½	8 9½	16 0	14 14	13 2¾	13 2¾	16 0	15 6¼	...	...	10 4½	10 4½	...	...	8 9½	8 9½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	10 0	11 8	20 0	21 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 0	10 0	17 6	17 6	14 4	14 4	17 6	17 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	9 4	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 2
Deesa Cantonment	12 8	13 0	14 8	14 12	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 13	...	...	9 6	11 6	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 1
Kathiawar—																												
Rájkot	12 12	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	100 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimár	14 4	14 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 9	11 7	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	120 0	120 0	10 14	10 14
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	12 12	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 1	18 0	18 0	17 11	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betul	14 7	14 7	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 0	10 0	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 13	...	...	9 12	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	18 0	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 9	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 7	8 12	12 3	12 3	20 10	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	16 0	16 0	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	12 10	12 10	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 4	15 0	...	...	8 4	8 8	10 8	10 4	16 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	256 0	256 0	9 0	9 8
Seoni	16 10	16 10	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	18 6	18 6	...	...	10 8	13 2	15 6	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 3	...	...	11 4	12 8	192 0	192 0	9 0	8 0
Bhandára	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	12 8	13 12	190 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Chánda	15 7	16 2	...	...	...	...	12 13	14 7	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	21 5	...	...	14 7	14 7	615 0	615 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																												
Bilaspur	18 15	19 14	...	...	10 3	11 3	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	16 8	16 8	96 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	20 13	20 13	...	...	10 12	10 13	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	50 0	50 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 5	8 5
Berar—																												
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 0	9 0
Básim	16 7	16 10	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 10	9 13	24 2	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 0	...	...	13 1	13 2			9 3	9 0
Akola	15 0	15 6	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	19 0	§	§	10 8	10 0
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	8 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 6	8 6	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	...	...	17 8	17 4			9 8	9 4
Amráoti	14 0	14 2	16 0	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	17 14	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 8			9 0	9 0
Wún	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 4	...	...	18 0	16 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	12 7	12 15	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 0	10 3	18 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 2	...	...	20 1	20 1	120 0	125 0	9 2	9 4
Boláram	13 8	14 9	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	12 8	10 12	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1889—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria Italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or thûr cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 10	12 10	*	*	*	*	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 8	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	12 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	12 5	12 5	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	23 13	23 13	28 0	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	11 3	19 5	19 5	16 13	16 13	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	11 0	11 0
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 11	13 11	25 14	25 0	23 0	22 2	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 14	13 6	...	...	11 3	11 13	12 6	13 0	28 10	28 5	20 11	20 11	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 3	16 3	31 6	31 6	25 6	25 6	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 8	11 13	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 2	13 11	21 5	21 5	*	*	30 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 6	11 2	11 13	11 13	24 5	24 5	20 0	20 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	9 11	10 2
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	*	*	*	*	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 6	264 6	11 0	12 0
Vizagapatam	13 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	19 6	20 8	17 13	19 13	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	11 11	11 11	...	...	12 14	13 6	14 0	14 8	25 0	24 0	21 2	21 2	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 0	12 10	11 11	13 3	22 2	22 2	*	*	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	23 0	23 0	21 13	21 13	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 6	13 6	*	*	*	*	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 8	89 14	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	*	*	21 2	21 2	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 14	11 14
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	*	*	*	*	33 6	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	7 13	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 14	14 14	*	*	23 2	23 2	23 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 2	8 2	...	...	14 2	14 8	*	*	*	*	23 14	23 14	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 14
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 14	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 11	12 11	*	*	20 5	20 5	24 14	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	10 11	9 3	...	...	12 5	12 11	13 10	13 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 14	13 14	*	22 11	22 0	22 0	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	136 2	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	90 0	96 0	8 8	9 0
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	28 0	23 0	...	...	32 0	34 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 8	14 8	96 0	96 0	9 4	9 4
Kolar	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	43 0	43 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	144 0	144 0	8 0	8 0
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 8	16 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	43 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 9	12 10	14 11	13 10	31 8	33 10	...	...	45 2	42 0	...	...	14 4	16 13	...	...	...	16 13	480 0	480 0	9 7	8 6
Chitaldrug	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	70 0	70 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	11 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	..	35 8	35 8	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	..	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR 1887-88.

No. 122 I., dated Simla, the 28th June, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 56 W. I.—783, dated 29th April 1889, submitting the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1887-88, with a Memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject.

The Irrigation system of Sind consists of a great network of canals led off from the Indus, watering a country which is almost rainless and devoid of wells, and which but for these canals would produce hardly any crops, except in basins flooded by the spill of the river. It also includes a system of embankments whose object it is to shut in the flood waters of the river and prevent its spill. But though these canals and embankments practically constitute one combined system, managed indiscriminately by the same engineering and collecting staff, they are distinguished for account purposes into four classes according to the nature of the funds employed in their construction. In the first class, Major Works, are four canals constructed from Loan Funds; in the second, Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are seven canals constructed from Revenue. The rest of the canals fall into the third class, Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, having for the most part been constructed from Revenue in earlier years before a careful system of Capital Accounts was started. The fourth class, Agricultural Works, consists chiefly of the embankments in Upper Sind, which are less closely connected with irrigation than with the protection of the country and the retention of the river in its proper course. Few of these canals are entirely new, though all have been greatly improved under British rule. In order to shew what credit is due to the capital expended on them, a calculation has been made of the earnings of the first two classes before improvement; and this sum is deducted from the figures which shew what the financial returns of those canals are. This amount has been fixed for the present at Rs. 4,03,007; but no similar allowance has been made on the other side for the former average cost of maintenance and collection.

2. The main features of the year under review were that the inundation of 1887 was a poor one. The river rose late and fell early; and though it rose to a height at Bukkur which, with one exception, was the highest recorded, it only remained for one day at this height. The general results of the year were nevertheless very satisfactory on the whole. The area irrigated was larger by 56,461 acres than in the previous year; the collections were greater by Rs. 1,06,270. The assessments or gross earnings, including actual miscellaneous receipts, were greater by Rs. 1,26,032; but the expenditure increased, by Rs. 1,68,173. Thus the net earnings of the canals fell off by Rs. 42,141, or about 2 per cent. of the entire net earnings of the Canal system.

3. The Irrigation system was increased by three miles of canals and eight miles of embankments constructed in the Eastern Nara district during the year 1887-88. It consists now of 5,827 miles of canals and 610 miles of

embankments. Capital Accounts are kept of the works on which expenditure is shewn in the following statement; they comprise in all 2,552 miles of canals and 236 miles of embankments:

	Number of Works.	During the Year 1887-88.			To End of the Year 1887-88.		
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
MAJOR WORKS.							
Productive Public Works . . .	4	1,87,226	6,615	1,93,841	80,34,617	2,76,461	83,11,078
MINOR WORKS.							
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	7	...	...	...	30,75,900	1,35,284	32,11,184
TOTAL .	11	1,87,226	6,615	1,93,841	1,11,10,517	4,11,745	1,15,22,262

The Capital Expenditure was chiefly on the distributaries of the Desert and Eastern Nara Canals. The estimated cost of the four Productive Works is Rs. 88,16,984, including indirect charges, so a little over five lakhs remain for expenditure. The estimates of the Minor Works aggregate Rs. 32,98,676, of which only a sum of Rs. 87,492 is still unspent.

4. The following statement shews the actual collections and expenditure on the first two classes of Canals in the year 1887-88:

Canal.	Capital Outlay to end of 1887-88.	Gross Revenue.				Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Deduct Average Receipts before improvements.	Balance or Net Revenue due to Capital Expenditure.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay.
		Irrigation.		Plantations and Miscellaneous less Refunds.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				
		Government Land.	Jaghir Land.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Major Works.												
Productive Works—												
Desert Canal	12,16,349	91,709	36,742	229	1,28,680	49,588	1,337	50,925	77,755	...	77,755	6·39
Unharwah	3,38,915	53,206	10	30	53,246	16,860	341	17,201	36,045	...	36,045	10·63
Begari Canal	16,73,079	2,40,604	25,026	465	2,66,095	83,096	1,925	85,021	1,81,074	24,856	1,56,218	9·34
Eastern Nara Canal	50,82,735	3,15,967	819	15,170	3,31,956	87,063	2,813	89,876	2,42,080	3,444	2,38,636	4·69
Total Productive Works	83,11,078	7,01,486	62,597	15,894	7,79,977	2,36,607	6,416	2,43,023	5,36,954	28,300	5,08,654	6·12
Minor Works.												
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.												
Sukkur Canal	13,88,713	1,69,443	479	652	1,70,574	43,571	909	44,480	1,26,094	71,550	54,544	3·93
Ghar Canal	4,40,977	4,59,614	819	3,836	4,64,269	1,60,721	3,419	1,64,140	3,00,129	1,16,832	1,83,297	41·56
Mehrabwah	67,869	23,181	...	202	23,383	9,188	198	9,386	13,997	...	13,997	20·62
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	23,917	12,536	635	15	13,186	5,967	158	6,125	7,061	8,427	—1,366	...
Marak Great Canal	2,01,553	81,723	1,895	308	83,926	18,183	376	18,559	65,367	36,459	28,908	14·34
Surfrazwah	1,24,680	30,906	1,540	348	32,794	11,893	281	12,174	20,620	11,155	9,465	7·59
Fuleli Canal	9,63,475	4,88,786	18,924	4,637	5,12,347	2,47,849	5,200	2,53,049	2,59,298	1,30,284	1,29,014	13·39
Total Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	32,11,184	12,66,189	24,292	8,998	13,00,479	4,97,372	10,541	5,07,913	7,92,566	3,74,707	4,17,859	13·01
Total	1,15,22,262	19,67,675	86,889	25,892	20,80,456	7,33,979	16,957	7,50,936	13,29,520	4,03,007	9,26,513	8·04
Total for 1886-87	1,13,28,421	18,43,767	1,11,385	28,043	19,83,195	6,58,129	18,145	6,76,274	13,06,921	4,03,007	9,03,914	7·97

Note.—These figures, which are compiled from Statements 1 B. and 1 C., combined with Table VIA., differ from the Finance Accounts in the following respects:—The Capital Outlay in column 2 includes Indirect charges, which are not shewn in the Finance Accounts. The Indirect charges in column 8, which are mainly a calculation of liability for leave and pension allowances, are not shewn in the Finance Accounts. The figures in column 7 (Direct Working Expenses) do not agree with the Finance Accounts, in that they include Collection charges in the Civil Department, which in the Finance Accounts are deducted from Indirect Revenue. Of the Receipts in column 3, which are shewn in the Accounts under the head "Indirect Receipts," only that portion which pertains to Major Works after deducting Average Receipts before Improvements (column 11), is shewn in the Finance Accounts.

The net revenue of the Major Works is Rs. 62,547 greater, and that of the Minor Works Rs. 39,948 less, than in the previous year, the aggregate return on capital being 8·04 as compared with 7·97 per cent.

5. The third class of canals, chiefly in the Hyderabad and Karachi districts, for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, comprise 3,275 miles of channels and 374 miles of embankments. These gave the following results in 1887-88:

	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Direct	(a) 44,739	10,02,394	...
Indirect	17,71,973	...	...
TOTAL	18,16,712	10,02,394	8,14,318
1886-87	18,05,069	8,47,630	9,57,439

(a) NOTE.—This figure differs from that shewn in the Finance Accounts (Rs. 44,979) by Rs. 240, due to an adjustment of that amount on account of an error in the preliminary Canal return received in the Examiner's Office by transfer from Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept to Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

6. The fourth class, called Agricultural Works, cost Rs. 1,12,491 for extensions, maintenance, and establishment; and a revenue of Rs. 7,212 was realised.

7. Thus the actual gross revenue collected and working expenses incurred in 1887-88 on the Irrigation Works in Sind as compared with that for the preceding year were—

	Gross Revenue.		Working Expenses.	
	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.
(1) Major Works	7,79,977	7,10,178	2,43,023	2,35,771
(2) Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	13,00,479	12,73,017	5,07,913	4,40,503
(3) Minor Works of which Revenue Accounts only are kept	18,16,712	18,05,069	10,02,394	8,47,630
(4) Agricultural Works	7,212	9,846	1,12,491	1,73,744
TOTAL	39,04,380	37,98,110	18,65,821	16,97,648

8. But the figures, which shew the amount paid by the canals into the Government Treasury during the year, do not fully express the gross earnings of the works from a commercial point of view. There is a further sum, known as the "difference of assessment in Jaghir lands," which has to be added. This sum is the difference between the assessment actually made on these lands and that which would be made were they not specially favoured at the expense of the canals on account of their tenure. The "difference of assessment on Jaghir lands" in 1887-88 was Rs. 4,00,830, divided thus:

	Rs.
Class (1)	70,750
Class (2)	1,73,186
Class (3)	1,56,894

If the Net Revenue (given in column 12 of the statement in paragraph 4) be increased by the amounts belonging to classes (1) and (2), it will be found that the Irrigation Works in Sind of which Capital Accounts are kept paid in 1887-88 more than ten per cent. on their Capital cost.

Indeed, it is doubtful whether the works might not fairly be credited with even higher profits; for the "working expenses" include the repairs of the embankments in Sind. And these, although they are, in many cases, essential for the protection of irrigated lands, also serve other useful purposes.

9. The major irrigation works in Sind, that is, the four Productive Public Works, shew, collectively, a net profit to the State up to the end of the year of Rs. 7,26,982; that is, the total net revenue up to the end of the year has exceeded the interest charges by that amount. This result is obtained by the profitable working on three out of the four systems; but one, the Eastern Nara Canal, has at present a deficit of Rs. 8,57,285. Commencing from 1887-88, a reduction in the deficit has been made; and there is every reason to expect that further reductions will annually occur.

10. The foregoing paragraphs refer to the revenue collected during the year.

In the following statement, which has been prepared from Tables III and VI and Form I-C., columns 2, 3, 8, and 9 shew the assessments of the year on account of irrigation alone, omitting miscellaneous receipts from plantations, &c. In order to obtain the true rate at which the charge for water is assessed on the irrigated acre, columns 4 and 10 have been added, which shew the amount assessed on Jaghir land but remitted to the Jaghirdars.

	1887-88.						1886-87.					
	Water Share of Net Revenue	Hakaba	Difference on Jaghir Assessments	Total.	Area irrigated.	Rate per acre	Water Share of Net Revenue.	Hakaba	Difference on Jaghir Assessments.	Total.	Area irrigated.	Rate per acre.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	
Productive Public Works—												
Desert Canal	89,722	38,615	30,893	1,59,230	88,552	1·79	65,311	36,936	29,723	1,31,970	76,562	1·72
Unharwah	53,155	10	.	53,165	29,406	1·80	13,773	.	..	43,773	24,322	1·79
Begari Canal	2,30,789	28,478	34,085	2,93,352	157,600	1·86	2,51,196	33,105	40,791	3,25,392	171,960	1·89
Eastern Nara Canals	3,15,802	1,123	5,772	3,22,697	170,781	1·88	2,56,550	1,566	7,101	2,65,017	136,327	1·94
Total Productive Public Works	6,89,468	68,226	70,750	8,28,444	446,339	1·85	6,16,830	71,707	77,615	7,66,152	409,171	1·87
MINOR WORKS.												
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—												
Sukkur Canal	168,122	834	4,471	1,73,427	72,381	2·39	1,61,967	719	3,767	1,66,453	67,571	2·46
Ghar Canal	4,56,605	1,015	9,835	4,67,455	166,239	2·81	4,79,818	1,378	13,229	4,94,425	174,654	2·83
Mehrabwah	23,181	...	431	23,612	12,890	1·83	21,110	...	...	21,110	11,858	1·78
Ahbhar Kacheri Canal	12,206	288	1,819	14,313	6,616	2·16	13,298	441	2,397	16,136	7,801	2·06
Marak Great Canal	78,685	1,630	12,026	92,341	41,118	2·24	80,656	1,700	12,205	94,561	41,923	2·25
Surfrazwah	28,987	1,471	9,089	39,547	23,415	1·68	28,598	1,487	7,953	38,038	24,294	1·56
Fuleli Canal	1,88,618	18,600	1,35,515	6,42,733	277,166	2·31	4,36,882	18,914	1,01,012	5,56,808	254,020	2·19
Total Minor Works	12,56,404	23,838	1,73,186	14,53,428	509,825	2·42	12,22,329	24,639	1,40,563	13,87,531	582,121	2·38
Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept	17,67,461	26,231	1,56,894	19,50,586	821,110	2·37	17,40,658	27,252	1,32,036	18,99,976	818,089	2·32
TOTAL	37,13,333	1,18,295	4,00,830	42,32,458	1,867,274	2·26	35,79,847	1,23,598	3,50,214	40,53,659	1,809,381	2·24

The Hakaba assessments are taken from Form I-C and Table D., page 4 of the report. It is uncertain whether the figures given under this head under Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept are quite accurate: they are nowhere separately given in the Report.

11. The areas irrigated in 1887-88 by the different classes of works are shewn in the following statement as compared with those of the three previous years:

	1887-88.			1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Government Lands.	Jaghir Lands.	Total.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Productive Public Works . .	373,895	72,444	446,339	409,171	402,004	392,386
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept)	526,394	73,431	599,825	582,121	541,070	592,448
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept)	749,498	71,612	821,110	818,089	790,973	794,355
Agricultural Works . . .	3,840	...	3,840	5,269	5,872	3,984
TOTAL . .	1,653,627	217,487	1,871,114	1,814,650	1,739,919	1,783,173

The area irrigated is greater than that of the previous year, which was the largest on record except that of 1878-79. The increase was distributed over the majority of the works, but was largest on the Eastern Nara Canals. There was a decrease in Irrigation on the Begari and Ghar Canals and on some few of the other works. The decrease on the Begari Canal was due to the defective supply in June, caused partly by the low inundation of the year, and partly by the defective supply in a channel called the Waddu Dhand.

12. The following statement shews the working expenses, including indirect charges, of the year under review, compared with the corresponding figures of the previous three years:

	Working Expenses.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Working Expenses.		
	1887-88.		1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
MAJOR WORKS—CLASS (1).	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Productive Public Works—					
Desert Canal	50,925	0·57	48,915	39,992	44,642
Unharwah	17,201	0·58	15,935	9,870	...
Begari Canal	85,021	0·53	76,683	78,861	83,054
Eastern Nara Canals...	89,876	0·52	94,238	90,229	88,964
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS . .	2,43,023	0·54	2,35,771	2,18,952	2,16,660

	Working Expenses.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Working Expenses.		
	1887-88.		1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
MINOR WORKS—CLASS (2) *of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.*					
Sukkur Canal	44,480	0·61	30,444	41,416	32,791
Ghar Canal	1,64,140	0·98	1,69,591	1,98,721	1,88,385
Mehrabwah	9,386	0·72	15,420	9,562	17,581
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	6,125	0·92	5,936	7,938	8,822
Marak Great Canal	18,559	0·45	16,207	16,477	19,543
Surfrazwah	12,174	0·51	15,990	11,466	12,334
Fuleli Canal	2,53,049	0·91	1,86,915	1,95,600	2,12,186
Total Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept . . .	5,07,913	0·84	4,40,503	4,81,180	4,91,642
Grand Total Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	7,50,936	0·71	6,76,274	7,00,132	7,08,302
Rate per acre irrigated	...	0·71	0·68	0·74	0·71
(CLASS 3.)					
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	10,02,394	1·22	8,47,630	8,13,623	8,37,165
Rate per acre irrigated	...	1·22	1·04	1·02	1·05

Indirect charges are not shewn in the case of Works of the third class.

The average rate per acre of working expenses on all the three classes of canals has been—

	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Area	1,867,274	1,809,381	1,734,047	1,779,189
Amount	1,753,330	1,523,904	1,513,755	1,545,467
Rate per acre of working expenses. . .	0·93	0·84	0·87	0·86

For the Agricultural works the figures are —

	Working Expenses.	Working Expenses.		
	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Working Expenses	1,12,491	1,73,744	63,238	55,935

13. It will be noticed that the working expenses of all the three classes of canals have increased in the year under review. This increase is explained generally by the Superintending Engineer (paragraph 13, page 7) in the following words :

"The excess expenditure was rendered necessary by the short amount of grants in previous years and the consequent decay of the canals. However, it is a matter of congratulation that the expenditure well paid for itself, and there is no doubt that a much larger expenditure on canals in Sind would be much more than covered."

The Government of Bombay does not admit the accuracy of this statement. The matter is ably dealt with in paragraphs 14 to 18 inclusive of the Resolution of that Government. It is shewn that the allusion to the decay of the canals

is refuted by evidence in the report itself, and the following extract gives the opinion of the Government of Bombay:

"Government concur in the advantage financially of a liberal expenditure on canals in Sind; but the question as to the specific direction in which outlay may be made most productive is one requiring very careful consideration. As regards clearances, it is observed that the revenue is dependent principally on the character of the inundation and not on actual bed clearances; and it is apparent that money spent in any one season on extraordinary bed clearances of the canals running much below the level of the country might be almost, if not entirely, wasted, if the following inundation was a favourable one. This is exemplified by the reports, which shew that in 1886-87, after a good inundation and comparatively small expenditure, there were no complaints; whereas in 1887-88, after a poor inundation and large expenditure, there are demands for increased outlay. The outlay beyond a certain point is, in fact, only an insurance against an unfavourable inundation level; and it is a question if better *average* results would not be obtained by improvements in alignment, width, &c., rather than by extra clearance outlay, except perhaps on the tails of some of the canals, *e.g.*, the Fuleli, which require thorough clearance, as well as improvements."

The Government of India concurs generally in this opinion. With regard to the conclusion that, provided financial requirements admit, an average of nine lakhs of rupees should be annually devoted to the maintenance and repairs of these canals, the reply of the Bombay Government is awaited to the call for information on the subject of the cost of clearances in Sind which was made in the course of 1888. On the 30th October 1888 the Government of Bombay reported that that information was ready and would be forwarded at once; but it has not yet been received.

14. The details of the working expenses of works of Classes 1 and 2 for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are as follows:

	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements . . .	17,552	25,036
Maintenance and Repairs	4,34,190	3,52,520
Establishment	2,81,556	2,78,219
Tools and Plant	681	2,354
Indirect Charges	16,957	18,145
TOTAL . .	7,50,936	6,76,274

The charge for Establishment is made up of the following items:

	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Share of Direction and Accounts . . .	31,946	34,855
Executive Officers	89,189	94,770
Establishment under Civil Officers . .	1,60,421	1,48,594
	2,81,556	2,78,219

The Establishment charges are distributed in the same manner as those in the Bombay Presidency (*vide* paragraph 9 of Government of India Resolution No. 30-I. of 22nd February 1889). The establishment under Civil Officers is a share of the cost of Civil Establishments employed in collecting revenue, and is calculated at 10 per cent. on the actual revenue collected in that department.

15. The Commissioner in Sind, in paragraphs 38 to 40 of his memorandum No. 399 of 31st January 1889, refers to the expenditure on Working Expenses. He points out that the establishment charged to "Works and Repairs" is more costly than the regular establishment, which is accounted for under its proper head. The comparison made by the Commissioner is not quite an accurate one, as he omits to notice that a considerable proportion of the charge for permanent establishment is properly chargeable to "Revenue management" and not to "Maintenance." However, there can be no doubt that the charges for "work establishment" are most abnormally large, being, for the works for which Capital Accounts are kept, apparently more than half the total charges to "Works." This matter appears to call for the early attention of the Government of Bombay.

16. The remissions of Revenue on Government lands were Rs. 61,937, or less than half those of the previous year, and considerably below the average of former years. The unrealized balance on account of Government lands were considerably decreased during the year. The amount outstanding for 1886-87 was 92,055; that for 1887-88, only Rs. 42,597. The unrealized balance for Jaghir lands, however, increased from Rs. 90,289 to Rs. 94,813. In this case the largest arrears are in Khelat: the question of the assessments and collections in this territory is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

17. The report is accompanied by a memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, which contains some important suggestions concerning the following points:

(1) The necessity of early clearances and early openings of the canals.

(2) The danger of canalising the Indus.

(3) The injury done by keeping out spill water, which used to fertilise the land. If this is set against the advantages of the canals, the result is a less and not a greater cultivated area.

(4) Absorption of water by landholders living near the heads of the canals.

(5) Payment for the use of surplus water let out over grazing lands.

(6) Fuller information as to cultivation and crop areas on each canal, and as to expenditure on maintenance.

The Government of Bombay has decided to refer the suggestions of the Commissioner for the opinion and remarks of the Superintending Engineer and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. The Government of India will be glad to learn the result of these references.

18. The Government of India has under separate consideration the question of the very late date on which the Revenue Report of Irrigation operations in Sind is invariably submitted. It is noticed that in the forwarding letter the Government of Bombay again mentions the time taken in printing as one of the chief causes of delay. This reason is not one to which much weight should be attached, as the amount of printing is trifling.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department; and that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, for information.

Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab

Ordered further, that a copy of this Resolution, the Resolution by the Local Government, and the Memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, together with the General Abstract of Financial Results, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*; and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R E.,*
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Enclosure to Public Works Department Resolution No. 122-I. of 1889.

RESOLUTION—*By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.*

No. 56 W. I.—783, dated 29th April 1889.

Read—

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 3861, dated 20th December 1888.—Submits the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1887-88, with the usual tables, charts and index map of Sind, and also a comparative statement showing a series of readings of the gauges at Bukkur and Kotri.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 399, dated 31st January 1889.—Forwards the above with remarks.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 540, dated 11th February 1889.—Forwards an explanation of certain mistakes noticed by the Commissioner in Sind in the Tables attached to the Revenue Report for 1887-88. Submits fresh copies of Tables IV and VIA, which are now correct.

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 4th April 1889 :—" Discrepancy, Government Resolution 812, due to write off. Alter column 2, gross revenue to Rs. 34,94,180 and collection charges to Rs. 3,42,170."

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 4th April 1889 :—" Please adopt Examiner's figures of Revenue Account."

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 4th April 1889.

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 6th April 1889.

RESOLUTION.—The inundation of 1887 is characterised by the Superintending Engineer as a very poor one: the river rose late and fell early, and, though the maximum height at Bukkur was the highest on record, except that of 1882, it only remained at that height for one day—a most unusual incident. The Commissioner in Sind describes it as somewhat irregular and deficient, but says the season was on the whole favourable, as the rainfall was seasonable and the prices of produce ruled unusually high.

2. The mileage of canals and river embankments was 5,827 and 610 miles respectively, or practically the same as in the previous year.

3. The agricultural operations and financial results of the year are the best on record. The area of cultivation on the canals was 1,871,114 acres, including 217,487 acres of jaghir: the irrigation share of net consolidated assessment was Rs. 37,20,291, and the total canal revenue (assessed) was Rs. 38,82,426, as follows:

Treated in the Accounts as Indirect Revenue.

	Rs.
Consolidated land and water assessments	41,95,588
Deduct—Remissions	61,937
Net consolidated assessments	41,33,651
Deduct—Land share	4,13,360
Irrigation or water share of net consolidated assessments	37,20,291

Revenue accounted for as Direct Receipts.

	Rs.	
Assessments on jaghir cultivation	1,18,295	
Deduct—Remissions	1,450	
		1,16,845
Miscellaneous Receipts (actuals)		45,290
		38,82,426

4. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 13,02,617 and that on extensions and improvements Rs. 2,04,096. The charge debited to the canals for share of collection charges incurred in the Revenue Department was Rs. 3,42,170. The total charges were thus Rs. 18,48,883. This is exclusive of a charge of Rs. 16,957 under Indirect charges (Leave and Pension Allowances) included in the Examiner's statement showing the Financial Results of the works for which Capital Accounts are kept.

The outlay incurred on Capital Account during the year amounted to Rs. 1,93,841. To this there is no allusion anywhere in the report. It was incurred wholly on the four works classed as Major Works.

5. Comparing the results of the year with those of the previous year (one of 'very good' inundation), there was an increase in the area of cultivation of 56,464* acres. Of the increase on the Government lands, 29,523 acres was in the rabi area. The irrigation share of net consolidated assessments shows an increase of Rs. 1,30,792, of which Rs. 55,806 was in the rabi assessments.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
* Government	1,593,666	1,653,627	+59,961
Jaghir	222,984	217,487	−3,497
Total	1,814,650	1,871,114	+56,464

The total canal revenue (assessed) shows an increase of Rs. 1,45,814, as follows:

	Rs.
Increase in net consolidated assessments	1,30,792
Increase in net assessment on jaghir cultivation	18,189
	1,48,981
Deduct—Decrease in miscellaneous receipts	3,167
Net increase	1,45,814

The increase in jaghir assessment is due to a large reduction in the remissions, which, in 1886-87, were Rs. 24,942,† as compared with Rs. 1,450 in 1887-88. Of this latter amount, Rs. 170 were on account of the previous year.

† Written off as irrecoverable in Khelat Territory.

The decrease in miscellaneous receipts is explained by the Commissioner as principally due to decreased receipts from fisheries.

6. The expenditure of the year again shows a large increase, amounting to Rs. 1,69,375, as follows:

	Outlay.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	2,00,615	1,67,420	...	33,195
Maintenance and Repairs	8,27,922	10,41,501	2,13,579	...
Public Works Establishment	3,21,577	2,97,792	...	23,785
Total in Public Works Department	13,50,114	15,06,713	1,56,599	...
Revenue (collection charges)	3,29,394	3,42,170	12,776	...
Total	16,79,508	18,48,883	1,69,375	...

No description is given of the works carried out from expenditure classed as extensions and improvements. This omission should be supplied in future reports. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was largely in excess of that in the previous year, or in any previous year, and almost the whole‡ of the increase was spent on the canals themselves and not on the river embankments.

‡ 92 per cent.

It is argued from the smallness of the remissions of Government revenue (less than half those of the average of the previous six years and only 1·5 per cent. on the assessed revenue) that the canals were in excellent order, and, had this not been so, the admirable results shown for the year's cultivation and revenue would not have been realised owing to the poor inundation. From the figures given relating to cultivation on the Ghar (see paragraph 21 of this Resolution) the decrease in remissions would appear to be largely due to the flexibility of the irrigational settlement.

The charge for Public Works Establishment shows a reduction of Rs. 23,785. Including the sums debitable to Capital, the Establishment charges were—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	41,379	47,252
Revenue	3,21,577	2,97,792
	3,62,956	3,45,044

showing a net reduction of Rs. 17,912.

7. The net canal revenue (assessed) during the year was Rs. 20,33,543, as compared with Rs. 20,57,104 in 1886-87, showing a decrease of Rs. 23,561, or only 1 per cent., in spite of the heavy charges incurred. In both cases the charges for river embankments are treated as debits to revenue, though those for the bunds in Upper Sind are accounted for under Agricultural Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept.

8. There were, it is reported, no very sweeping changes in the course of the river during 1887, but in the delta, where the river bifurcates, extensive erosion took place, and further changes seem likely.

9. The suggestion made in paragraph 24 of last year's review, in regard to distinguishing between figures showing assessments and realizations, has been followed in the tables accompanying the report, but not in those given in the body of the report. Tables A and B in paragraphs 5 and 6 both show assessments, but in the latter and again in paragraph 7 the expression "consolidated revenue" is used where "consolidated assessments" are referred to. The Table C in the latter paragraph and Table D (*a*) in paragraph 10 include the irrigation share of the net consolidated assessments and actual receipts under Hakaba—an inconvenient combination: in respect of miscellaneous receipts included in Table C, it may not be feasible to give the assessments. There is a small discrepancy in the total shown as actual realizations in Table D, as compared with the corresponding figures in Tables D (*a*) and II and III.

10. The question of the irrigation in Khelat Territory is under reference to the Government of India, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made for the systematic assessment of the lands irrigated beyond the Frontier, and for the control of remissions and the punctual realization of the revenue. It is observed that the water supply was reported as good, and that, on the basis of partial measurements, a large increase in cultivation in Khelat Territory was at one time anticipated, but the returns show a decrease. In the Finance Accounts of the year, the Examiner explains the delay in realizing the revenue in Khelat Territory as due to the removal of the Naib and his establishment by His Highness the Khan of Khelat. This is not alluded to by the Superintending Engineer.

11. The sum shown as loss to the canals by the difference between the Hakaba levied on jaghir cultivation and the assessment thereon calculated at the ordinary rates in force for Government lands, is Rs. 4,00,830, as compared with Rs. 3,80,214 in the previous year. A large proportion of this loss is on the canals in the Hyderabad District. The Commissioner observes that in some instances additional contributions in the shape of enhanced Hakaba may be possible, and the subject is engaging his attention.

12. The Table E gives a comparison between assessments and realizations of the consolidated land and water revenue (not the total revenue as stated). The total for collection should apparently be—

	Rs.
Outstandings	92,055
Net assessments of the year	41,33,651
	42,25,706

instead of Rs. 42,05,188. A similar discrepancy was remarked upon last year, and it was subsequently explained as due to deductions of remissions on account of previous years. Instructions were given that explanation regarding such discrepancies should be given in future reports, but this has not been attended to. The form of Table E should be modified to afford the information in future.

13. The remissions of the year amounted to Rs. 61,937, or Rs. 74,482 less than the previous year, and with the exception of 1881-82 were considerably lower than in any of the previous six years. This, as observed by the Commissioner, is very satisfactory: the inference drawn therefrom as regards the state of the canals and the effect of the irrigational settlement, has already been commented upon.

14. The statement made in paragraph 13 of the Superintending Engineer's report that the excess expenditure incurred in 1887-88 was rendered necessary by the short amount of grants in previous years and the consequent decay of the canals, requires some explanation. The subject was reviewed at some length in a Resolution of this Government of 25th January 1888,* which showed that ever since 1881-82 inclusive, the estimate of the requirements put forward by the Irrigation Officers in Sind had been accepted by this Government, and not only so, but that the grants actually allotted were considerably in excess of those estimates. The expenditure in 1886-87 was—

* No. 10 W. I.—188 A. of 1888.

	Rs.
Major Works	1,20,178
Minor Works	7,07,744
	8,27,922

as compared with—

	Rs.
Major Works	1,52,000
Minor Works	6,64,000
	8,16,000

the estimate of requirements framed by the Superintending Engineer in 1884. It should be noted that as regards Major Works there never has been any difficulty or restriction on

allotments, and the fact that the outlay was less than the estimate must be understood as implying that the canals of that class did not require a larger expenditure for their maintenance. It will be observed that the outlay on canals classed as Minor Works was in 1886-87 Rs. 43,744 in excess of the estimates of 1884. That this was sufficient may further be judged from the fact that no complaints as to the insufficiency of the clearance grants or as to the state of the canals were made in the Report for 1886-87. The inundation of 1886 was a very good one, and the Commissioner reported the results of the year "in all divisions were satisfactory so far as they could be controlled by the department." From the date of the enquiry ordered by the Secretary of State, or from 1881-82 to 1886-87 inclusive, therefore no complaint can hold good which would attribute any shortcomings in the state of the canals to short amount of grants in previous years, unless it is intended to imply that the estimates of requirements put forward by the then responsible officers were insufficient and that those officers were ignorant of the state in which the canals were, as the result of the expenditure which even exceeded those estimates.

As regards the year 1887-88 the Original Budget grant was—

	Rs.
Major Works	1,24,000
Minor Works	7,16,000
	8,40,000

or, as regards Minor Works, still considerably in excess of the estimate of requirements framed in 1884. In January 1887, before the issue of the Budget for 1887-88, the Superintending Engineer in Sind represented that this grant would be insufficient, and referring to a report he had written in February 1886 on the financial question of provincializing the works in Sind then under consideration, urged that the grant for repairs in 1887-88 should be increased to the amount therein estimated as the basis for such an arrangement, namely 9 lakhs. He further then reported that he had been sanctioning clearance estimates on the supposition that under the new Provincial contract the full amount of 9 lakhs would be granted for 1887-88. In other words, he had in 1886-87 been forestalling the grant for 1887-88 and in consequence in October 1887 his successor represented that only Rs. 1,34,429 were then in hand for the entire Province to commence work with and carry on up to 31st March 1888. He represented a further grant as absolutely necessary partly on these grounds and partly on the grounds that owing to the numerous rises and falls of the river during the previous season (1887) the canals were more silted than usual. A large additional grant was sanctioned on this representation, but it is evident from the foregoing explanation that it was necessitated partly to put a stop to the system of forestalling grants and partly by reason of special conditions resulting from the character of the inundation of the year 1887.

15. Further the allusion to the decay of the canals is refuted by evidence in the report itself, which shows that the canals were in excellent working order, and that, had this not been so, the revenue would have been affected by the poor inundation, and not have increased in the satisfactory way it is shown to have done. Moreover, if there was any such decay, it was the duty of the Superintending Engineer to have reported it at once. This was not done, neither is there any allusion to the matter, important as it is, in any of the previous Revenue Reports, and Government must regard the expression as one entirely unsupported by any evidence.

16. Government concur in the advantage financially of a liberal expenditure on canals in Sind, but the question as to the specific direction in which outlay may be made most productive is one requiring very careful consideration. As regards clearances it is observed that the revenue is dependent principally on the character of the inundation and not on actual bed clearances, and it is apparent that money spent in any one season on extraordinary bed clearances of the canals running much below the level of the country might be almost, if not entirely, wasted, if the following inundation was a favourable one. This is exemplified by the reports which show that in 1886-87, after a good inundation and comparatively small expenditure, there were no complaints, whereas in 1887-88, after a poor inundation and large expenditure there are demands for increased outlay. The outlay beyond a certain point is, in fact, only an insurance against an unfavorable inundation level, and it is a question if better *average* results would not be obtained by improvements in alignment, width, &c., rather than by extra clearance outlay, except perhaps on the tails of some of the canals, *e.g.*, the Fuleli, which require thorough clearance as well as improvements.

17. The Commissioner, in paragraph 8 of his report, alludes to 9 lakhs of rupees a year, which he, the late Commissioner, and late Superintending Engineer, as well as the present Superintending Engineer, agree in considering essential for the ordinary clearance and maintenance of Sind canals. This is the estimate of February 1886, above referred to, and the amount is comprised as follows:

	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works		1,31,000
Minor Works—		
Canals	6,46,000	
Bunds	1,23,000	7,69,000
		9,00,000

Transfers from the head Major Works to Minor Works are not allowable, and the foregoing statement is in excess of the actual demands under the head Major Works, as submitted in the Superintending Engineer's Budget for the last two years, which demands have been complied with in full:

The grant for 1888-89 was—

	Rs.
Major Works	1,24,000
Minor Works	7,99,000
	9,23,000

That for 1889-90 is—

	Rs.
Major Works	1,24,000
Minor Works	7,69,000
	8,93,000

The latter figures were communicated to the Superintending Engineer on 19th January last, the earliest possible date.

18. Government are not prepared to admit that the possible fluctuations in Budget grants under this head are such as to interfere with the preparation of a well-considered programme for the season's operations, but if it will in any way aid to such an end, it may be assumed that the grant will, as recommended, not be less in the ensuing five years than rupees 9 lakhs, of which Rs. 1,31,000 is for Major Works, the actual grant under that head being fixed according to the detailed Budgets.

19. The question of adjusting a portion of the cost of the maintenance of the river embankments in Upper Sind to the debit of the Railway is an accounts one. It is undoubtedly incorrect that the whole amount should be treated as a charge against the canal revenue, but in fact this is done in determining the net canal revenue of the Province for comparative purposes only. The outlay on the Kashmor and Kasimpur bunds in Upper Sind is accounted for under the head Agricultural Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept. On the other hand, it is wrong that special repairs to protective embankments should, when required, be executed at the expense of the canals. This, however, is a matter which rests entirely with the Superintending Engineer, who, if special grants for embankments not solely for the protection of canal revenue are required, should represent it, and not sanction them by re-appropriation from the grants for canals. Such re-appropriations involve a transfer from Revenue Account Works to Agricultural Works, and it will perhaps be advisable to make a rule prohibiting such transfers without the previous sanction of Government. The question is moreover not of the importance that might be supposed from the figures given in Table G (*a*), as, for instance, out of the total of Rs. 1,82,743, shown as expenditure on repairs to bunds in 1887-88, Rs. 89,585 was on embankments in Lower Sind, purely for the protection of canal revenue, and therefore presumably just as essential as canal clearances.

20. The financial result of the four Major Works for the year are as follows:—

	During the year.			To end of the year.		
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works— Capital Outlay	1,87,226	6,615	1,93,841	80,34,617	2,76,461	83,11,078
Gross Revenue	78,491	6,73,186	7,51,677	9,51,747	92,86,601	1,02,38,348
Working Expenses	2,36,607	6,416	2,43,023	45,99,982	1,66,168	47,66,150
Net Revenue		5,08,654			54,72,198	
Simple Interest		3,17,639			47,45,216	
Net profit after paying Interest.		1,91,015			7,26,982	

In the previous year the net profit was Rs. 1,36,908, and the figures thus show an improvement of Rs. 54,107, or nearly 40 per cent. All the works show an increase except the Begari Canal, which suffered from a deficiency in the supply in the Dhand (side channel or back water) from which it is fed; its working expenses too were heavier than in the previous year. The increase was largest on the Eastern Nara Works, which show satisfactory progress.

The comparison with figures of the previous year is as follows:

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue	6,81,883	7,51,677
Working Expenses	2,35,776	2,43,023
Net Revenue	4,46,107	5,08,654

21. The Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept show the following results, as compared with the previous year:

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Capital Outlay	32,11,184	32,11,184
Gross Revenue	8,98,310	9,25,791
Working Expenses	4,40,503*	5,07,932†
Net revenue	4,57,807	4,17,859

* Includes Rs. 11,385 for indirect charges.
† Includes Rs. 10,541 for indirect charges.

The increase in Gross Revenue was principally on the Fuleli and Sukkur Canals: on the Ghar, on the other hand, there was again a large falling off, due to the lower assessment on jowari crops, which, owing to the deficient inundation, extensively replaced rice. The area of the latter crop fell from 128,889 acres in 1886-87 to 44,539 acres in 1887-88, while that of the former increased from 28,230 to 81,089 acres. The increase in Working Expenses was principally on the Sukkur Canal and Fuleli: on the former Rs. 14,036, and on the latter Rs. 66,184.

22. The class "Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept" gave the following results:

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Gross Revenue	18,05,069	18,16,712
Working Expenses	8,47,630	10,02,394
Net Revenue	9,57,439	8,14,318

23. Under the head "Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept," which includes the Kashmor and Kassimpur Bunds in Upper Sind, the figures of the year compare with those of the previous year as follows:

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Outlay—		
Original Works	1,07,655	52,035
Repairs	37,334	40,165
Establishment and Tools and Plant	27,790	19,595
Collection charges	965	696
TOTAL	1,73,744	1,12,491
Receipts—		
Direct	194	254
Indirect	9,652	6,958
	9,846	7,212

The decrease in expenditure is on the Loop Bund near Kashmor. The decrease in revenue is not explained, but is probably due to the deficient inundation.

24. Recapitulating the results of the year under all heads, they were as follows:

	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works	7,51,677	2,43,023	5,08,654
Minor Works—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	9,25,791	5,07,932	4,17,859
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	18,16,712	10,02,394	8,14,318
	34,94,180	17,53,349	17,40,831
Agricultural Works	7,212	1,12,491	—1,05,279
	35,01,392	18,65,840	16,35,552

The figures under Gross Revenue exclude the average net revenue before improvement on the Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. The deduction on this account was Rs. 4,03,007, and with this addition the total is Rs. 39,04,399, as follows :

	Rs.
Irrigation share of collections of year, Table E.	37,46,333
Hakaba, Table III	1,12,503
Miscellaneous Receipts, Table III.	45,290
	39,04,126

This discrepancy of Rs. 273 is not explained.

Again under Working Expenses, the figures differ from those in previous portions of the report by reason of the inclusion here of Rs. 16,957 for indirect charges (Leave and Pension Allowances). The following is an analysis of the total expenditure other than Capital during the year :

	Major Works.	Minor Works.			Total.
		Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Agricultural Works.	
Extensions and Improvements.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works { Canals	...	17,552	4,697	1,454	23,703
Works { Bunds	...	...	93,136	50,581	1,43,717
Establishment and Tools and Plant . .	...	4,226	21,729	10,721	36,676
Total . .	...	21,778	1,19,562	62,756	2,04,096
Maintenance and Repairs.					
Repairs { Canals	1,21,620	3,12,570	4,23,941	608	8,58,739
Repairs { Bunds	...	...	1,43,186	39,557	1,82,743
Public Works Establishment and Tools and Plant	46,330	71,260	1,34,652	8,874	2,61,116
Refunds of Revenue	...	19	...	...	19
Total Maintenance and Repairs . .	1,67,950	3,83,849	7,01,779	49,039	13,02,617
Total in Public Works Department . .	1,67,950	4,05,627	8,21,341	1,11,795	15,06,713
Civil Establishment (collection charges) .	68,657	91,764	1,81,053	696	3,42,170
Indirect charges	6,416	10,541	...	...	16,957
GRAND TOTAL . .	2,43,023	5,07,932	10,02,394	1,12,491	18,65,840

25. The duty of the water per cubic foot per second shown in Table VIII. shows an improvement in every case as compared with the previous year, except on the Begari and Fuleli Canals and the Imamwah. In the case of the Fuleli the figures show an increase in the area of rice cultivation from 147,282 to 160,694 acres, but this may be due to the change of system in gauging this canal, referred to in paragraph 20 of the Superintending Engineer's report. It is explained that under the former system the discharge used off the old Fuleli head was omitted, and presumably the area cultivated thereon also: now both are included. The normal rates of duty, namely 50 acres per cubic foot per second for a dry crop canal and 30 acres per cubic foot per second for a wet crop canal, seem fair for the purposes of estimating the financial prospects of future proposals for new canals. The former figure is perhaps high and the latter somewhat low.

26. This review deals with the main features of the year's operations and incidentally with the question of the clearance grant, which the remarks in the report appeared to call for.

The memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind refers to several matters affecting canal administration generally, and will be carefully enquired into and dealt with separately. With this in view the recommendation and suggestions should in the first instance be referred for the opinion and remarks of the Superintending Engineer in Sind and Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

27. Government concur with the Commissioner in Sind in the opinion that the report should in future comprise a more complete account of the operations of the year under all heads. The matter is of such importance that the fullest details should be available for criticism and as a record for future comparison. It is also imperative that there should be no discrepancies in the figures, or where such are unavoidable they should be fully explained.

28. Government are pleased to observe that the Commissioner bears testimony to the excellent work done by Mr. Lambert, the Superintending Engineer, and the officers of the Department during the year, and are further glad to notice the encomium passed on Messrs. Coghlan, Young, and Single for the condition and management of the canals in their respective districts.

29. Copies of the report and of this review should be forwarded to the Government of India and Secretary of State for India, as usual.

No. 399 OF 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Tharwah, 31st January 1889.

* Superintending Engineer's letter No. 3861, dated the 20th December 1888, forwarding Sind Irrigation Revenue Report for 1887-88

* Submitted to Government.

2. The Superintending Engineer's report submitted on the 20th December 1888, reached the Commissioner on the 1st January 1889. The date of submission is three days earlier than in the previous year. Last year's report was delayed because discrepancies discovered in Canal Returns VIII and VIII-A had to be rectified, and also because the preparation of the report was new to Mr. Lambert, who had besides very heavy current work which took up most of his time. This year the delay is attributed to the non-receipt from the Examiner of—the General Revenue Accounts, the General Abstract of Financial results and other statements, and also to "the pressure of other work" in Mr. Lambert's office. The returns from the Examiner did not reach Mr. Lambert until the 7th December and the report was not taken in hand until the 12th. The actual preparation of the report thus appears to have taken only seven or eight days, so that the responsibility for the delay, which has been the subject of telegraphic communication from Government, would appear to rest with the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

3. The season was on the whole favorable. The inundation was somewhat irregular and deficient, but the rainfall was seasonable and the prices of produce ruled unusually high. The rain that fell in the kharif season saved crops that would have suffered from the low inundation, and throughout the rabi season heavy showers were frequent all over the province and brought to maturity a bumper rabi crop. The remissions asked for and granted were below the average of recent years, the deficiency in outturn in some localities having been counterbalanced by the high prices obtained for grain and seeds. The areas (kharif and rabi) cultivated, the realizations on account of Canal Revenue, and the remissions granted in each Canal Division during the year under report are contrasted with those of the preceding year in the following table:

Canal Divisions.	1886-87.					1887-88.					CONTRAST.				
	Area cultivated.		Total Canal Revenue (i.e., Consolidated Revenue).	Revenue taken credit for by the Irrigation Department (i.e., Water share).	Remissions	Area cultivated		Total Canal Revenue (i.e., Consolidated Revenue).	Revenue taken credit for by the Irrigation Department (i.e., Water share).	Remissions.	Area cultivated.		Total Canal Revenue.	Revenue taken credit for by the Irrigation Department.	Remissions.
	Kharif.	Rabi.				Kharif.	Rabi.				Kharif	Rabi			
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Acres	Acres.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Acres.	Acres	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Begari	191,519	12,706	4,31,371	3,69,932	20,335	196,167	13,423	4,35,947	3 80,624	13,032	+ 4,648	+ 717	+ 4 576	+ 10,692	− 7,303
Shikarpur	96,444	22,179	3,43,293	3 08,363	668	97,460	28,086	3,58,403	3,22,473	101	+ 1 016	+ 5,907	+ 15,110	+ 14,110	− 567
Ghar	338,233	32,778	12,47,369	10 39,583	92,277	316,696	54,314	11,67,072	10,31,119	21,387	− 21,537	+ 21,536	− 80 297	− 8,464	− 70,890
Eastern Nara	102,486	30,703	2,85 098	2 56,550	43	128,197	39,948	3 51,068	3,15,802	177	+ 25,711	+ 9,245	+ 65 970	+ 59,252	+ 134
Hyderabad	286 077	23,495	6,70,142	6,00,052	3 418	288,523	19,181	6,85,083	6,13,847	3,031	+ 2,446	− 4,314	+ 14,941	+ 13,795	− 387
Fuleli	196,373	17,893	5,27,576	4 74,182	707	210,294	26 766	5 91,154	5,29,157	3,203	+ 13,921	+ 8,873	+ 63 578	+ 54,975	+ 2,496
Karachi	196 646	46,134	6,19,899	5,40,837	18,971	200,879	33,693	6,06,861	5,27 269	21,006	+ 4,233	− 12,441	− 13,038	− 13,568	+ 2,035
TOTAL	1,407,778	185,888	41,24,748	35,89,499	1,36,419	1,438,216	215,411	41,95,588	37,20,291	61,937	+ 30,438	+ 29,523	+ 70,840	+1,30,792	− 74,482

The principal extensions of kharif cultivation occurred on the Eastern Nara and Fuleli Canals. That on the Eastern Nara Canals is in keeping with the steady growth of cultivation observed there for some years past, and that on the Fuleli is due to the clearance of one of the tails in the Badin Taluka that restored to cultivation lands that had been swamped for some years. The increase on these canals amounts to about 40,000 acres, and that on all other canals, except on those in the Ghar Division where the extent of kharif cultivation was less by about 22,000 acres than in 1886-87, aggregates 12,343 acres. The decline of cultivation in the Ghar Division, which has been progressive for several years, is due to the vagaries of the river in the neighbourhood of the two mouths of the Ghar Canal. The chief increase of rabi cultivation (21,536 acres) occurred in the Ghar Division and is made up as follows:

	Acres.
Sukkur Canal	5,258
Ghar Canal	7,566
Western Nara	8,113
Wahar Canal	585
Bands	14
TOTAL	21,536

Of these canals the Sukkur Canal is the only one that carries a Rabi supply. Rabi cultivation on the other canals abovementioned and on most other canals in Sind is from waterings obtained during the kharif season aided by showers that almost always fall in the cold weather and by well irrigation. Well cultivation has been greatly extended in recent years, especially in the Hyderabad and Shikarpur Districts.

4. The river began to rise on the 12th May and reached on the 15th a height of 8′ 7″; fluctuating slightly between the 15th and 20th, it fell a little till the 25th, when it rose again and, with one slight fall in the interval, reached 10′ 5″ on the 8th June. Then followed a gradual fall to 8′ 4″ on the 2nd July, when it began to rise once more, and finally attained its maximum height for the year (16′ 7″) on the 18th August.

5. It would appear from this account of the inundation that the river had risen sufficiently high in the early part of May to have afforded many of the canals their first supply; but, except in the case of a few canals, the supply in the river was not made available to cultivators till the end of the month or the early part of June. The report shows for some canals, but not for others, the dates on which they were opened. The Fuleli and Eastern Nara Canals and some others, were opened in good time. Those in the Hyderabad Canals Division were the latest of all. It appears from other correspondence that only two of these canals were opened before the end of May. The rest were opened on various dates between the 1st and 15th June, a fortnight to three weeks later than in the preceding year, and consequently lost the benefit of the first rise of the river. Water was not admitted into some of them until after the second rise had begun to subside.

6. Mr. Lambert dwells on the disheartening effect which a low inundation in June has on the cultivators in curtailing their preparations for cultivation, &c., but, from what the Commissioner has learned from reports by Collectors and seen and heard in the course of his tours, he is convinced that the loss of the first rise in the river has a still more serious effect. With the first appearance of water in the canals the people begin to bestir themselves to make preparations for cultivation and, even if the supply comes in before the time has arrived for sowing the staple crops, it is most valuable for drinking purposes and for the growth of green forage and vegetables, as well as for raising seedlings and for wetting land for the plough. There can be no doubt that the area of cultivation is diminished, and that both cultivators and the revenue suffer, when preparations for cultivation are unnecessarily and unduly delayed. Complaints by cultivators of delays in opening canals, and of calls made on them for assistance in completing clearance at times when they ought to have been working in their own fields, have not been absent in recent years.

7. All canals should be in working order by the 15th May at latest, and all ordinary clearance should be completed by the 30th April, to allow of the work done by contractors being measured up and checked before water comes in and renders exact measurement impossible. The popular view—which is very openly expressed—is that contractors in some Divisions delay clearance work in order to prevent check measurements being made by the European officers of the Public Works Department. The Commissioner expresses no opinion as to the correctness or incorrectness of this view, or as to the responsibility attaching to individual officers for delays that have occurred, but as even greater delay in opening canals occurred in 1888, and as delay has again occurred in beginning clearance in some talukas for the current season, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to press on this work, the Commissioner considers that occasion has arisen for his bringing the subject prominently to the notice of Government.

8. The clearance of silt from canals and the repair of their embankments and heads form the chief work of the Irrigation Department in Sind, and on its due execution the agricultural prosperity of the province mainly depends. A very large quantity of such work, scattered over nearly 6,000 miles of canals, has to be done in the six months of each working season, and though it is work of a simple kind, close supervision must be exercised over it while it is in progress, because much of it is lost to sight as soon as water enters the canals, and contractors can and will scamp it unless they are well looked after. It is of great importance, therefore, that clearance should be begun early, and that Executive Engineers and their chief subordinates should be constantly on the move and exercising supervision throughout the working season. Most of the canals are dry in October, and clearance might well be put in hand early in November, but as a matter of fact very little is done before

January; the whole time of the establishments during the first two months of the season is taken up in preparing plans and estimates, and arranging other preliminaries required by the departmental rules. The Commissioner is aware that the Superintending Engineer and other officers have done all in their power to bring about an earlier beginning of clearance in the current season, but very little improvement has resulted, and it seems scarcely possible that much more will be obtained unless the preliminaries to the execution of work are simplified. Then again, when works are in progress, Executive Engineers and Overseers are unable to devote the amount of personal attention they would wish to give to their outdoor duties of supervision and measurement, as they are constantly occupied in rendering returns and accounts and explanations to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, the preparation of which confines them to their offices. Some special rules for canal clearance work in Sind, as regards preliminaries to the execution of work, as well as the rendering of accounts and returns of work in progress, would seem to be urgently called for. The executive work of the department would also be greatly facilitated, and the money granted for clearance and maintenance would certainly be more economically and profitably spent, if a definite programme of works to be carried out in each working season could be settled some time before the opening of the season. This is impossible under existing arrangements, as the annual grant for clearance and maintenance is not a fixed amount, and the Budget allotments* for expenditure in the latter part of each season are not announced until after the season has well advanced. This subject has already been brought to the notice of Government, and the Commissioner would strongly recommend that the grant for the next five years be fixed at 9 lakhs of rupees a year, the amount which the late and present Commissioner and the late and present Superintending Engineer for Irrigation are agreed in considering essential for the ordinary clearance and maintenance of Sind canals. If a fixed annual grant cannot be conceded, the amount to be expended in each entire season should be settled and announced not later than the month of July in each year.

* Those for 1889-90, *i.e.*, for expenditure after 31st March 1889 have not yet been announced.

9. In para. 3 of his report Mr. Lambert notes with satisfaction the effect of the protective embankments in Upper Sind in improving the river supply to all canals below Sehwan. With reference to similar observations in the report for 1886-87, Government expressed a desire (paras. 8 and 9 of Government Resolution No. 48 W. I 662 of 1888) that the subject might be further studied and investigated. The present report, however, adds little to the information previously before Government. These embankments, which line the right bank only of the river above Sehwan, were practically completed 9 years ago, and the officers of the Irrigation Department must have formed an opinion by this time of their effects on cultivation, and of their success financially. Since their completion a chain of similar embankments has been gradually extended along both banks of the river, from a point a few miles south of Hyderabad and Kotri to the Delta proper. This double line of embankments does not seem to have been built in pursuance of any definitely stated and sanctioned project, but piece by piece, and the Commissioner has not been able to find any clear exposition of the conditions affected by the undertaking or of the objects it was intended to achieve. The artificial raising of the flood level of the Indus described by Mr. Lambert extends over the part of the river walled-in by embankments on either side, as well as for some distance above it. The influence of the tides makes itself felt within the double line of bunds, and impedes the outflow through them of the river when in flood. The rise in the flood level brought to notice by Mr. Lambert did not apparently attract attention until after considerable progress had been made in the Lower Sind embankments, and may very likely be connected with their construction. It seems to the Commissioner that there may possibly be danger here in years of excessive inundation, or on the occurrence of cyclones or unusually high tides during the inundation season, of some disastrous accident like that which happened on the Missisipi under somewhat similar conditions a few years ago. The embankments on both sides of the river have been breached in almost every year since they were built, although as yet they have been subjected to the pressure of only moderate inundations. They have lately been raised to a height above that of the original design, and the level of the floods held between them must now frequently rise to several feet above that of the surrounding country. In this connexion, the Commissioner invites attention to remarks made by Mr. Lambert in para. 79 of this year's report, as follows:—"although considerable sums have been expended on these embankments "during the last few years, their relative strength has not been increased, *as the highest level "of the river has been yearly rising and almost outstripping the improvements to the bunds."* There has been no unusual flood in the Indus since the Upper Sind embankments were completed. The lands on the unprotected left bank have enjoyed equal immunity from destructive floods with those on the right bank since 1880, while the lands on both banks were flood-swept several times between 1874 and 1880, and similar floods may again occur in any year.

10. As regards the effect of the Upper Sind embankments on cultivation between Kashmor and Sehwan, the cultivation affected is that of (*a*) the whole of the Upper Sind Frontier District; (*b*) the Sukkur, Larkana, and Mehar Sub-divisions of the Shikarpur District; (*c*) the Dadu, Johi and Sehwan Talukas of the Karachi District. It must be remembered that floods that caused extensive damage have never been of very frequent occurrence, and that the action of all floods is† beneficial to the extent to which they may water lands not supplied by canals, and increase and prolong the duration of the supply

† The greater part of the cultivation on the left bank of the river in the Shikarpur District (the Rohri Sub-division) is on lands watered by floods. The revenue collected in these talukas exceeds 5 lakhs of rupees a year.

in the lower reaches of canals. Before the embankments were made the spill from the river wetted lands for kharif cultivation, and filled shallow depressions that were cultivated with rabi crops when the water dried up, as well as deeper depressions that fed the tails of canals, besides giving a direct supply that was lifted on to lands for rabi cultivation and providing large stretches of good grazing. This spill is now completely shut out from Kashmor to Sehwan, and the only water that the protected lands regularly receive is the canal supply, which, except in the Upper Sind Frontier District, is no larger now than it was before the embankments were built. The natural consequence is a vast diminution of the grazing area, as well as of the supply to lands that formerly were cultivated on flood water and to the lower reaches of main canals and their branches, and a general drying up of the lands within the protected area.

11. The heavy floods that did the greatest amount of damage to kharif cultivation and threatened the North-Western Railway and the Military Cantonment at Jacobabad swept in through the Upper Sind Frontier District. The Kashmor and Begari Bunds that were built to exclude them were the first Bunds built, and there can be no question as to their usefulness. They have of course shut out water that was useful along with that which did damage, but the canal supply of the Upper Sind Frontier District has been considerably increased since they were constructed and the result in that district of the twofold improvement is a large increase in the cultivated area. The Shahdadpur Taluka, watered by the tails of the Begari and Ghar Canals, is the only part of the District in which the supply is now deficient. The case as regards the protected area of the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts is quite different. Here there has been no increase of canal-supply since the flood-waters were shut out by embankments. The effect of their construction is illustrated in the following statement, which shows the areas under cultivation in the protected talukas of the Shikarpur District in each year since 1873-74, and the average cultivation for the 6 years before, and for the 9 years after, the completion of the embankments.

No.	Year.	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.		Remissions.			Net Revenue Realizations.			Remarks.
		A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.							
1	1873-74 . .	420,337	27	117,888	9	538,225	36	1,10,238	15	1	12,36,064	4	7	
2	1874-75 . .	467,757	34	174,227	30	641,985	24	2,41,818	11	10	11,58,088	10	11	Flood year.
3	1875-76 . .	398,267	27	132,331	9	530,598	36	31,991	9	5	12,20,861	13	11	
4	1876-77 . .	450,018	19	232,891	33	682,910	12	2,18,937	11	10	11,73,289	3	2	Flood year.
5	1877-78 . .	349,882	9	123,757	16	473,639	25	1,970	7	0	12,09,898	5	8	
6	1878-79 . .	482,454	32	247,204	7	729,658	39	35	8	0	14,76,791	7	7	Flood year.
	TOTAL . .	2,568,718	28	1,028,300	24	3,597,019	12	5,99,992	15	2	74,74,993	13	10	
	Average for six years.	428,119	31	171,383	17	599,503	8	99,998	13	2	12,45,832	5	0	
7	1879-80 . .	357,434	8	134,358	9	491,792	17	5,858	10	0	12,51,567	2	6	
8	1880-81 . .	419,240	27	81,696	13	500,937	0	14,271	7	0	12,67,729	4	0	
9	1881-82 . .	Details not		obtainable.		559,607	37	10,082	5	0	16,16,109	10	0	
10	1882-83 . .		Dit	to.		* 619,654	10	71,105	1	0	18,39,318	4	0	* Floods in the Shikarpur District consequent on the bursting of the embankment at the Rahuja mouth of the Sukkur Canal.
11	1883-84 . .		Dit	to.		469,267	8	22,593	12	0	16,18,252	5	0	
12	1884-85 . .	419,062	2	125,575	0	544,637	2	26,370	10	6	18,41,526	1	6	
13	1885-86 . .	391,402	7	94,586	18	485,988	25	1,15,211	11	0	15,91,506	6	0	
14	1886-87 . .	427,149	32	85,743	24	512,893	16	96,043	5	0	16,17,841	9	0	
15	1887-88 . .	385,824	22	106,371	7	492,195	29	18,620	14	0	15,71,747	2	0	
	TOTAL . .	2,400,113	18	628,330	31	4,676,973	24	3,80,157	11	6	1,42,15,093	3	0	
	Average for 9 years total cultivation.	...		...		519,663	29	42,239	11	11	15,79,454	12	10	
	Do. 6 years Kharif and Rabi.	4,00,018	36	104,722	0	...		...			...			

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12. It will be observed that the total cultivation has fallen from an average of 599,503 acres for the 6 years ending 1878-79 to one of 519,663 acres for the 9 years ending 1887-88; and that kharif cultivation has diminished by 28,100 acres and rabi cultivation by 66,661* acres for the same periods. The actual diminution of cultivation is probably greater than that shown by these figures, for the reason that under the settlements in force in the earlier years of the series, assessment was levied only on areas actually cultivated as ascertained by annual inspection and measurement; whereas, under the settlements recently introduced, whenever any portion of a survey number is cultivated the entire number is entered as cultivated and assessment is levied accordingly. The figures in the statement show areas assessed throughout. As might be expected, the contraction in rabi cultivation is much greater than in kharif cultivation, and it would have been greater than it has been were it not for the large number of wells that have been dug in recent years to supplement the canal supply. The decrease in the area cultivated, again, does not fully represent the losses suffered by cultivators, as the outturn of many fields on which assessment has been paid has been seriously diminished by the insufficiency of the available water-supply. Figures have been added to the statement showing the amounts remitted and the net revenue collected in each year of the series. The remissions granted since the embankments were built show a decrease averaging about Rs. 58,000 a year, and the net revenue realizations have increased by nearly Rs. 3,34,000 a year, notwithstanding the contraction of the cultivated area. The increased realizations are almost entirely due to changes in the settlements and rates of assessment levied, introduced during the last 10 years.

* The discrepancy between the figures showing total cultivation and those showing kharif and rabi cultivation separately arises from the circumstance that details are wanting of kharif and rabi cultivation for three of the series of years to which the total cultivation figures relate.

13. Cultivation returns for the three northern talukas of the Karachi District, which now depends mainly upon the lower half of the Western Nara, will be submitted separately. The results of the shutting out of the floods from these talukas are similar to those above shown for the Shikarpur District. The same cause has operated to diminish the supply in the Manchar Lake, where cultivation has decreased seriously, especially in the last two years.

14. Throughout the whole of the protected area in the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts the supply towards the tails of all main canals and branches is altogether insufficient, and a general displacement and transfer of cultivation has taken place. The water-supply is now used up on lands lying on the upper reaches of main canals and branches, where, since protection has been afforded by the embankments, cultivation has increased. The zamindars holding lands on the lower reaches of canals have suffered greatly, and there is urgent need for expenditure to restore to them the water-supply that they have lost. This displacement of cultivation is a serious matter. In some cases, but not in all, it has arisen from causes beyond administrative control. The Revenue Department and the Irrigational Department share responsibility for allowing landholders on the upper reaches of canals to use for the extension of their own cultivation water that properly belongs to lands lower down the canals. Many instances have come to the Commissioner's notice in which cultivators have been deprived, as it seems to him unfairly, of their customary water-supply, through the extension of cultivation, or the substitution of rice for dry crop cultivation, on lands higher up the canals. The attention of Collectors and Executive Engineers has been called to this subject. The rules under the irrigational settlements, which permit zamindars to cultivate without restriction rice or any other crop they please, are partly in fault and will be amended. Under former settlements landholders were not allowed to extend their rice cultivation without permission and it will be necessary to restore the old rule, or to enforce some equivalent precaution.

15. The statement in para. 11 above shows that 80,000 acres in Shikarpur, now barren, were cultivated 10 years ago. To this must be added the area thrown out of cultivation in the Karachi District. The contraction of cultivation in the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts, and in the Shahdadpur Taluka, which was transferred a few years ago from Shikarpur to the Upper Sind Frontier District, that has followed the construction of the Upper Sind embankments does not fall far short of 100,000 acres, and there can be no doubt that the resident population can cultivate quite as much land now as it did before 1880. The wealth and resources of the whole province, and especially of Upper Sind, have been greatly augmented by the large Government expenditure on supplies for the Afghan campaigns, and at Quetta, and on railway works in Sind and Baluchistan, while the growth of well cultivation and the high prices now obtainable for land with a canal supply show how eager the people are to extend cultivation. The average assessment on canal lands in the tract referred to may be taken at between 3 and 4 rupees per acre, so that Government will be quite safe in expending 50 lakhs of rupees, or more if necessary, in improving its water-supply. The Commissioner does not think that any improvement of existing canals will suffice to give with constancy the additional supply required, because these canals draw water from a part of the river that is always shifting; their heads are eroded in one year and in another obstructed by silt deposits thrown in front of them, and the discharge through them is always precarious. He would strongly recommend Government to take into immediate consideration the construction of a large supply channel taking off from the river above Sukkur, where its course is more permanently established than in any other locality, to feed the whole system of Ghar Canals, and if practicable those of the Western Nara also. Great part of the supply in the Sukkur Canal is now used up on the lands near the river, and the scheme should embrace the feeding of the tails of that canal. There is a very much better chance of a permanently profitable investment here than in the construction of new feeders to the Ghar and Western Nara drawing their

river supply from any place below Sukkur. The supply of any new feeders constructed there will be just as precarious and unreliable as that of the present channels feeding the Ghar and Western Nara Canals.

16. As regards the effect of the embankments on cultivation *below* Sehwan. Although the rise in the inundation level noticed by Mr. Lambert has raised the head of water in all canals below that town, no great increase of cultivation has taken place upon them as yet. In the Hyderabad District there is every prospect of a very large increase after the completion of improvements to canals in the Hyderabad and Fuleli Canals Divisions of which a beginning has now been made, but there is no such prospect in the Karachi District, on account of the scantiness of the population and the unhealthiness of the Delta Talukas.

17. Speaking of the embanments generally, the Kashmor and Begari Bunds, and those for some distance below Sukkur, as well as others protecting particular points on the river, are no doubt works of the greatest utility; but the question whether it is safe and otherwise expedient to maintain a continuous chain of embankments along the whole course of the river through Sind would seem to need very careful investigation. The fact that this work has been carried out without sufficient examination of all the conditions involved has already been noticed. The Fuleli Canals and those in the Karachi District were not designed or constructed to carry the additional head of water forced into them by the rise in the flood-level of the river brought about by the construction of the embankments, and large expenditure will yet have to be incurred in raising and strengthening their banks, and in providing drainage channels and escapes for the outflow of their surplus waters, as well as on strengthening the river embankments, if the present head of water is maintained in the river. The remarks made in paras. 79 and 80 of Mr. Lambert's report regarding the flooding of the Delta Talukas and the need for strengthening the banks of the Baghar Canal and for additions to the river embankments should be read in this connexion.

18. The average expenditure on river embankments during the last 6 years, as shown in para. 14 of Mr. Lambert's report, exclusive of the cost of supervising establishments, and the interest on the original cost of construction, has amounted to Rs. 1,90,000 a year. The heavy outlay on their maintenance has necessitated a corresponding curtailment of expenditure on the clearance and repair of canals, and is one of the causes of the unsatisfactory condition of the canals of the Hyderabad District. The charges on account of *abkalani* establishment employed on these embankments are enormous and have been increasing, although apparently they ought to have been reduced as embankments constructed in the earlier years became consolidated. The Commissioner is inclined to the opinion that the embanking of the river generally has been overdone and specially so in Lower Sind, and that the question of the maintenance of the embankments in the Delta Talukas should be considered not merely with reference to their own cost and the risks attendent on them, but also with reference to the expenditure on improvements to canals and drainage that their maintenance will necessitate and the revenue results that the entire expenditure may be expected to produce. The Upper Sind embankments should also be examined, and, if practicable, regulators should be built in them to admit spill-water from the river at places where it can be profitably utilised for grazing and rabi cultivation. Some of the depressions through which flood-water used to enter in former years might apparently be put to good account in this manner.

19. With reference to the remarks in para. 6 of Mr. Lambert's report regarding the grant of remissions, it should be stated that remissions are never granted when a cultivator who has only sufficient water to grow a dry crop—bajri or juari for instance—speculates and tries to grow rice, or any other crop that requires a superior supply. They are only granted in cases in which cultivation reasonably attempted has failed through insufficiency of the water-supply or has been injured by floods or other causes beyond the cultivator's control.

20. The figures given in paras. 7 and 8 of Mr. Lambert's report are for the financial year ending March 31st, and on that date, as explained in para. 5 of the Commissioner's forwarding remarks on the report for 1886-87, several instalments remain to be received. The collections on account of hakaba in the revenue year show an increase of Rs. 4,291-4-11 over those of the previous year. The miscellaneous revenue is collected by the Revenue Department direct, and by the Mukhtyarkars on the requisition of the Executive Engineers. The decrease is mostly in the Eastern Nara and Fuleli Divisions and is principally due to decreased receipts from farms of fisheries in canals and dhands. The following statement shows the state of outstanding balances at the end of the revenue year 1887-88 as contrasted with those of the previous year :

No.	District.	Outstanding balances of last year 1886-87, (*i.e.*, 1st August 1887).	Revenue for 1887-88.			Total Revenue for collection (*viz.*, total of Columns 3 and 6).	Total Collections.	Outstanding Balances on 1st August 1888.	Remarks.
			Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collection.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Kalat Territory	52,475 6 0	64.083 7 4	1,255 0 0	62,828 7 4	1,15,303 13 4	82,052 7 11	33,251 5 5	
2	Upper Sind Frontier	114 15 0	414 5 0	.....	414 5 0	529 4 0	425 5 0	103 15 0	
3	Shikarpur	353 6 0	12,467 0 0	.....	12,467 0 0	12,820 6 0	12,809 5 0	11 1 0	
4	Hyderabad	236 4 6	34,109 10 0	.....	34,109 10 0	34,345 14 6	34,241 15 6	103 15 0	
5	Karachi	117 0 0	6,446 12 0	.....	6,446 12 0	6,563 12 0	6,468 9 0	95 3 0	
6	Thar and Parkar	.....	636 0 0	.....	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	.....	
	TOTAL . .	53,296 15 6	1,18.157 2 4	1,255 0 0	1,16,902 2 4	1,70,199 1 10	1,36,633 10 5	33,565 7 5	
	Revenue for 1886-87	87,109 6 0	1,23,642 0 0	169 13 0	1,23,472 3 0	1,85,639 5 0	1,32,342 5 6	53,296 15 6	
	Deduct amount written off as irrecoverable in Kalat territory	24,942 4 0							
	Net amount	62,167 2 0							
	Increase	.....	.....	1,085 3 0	.....	.....	4,291 4 11	.....	
	Decrease	8,870 2 6	* 5,484 13 8	.....	6,570 0 8	15,440 3 2	.....	19,731 8 1	

* Decrease owing to decreased revenue (Rs. 2,941-0-8) from lands in Kalat territory, the arrangements regarding which are not in the hands of the revenue officers in Sind, and to decreased revenue in the Hyderabad and Karachi Districts, owing to lapse of and less cultivation in jagirs.

The outstanding balances are chiefly an account of hakaba on lands in Kalat territory. The Government of Bombay referred to this subject in para. 15 of their Resolution No. 48 W. I. 622 of 27th March 1888, and the Government of India in their Resolution No. 96 I., dated 22nd May 1888, remarked that "matters connected with Irrigation Revenue and Remissions" were not in a satisfactory condition in Kalat territory. See also correspondence ending with this office No. 3244 of 12th September 1888.

21. The Commissioner fails to follow Mr. Lambert in the remarks made in the 9th para. of the report regarding the two classes of political pensioners. It is hardly correct to speak of the Jagirdars of Sind as "Imperial Pensioners." A few of them received jagirs in lieu of pensions after the conquest, but the majority of them are properly speaking privileged landholders; and in some cases they or their predecessors in title originally excavated canals now controlled by the Irrigation Department and were in possession of their estates and water-supply before Sind became a British province. In such cases it would be by no means easy to make the adjustments suggested; still, the Commissioner has no doubt that in some instances, notably in the case of jagirs in the Hyderabad District, additional contributions in the shape of enhanced hakaba may be possible, and this subject is engaging his attention.

22. The balances reported in Mr. Lambert's para. 11 agree with those given by the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners as outstanding at the end of the revenue year. In the Upper Sind Frontier District postponements were granted in the Shadadpur Taluka on account of deficient water-supply, and there is a disputed item due by Mazari Chiefs residing in the Dera Gazi Khan District of the Punjab, who refuse to pay until the terms on which they are to be allowed to hold land on the Frontier of Upper Sind are settled. This matter is before Government. In Karachi, postponements were granted by the Collector up to December 1888 and April 1889, owing to failure of crops, and there are some items due by the Manager, Incumbered Estates. In Shikarpur and Hyderabad the balances are due principally by the Manager, Incumbered Estates.

23. The diminution in remissions granted, reported by Mr. Lambert in para. 12, is very satisfactory. The largest remissions for the year occurred in the Begari, Ghar, and Karachi Divisions. Those in the two former were mainly due to insufficiency of water-supply in the tails of the canals, and those in the Karachi District to breaching of the river embankments.

24. The Commissioner considers it unnecessary to follow Mr. Lambert in his detailed observations on the working of the various canals, but he will state his opinion on this subject generally, as well as with respect to several details noticed by the Superintending Engineer on which comment seems desirable. The canals in the Upper Sind Frontier District are in good order, and do the full work required of them, except in the Shadadpur Taluka, the irrigation of which is to be transferred from the Begari to the Sukkur Canal when the improvements suggested for the latter are carried out. The same may be said of the Eastern Nara Canals. The condition and management of the canals in these two divisions reflects, in the Commissioner's opinion, very great credit on the Executive Engineers who have long held charge of them, Messrs. J. A. Coghlan, and J. Young. An additional water-supply for part of the Upper Sind Frontier District is immediately available if the head regulator on the Sind Dora (where it passes through the Kashmor Bund) is worked. Inquiries are being made with a view to the early utilisation of this supply, if practicable. The few canals in the Shikarpur Division are in fair order, and the irrigational condition of the division is creditable to Mr. Single, the Executive Engineer in charge, though undue delay occurred in opening the canals in the year under report. The canals in the Ghar Division, excepting the Sukkur Canal, have not worked well for some years, owing to constant changes in the river. They also were not opened soon enough in the year under report. The supply they carry is quite insufficient to meet the present requirements of cultivation. An increase in the rabi supply admitted into the Sukkur Canal is very desirable, and apparently might be provided at very moderate cost by increasing the discharge capacity of the regulator. The deficient supply in some branches of the Ghar has been supplemented at different times by cutting feeders to them from the Western Nara. This abstraction of water from the Nara has of course reduced the supply in the lower part of that canal, and has caused a contraction of profitable cultivation in the Karachi District, causing loss and hardship to zamindars who had a better claim to the supply. The Commissioner entirely agrees with Mr. Lambert as to the expediency of placing the whole of the Western Nara under the charge of a single Executive Engineer.

25. The canals of the Hyderabad District, speaking generally, are not in a statisfactory state. Those in the Hyderabad Canals Division are low-level "lift" canals, and sufficient attention has not been paid to them for some years. Few, if any of them, have been cleared to their bed stones or to their full width, and the heads of some of them are in bad order. The expenditure made on them from the clearance grant for the last five years is shown in the margin. It will be noticed that the expenditure on clearance has materially decreased year by year, while that on establishments has increased from Rs. 18,487 in 1882-83 to Rs. 35,719 in 1886-87. The charges under the head "Repairs" relate mainly to "jungle cutting," which is work of a very unprofitable nature and might well be postponed when money is wanted for silt

Years.	Clearance.	Repairs.	Establishments.
1882-83	1,20,914	11,210	18,487
1883-84	1,16,416	9,738	29,048
1884-85	93,600	20,027	31,361
1885-86	74,349	20,724	21,870
1886-87	77,344	21,326	35,719

clearance. The charges for jungle cutting have been unusually heavy in this division, and they, as well as establishment charges, ought to be reduced considerably. There is great need for increased expenditure on these canals. They seem to have been viewed with disfavor by the Irrigation Department, because they are "lift" canals and their returns per acre irrigated are lower than those of "flow" canals; but the population cultivating from them is as industrious, and the cultivation is as good, as any in the province. The cotton grown in this division is the best in Sind. There is no lack of resident population, and any amount of additional labour wanted can be obtained from Jeysalmir and Jodhpur, from which States a considerable immigration has already set in to the lands under the Eastern Nara Canals. The only thing necessary to lead to a large extension of cultivation here is improvement of the existing canals. Until this is effected, no good use will be made of the improved river-supply that is now available to them. The need for improvement is greatest in the Sakrand, Shahdadpur, Hala, and Tando Allahyar Talukas, where cultivation has fallen off. Small improvements made last season at the Collector's instance in the Naushahro Sub-division produced very good results and paid for themselves at once. The Executive Engineer in charge of this Division and most of his chief subordinates live in Hyderabad, outside its limits and at a long distance from their work. The Commissioner thinks that the Executive Engineer's head-quarters should be transferred from Hyderabad to Daulatpur, where a good bangalow is available, or to some other place in the centre of the Division.

26. The present water-supply in the Fuleli is perhaps the finest in the province, and after it has been brought under control by improvements now begun and the lands towards the tails of the canals have been reclaimed by clearing the silted up drainage channels, a very large expansion of cultivation and of revenue will be apparent. For several years previous to the year under report the clearances on the Fuleli Canals were altogether insufficient and many zamindars have suffered very severely from the swamping of their lands by the recurring overflow of canals whose beds and tails were blocked with silt. It will be necessary for some time to come to devote a considerable share of the clearance grants to the canals in the Fuleli and Hyderabad Canals Divisions to make up for deficient expenditure on clearance in the past. Expenditure is also required to fit the Fuleli Canals to carry the increased volume of water now poured into them and for the construction of regulators to distribute the supply. Government have recently allotted funds for the construction of a regulator at the head of the Fuleli main canal, and the Commissioner trusts that they will make further grants for the provision of additional regulators and other improvements needed, as he is satisfied that the expenditure will be immediately profitable in a marked degree. Money for these works cannot be spared from the grants for maintenance and repairs and the cost of their execution would not form a proper charge against those grants. A well digested project for the gradual improvement of the Fuleli Canals to suit the changed condition of their river supply should be drawn up and submitted for sanction after full consideration of all the conditions to be served, and each approved work should be executed in the order of its importance as decided on in consultation with the Revenue officers. The total expenditure, ordinary and special, on these accounts will amount to several lakhs of rupees, and it should be made under proper sanction and systematically. Clever men and capitalists of Hyderabad have grasped the situation and have acquired rights to water in favourable positions high up the canals which should not be extended beyond their just limits. There will be many claimants to the improved supply, and the claims of those zamindars whose lands have been flooded and thrown out of cultivation by no fault of their own should receive the first consideration. Special attention should be paid by the Executive Engineer and the Collector, whilst the improvements are in progress, to the private watercourses through which water is drawn from the canals. Reference is made to this subject in another sense in para. 74 of the Superintending Engineer's report. Since the canals have fallen into their present surcharged condition, the Irrigation officers have encouraged landholders to enlarge the heads of their watercourses and to keep them constantly open and to allow water to flow continuously over rice crops and to make new openings to lead water on to uncultivated lands, in order to reduce the pressure on the canal banks and prevent their breaching. All these watercourses have been shewn in the maps prepared by the Survey Department for the settlements just made in the Fuleli Talukas, and unless the matter is taken in hand and dealt with promptly, unfounded claims to water-supply and complications are likely to ensue hereafter. It is very desirable that the number of private watercourses should be reduced, as also the dimensions of the heads of many of them. The Collector and the Executive Engineer should do all in their power to encourage zamindars to build masonry heads to them, and the Collector should grant loans freely for this purpose. Another matter connected with the Fuleli water-supply that requires attention is the use made of it on jagir lands and the hakabo paid for it. There are large jagirs on the Fuleli and the jagirdars use more water than they pay for. They are only required under the Hakabo Rules to pay for water irrigating cultivated land, and they pay nothing for land wetted but not cultivated. The cultivated area is ascertained each year, and Re. 1 per acre is charged for the water-supply. Their cultivators let water flow continuously over their rice fields whenever they can get it, for the sake of the silt that falls and fertilizes the soil, and the surplus water is led off on to low-lying lands that grow grass and other useful products. The jagirdars should be required to build regulators at the heads of all their canals which should be worked under the orders of the Executive Engineer, and those who use a continuous supply for rice cultivation should pay a higher rate of hakabo and something should also be charged for water used on lands that are not cultivated.

27. The question of levying some payment for the use of Fuleli water irrigating zamindari and unoccupied grazing lands has been noticed by Government, and the subject has received attention from the Collector of Hyderabad and the Commissioner. Most of these lands are in the flooded portions of the Tando Bago, Badin and Guni Talukas, and many of them were formerly cultivated and will be cultivated again when the canals are put in order. Colonel Trevor is averse to the levy of grazing fees at present, on account of the impoverished state of the cultivators who own many of the cattle and the hardships that they and the zamindars have suffered by the flooding of their lands, and the Commissioner agrees with him to a certain extent. But the question should soon now be taken up in earnest, as the *Haris* (labouring cultivators) are becoming demoralized and inclined to neglect cultivation for breeding and grazing milch cattle, which affords a very easy means of livelihood when grazing is free.

28. The condition of the canals in the Karachi District may be described as good in the Delta Talukas and unsatisfactory in the talukas above Manjhand. Clearance has been neglected on the Western Nara, as shown in para. 77 of Mr. Lambert's report; but the silting of the Aral and other canals connected with the Manchar Lake is due to causes practically beyond control. A very large expenditure has been incurred on canals and river embankments in the Karachi District for some years past, but the results obtained have been altogether incommensurate with the outlay, as is shown by the figures given in para. 81 of the report. The bulk of the money has been spent for the benefit of the Delta Talukas, whose population is scanty and thinned by fever and frequent outbreaks of cholera and other epidemic disease. The average charges against the canal revenue of these talukas for the last five years probably exceed 80 per cent. of the receipts, and there is no reasonable expectation, in the Commissioner's opinion, of any large increase of cultivation occurring in them even if expenditure at the present rate is continued. Drainage works are now talked of, and their construction would doubtless tend to improve cultivation and probably the sanitary condition also, but their cost will be considerable. These talukas would probably have returned a much larger net revenue than they do at present, if they had been treated in the same way as the Rohri Sub-division and left to depend mainly on spill-water for their irrigation. The whole position in these talukas as regards present and prospective expenditure and realizations and the risks run in the attempt to retain the river floods at a high level between the double line of embankments referred to in paras. 9 and 17 above needs careful examination, and the Commissioner thinks that the Superintending Engineer should be called on for a full report on the subject. If expenditure in these talukas can be curtailed, the money set loose can certainly be expended much more profitably elsewhere.

29. The question raised in para. 38 of the report regarding the assessment of dubari cultivation on the Sukkur Canal is under consideration. There is a difference of opinion as to the facts of the case, and as to the remedy to be applied. It appears that the greater part of the 18,348 acres reported by the Superintending Engineer as cultivated with both kharif and rabi crops was irrigated in the kharif season only, and received none of the rabi supply; much of it is rice land on which a second crop was raised on the moisture remaining in the soil after the rice crop was harvested. For such poor rabi cultivation as this the rate settled by Mr. Erskine is probably as sufficient in the case of the Sukkur Canal as Mr. Lambert admits it to be for other canals. For lands for which both kharif and rabi supply is taken the rate is certainly insufficient, and the question pending settlement is as to the treatment of such twice-watered lands. The Commissioner is inclined to think that the best immediate solution is to refuse a rabi supply to lands cultivated with kharif crops, as both the kharif and the rabi supply at present available in the canal are insufficient to meet the whole demand for water, and what there is ought to be distributed as evenly as possible. Mr. Lambert has not noticed the extent of the rabi supply discharged through the Sukkur Canal or the area that it sufficed to irrigate.

30. Rice cultivation on the Ghar Canals, to which reference is made in paras. 39 and 41 of the report, has fallen off considerably in the last few years, and in the year under report juari was largely cultivated on rice lands. The areas under rice and juari respectively in each of the last 10 years are shown in the margin. In the Larkana Taluka, where the revised settlement is still in force, the insufficiency of the canal supply has pressed heavily on zamindars holding lands assessed at rice rates, who have had to choose between leaving their fields uncultivated and growing inferior crops. If the juari crop had not been an unusually good one, and if prices of produce had not ruled at exceptionally high rates, in the year under report, the remissions on these lands would have been heavy.

	Rice.	Juari.
1878-79 . .	151,127	24,848
1879-80 . .	157,496	10,808
1880-81 . .	170,342	24,548
1881-82 . .	133,424	34,863
1882-83 . .	146,638	49,803
1883-84 . .	145,617	13,568
1884-85 . .	153,448	20,752
1885-86 . .	141,787	11,292
1886-87 . .	128,889	28,230
1887-88 . .	44,539	81,089

31. The special clearance on the Gul Mahamedwah branch of the Western Nara, noticed in para. 43 of the report, led to new cultivation on lands commanded by the Ghar. The revenue thus obtained in the Shikarpur District was realized at the cost of the Karachi District, and the diversion of the water-supply was unfair to landholders on the lower part of the Western Nara Canal, who were deprived of water to which they had a distinctly prior claim. Another and larger diversion of water from Nara to Ghar lands has resulted from special clearances in the Arthurwah, begun in the year under report and finished before the inundation of 1888. The Arthurwah is a branch of the Western Nara, and the special clearances, on

which Rs. 26,000 were expended, included the widening of the regulator at its head, the construction of a second regulator half-way down it, and the excavation of some three miles of new canal to join it with the Chilowah, a branch of the Ghar insufficiently supplied from the main canal. This work should not have been executed in presence of the known insufficiency of the supply in the lower part of the Western Nara, and it is not a work that should have been executed at the cost of the Maintenance and Repairs grant. Increased attention should be paid in carrying out new works and improvements to the customary rights of landholders in the matter of water-supply, and the attention of Collectors and irrigation officers has been drawn to this subject.

32. The results reported by Mr. Lambert in para. 48 for the Eastern Nara Canals are most satisfactory and encouraging. The Commissioner understands that the water drawn from the river through the existing supply channel at Rohri is now doing nearly all the duty that can be got out of it, and that some expansion of the river supply will very soon become necessary. A branch taking off from the Jamrao Dhand to water the eastern part of the Sakrand and Shahdadpur talukas of Hyderabad is very much wanted, and would pay as well as any of the canals of the system. Part of this tract was watered from the Nara some years ago, but the supply was cut off when the works for the new canals were undertaken. There is every prospect of a large increase of cultivation and of revenue in the Nara Valley, and no want of labour for cultivation. The great want of the district is railway communication with Hyderabad, in order to give its cultivators a good market for their produce. A project for a cheap feeder-line from the Nara river to the North-Western Railway is before Government.

33. The Commissioner cannot admit the justice of the remarks made by the Superintending Engineer in para. 74 of his report attributing the numerous breaches of canal banks that occurred in the Fuleli Division to the neglect of zamindars and cultivators to keep in proper order the heads supplying their private water-courses. These accidents and the damage they occasioned were mainly the result of insufficient clearance and the silting up of the tails of the Fuleli Canals, coupled with the increased volume of water poured into the Fuleli Main Canal by the rise in the flood level of the river, to which reference has already been made. The construction of the regulator at the head of the Fuleli lately sanctioned, and the clearance of the tails now in progress will diminish the risk of breaches in future years.

34. The project for a new feeder to the lower part of the Western Nara, referred to in para. 77 of the report, has been submitted to Government, with a recommendation that the condition of the whole canal should be thoroughly investigated before decision is come to regarding the steps to be taken for improving its supply. The examination on which the project is based extended only to that part of the canal which is in the Karachi District.

35. The Commissioner has not supported the project for improving the Kalri Canal mentioned in para. 80 of Mr. Lambert's report, because he does not think it likely to lead to any real extension of cultivation, as full use is not made of the supply already afforded by canals in the Delta Talukas.

36. The present report, following the scheme of former reports, contains full information regarding the revenue results obtained in each Canal Division, but few details regarding the progress of cultivation. Fluctuations in revenue collections are dependent in great measure on settlements in force and rates of assessment levied,* and conclusions as to the condition and working of canals cannot safely be founded on a consideration of their revenue returns alone. It seems desirable that in future reports cultivation returns for each Canal Division, and for each important canal, should be added for the same series of years for which revenue figures are given. The following form is suggested as convenient for the cultivation returns :

* See the table in para. 11 above, and remarks in para. 12.

Years.	Cultivation receiving a perennial supply.		Kharif.										Rabi.						Total cultivation.	
			Rice.		Juari.		Bajri.		Other crops.		Total Kharif.		Wheat.		Other crops.		Total Rabi.			
	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.

37. It is desirable also that a clear and comprehensive account should be given in these reports, or separately, of the manner in which the grants for maintenance and repairs and for

extensions and improvements are applied and expended. The average expenditure under these heads of the last 6 years, as shown in para. 13 of the report, has amounted to more than Rs. 11,00,000 a year, but the only information published regarding it is that contained in the brief summary given in the General Administration Report prepared in the Public Works Secretariat. The Superintending Engineer should give an account of his stewardship, and the operations of the Department should be laid open to examination and criticism.

38. The grants made, large as they are, are admittedly insufficient to allow of the simultaneous execution of every desirable improvement. The money available must be spent economically, and it is most necessary that canals should be cleared to their full depth and width, that their banks should be repaired, and that their heads should be put into the best working order possible, before expenditure is devoted to other work of less immediate utility. If this principle is to be observed, a clear account of work executed and expenditure made must be rendered. Each canal has its sanctioned section, and its condition with reference to that section should be reported yearly and explanations should be given of deviations from the standard. A full description of the work executed in each Canal Division should be given, and the expenditure incurred should be classified under some such heads as the following :

(1) Silt clearance.
(2) Repairs to canal embankments.
(3) Clearance and improvement of canal heads.
(4) Jungle-cutting and removing fallen trees.
(5) Inspection path-ways along the sides of canals.
(6) Construction and repairs of inspection bungalows.
(7) Construction and repairs of canal chowkies and tool-houses.
(8) Regulators and sluices.
(9) Sloping canal banks and cutting of angles.
(10) Establishments charged against works. The expenditure under this head should be shown in clear detail—the rates of pay allowed, the number of men employed at each rate, the periods of their employment, and the manner of their employment, should be stated and increases and decreases should be shown and accounted for.

Corresponding details should be given regarding expenditure on river embankments in each Canal Division. It will then be possible to contrast the expenditure made in the several divisions and to compare it with the results obtained. Good management or the reverse on the part of the Divisional Officers will be apparent and improvements effected in one division may be extended to others.

39. Some figures of expenditure are given in paras. 13 and 14 of Mr. Lambert's report, but they are not in sufficient detail for administrative or critical purposes, and while they nominally show the expenditure on "Establishments" separately from that on "Works," they do not show the actual outlay under either head. The Establishment charges entered are only those on account of the Permanent Establishment of Executive Engineers, Supervisors, Overseers, Clerks, &c., &c., but other large charges are also incurred on account of Establishments and are included under the head "Works." The following statement exhibits the actual outlay on Works and on Establishments respectively for five of the years treated by Mr. Lambert. Figures for the years 1881-82 and 1887-88 are not in the Commissioner's possession :

Year.	Works.	Establishment.			Total expenditure.
		Permanent.	Charged against works.	Total.	
1882-83	6,47,604	2,22,036	2,21,387	4,43,423	10,91,027
1883-84	6,42,586	2,14,128	2,36,230	4,50,358	10,92,944
1884-85	6,10,523	2,13,717	2,43,234	4,56,951	10,67,474
1885-86	5,72,872	2,48,524	2,58,276	5,06,800	10,79,672
1886-87	5,54,157	2,71,930	2,73,765	5,45,695	10,99,852
Total	30,27,742	11,70,335	12,32,892	24,03,227	54,30,969
Average	6,05,548	2,34,067	2,46,578	4,80,645	10,86,193

The establishment charges thus amounted to 79 per cent. on the outlay for works and, considering that much of the work done was earth excavation and embankment executed under contract, they appear enormous, after making allowance for the *abkalani* establishments employed

during the inundation season to watch embankments. It will be observed that while the outlay on works has steadily diminished from Rs. 6,47,604 in 1882-83 to Rs. 5,54,157 in 1886-87, that on establishment has progressed year by year from Rs. 4,43,423 to Rs. 5,45,695. Other instances brought to notice in the foregoing remarks indicate that there is room for improvement in the application of the Maintenance and Repairs grants, and the Commissioner thinks that cause has been shown for the submission of a more detailed account of the administration and expenditure of the Department than has hitherto been supplied. The Revenue officers, who are in the best position to ascertain and represent the wants of the people in the matter of water-supply and are responsible for the working of the revenue settlements the maintenance of which depends on irrigation should have a greater voice than has been allowed them in directing the expenditure of the maintenance grants. The work to be executed in each season should be settled in consultation between the Revenue and Irrigation officers and the programme settled on should be carried out.

40. A large share of the maintenance grants has been devoted for the last 10 years to the protective embankments along the river, and the Commissioner concurs in the opinion expressed in para. 14 of the report as to the advantage of setting free a portion of that outlay for expenditure on canal clearances, which, as Mr. Lambert says, "are invariably attended with increased cultivation and revenue." He also concurs in the recommendation made by Mr. Lambert in the same para. that the North-Western Railway should be required to contribute its share of the cost and maintenance of the Upper Sind river embankments, which were doubtless constructed and are maintained partly for the protection of that railway against floods.

41. In the above imperfect review the Commissioner has found occasion to comment in an unfavourable sense on some of the work of the Irrigation Department in Sind, especially in the matter of the direction of expenditure of the Maintenance and Repairs grants. His attention was specially attracted to this subject by the circumstance that his predecessor, Mr. Erskine, reported to Government shortly before he left Sind that some of the revenue settlements made in the last few years could not be maintained unless more money was spent on the clearance of canals, and that not long after he had taken up the office of Commissioner he was obliged to submit a similar representation. Government were pleased to accept the recommendations submitted by the Superintending Engineer and supported by the Commissioner, and made a liberal additional grant at the beginning of 1888 that has sufficed to improve the condition of many of the canals. But much remains to be done, and no prospect has been held out by Government of any permanent addition to the clearance grant, while under present financial conditions no increase can be immediately expected. It is therefore essential that irrigational expenditure should be economised in every way possible, and that it should be confined to works that are necessary for securing water-supply to lands the holders of which have a rightful claim to water, until those claims are satisfied. It was necessary that an examination of the expenditure of past years should be made, in order to discover items in which economy may be exercised, as well as items the execution of which will bear deferment. Some of the criticisms offered by the Commissioner accordingly refer to conditions and circumstances with which he was not personally conversant, and he would not have referred to them if other means had been open to him of forming conclusions and suggesting improvements that seem to him to be called for. He desires to acknowledge the ready and cordial assistance he has received from the Superintending Engineer in this inquiry, as well as in all other matters, and the excellent work done by Mr. Lambert and the officers of the Sind Irrigation Department during the year under report.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner in Sind.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sind for and up to the close of 1887-88.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works

WORKS IN

	Major Works—Productive Works.					Minor Works and Navigation—Works for which Capital				
	Desert Canal.	Unharwah.	Begári Canal.	Eastern Nára Works.	Total.	Sukkur Canal.	Ghár Canal.	Mehrabwah.	Alibhar Kacheri Canal.	Márak Great Canal.
	Rs	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Capital Outlay.										
During year . Direct .	57,155	10,229	6,089	1,13,753	1,87,226	...	...	...	...	...
During year . Indirect .	1,352	242	144	4,877	6,615	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	58,507	10,471	6,233	1,18,630	1,93,841	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year Direct .	11,76,780	3,31,627	16,25,609	49,00,601	80,34,617	13,28,747	4,15,537	66,018	23,207	1,93,600
To end of year Indirect .	39,569	7,288	47,470	1,82,134	2,76,461	59,966	25,440	1,851	710	7,953
TOTAL .	12,16,349	3,38,915	16,73,079	50,82,735	83,11,078	13,88,713	4,40,977	67,869	23,917	2,01,553
Gross Revenue.										
During year . Direct .	36,971	40	25,491	15,989	78,491	1,131	4,674	202	650	2,208
During year . Indirect .	91,709	53,206	2,15,748	3,12,523	6,73,186	97,893	3,42,782	23,181	4,109	45,264
TOTAL .	1,28,680	53,246	2,41,239	3,28,512	7,51,677	99,024	3,47,456	23,383	4,759	47,467
To end of year Direct .	1,67,896	72	2,40,813	5,42,966	9,51,747	13,063	1,85,531	718	10,265	45,962
To end of year Indirect .	13,47,419	1,18,129	35,00,403	43,20,650	92,86,601	8,28,227	1,09,86,879	1,03,163	89,958	6,97,227
TOTAL .	15,15,315	1,18,201	37,41,216	48,63,616	1,02,38,348	8,41,290	1,11,72,410	1,03,881	1,00,223	7,43,189
Working Expenses.										
During year . Direct .	49,588	16,860	83,096	87,063	2,36,607	43,571	1,60,740	9,188	5,967	18,183
During year . Indirect .	1,337	341	1,925	2,813	6,416	909	3,419	198	158	376
TOTAL .	50,925	17,201	85,021	89,876	2,43,023	44,480	1,64,159	9,386	6,125	18,559
To end of year Direct .	4,38,274	42,083	17,91,526	23,28,099	45,99,982	7,89,991	31,15,794	63,071	94,810	2,51,921
To end of year Indirect .	12,867	923	48,541	1,03,837	1,66,168	23,800	70,894	1,501	2,875	6,394
TOTAL .	4,51,141	43,006	18,40,067	24,31,936	47,66,150	8,13,791	31,86,688	64,572	97,685	2,58,315
Net Revenue.										
During year . .	77,755	36,045	1,56,218	2,38,636	5,08,654	54,544	1,83,297	13,997	−1,366	23,908
To end of year . .	10,64,174	75,195	19,01,149	24,31,680	54,72,198	27,499	79,85,722	39,309	2,538	4,84,874
Simple Interest.										
During year . .	45,928	13,060	64,902	1,93,749	3,17,639	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . .	4,62,623	38,483	9,55,145	32,88,965	47,45,216	...	...	...	...	...
Net profit after paying off Interest										
During year . .	31,827	22,985	91,316	44,887	1,91,015	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . .	6,01,551	36,712	9,46,004	−8,57,285	7,26,982	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Direct outlay under Working Expenses includes share of cost of

in Sind for and up to the close of 1887-88.

OPERATION.												
AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.				MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						Expenditure on and Receipts from Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Surfraswah.	Fuleli Canal.	Total.	Grand Total.	Under Executive Engineer, Shikárpur Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Ghár Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Karáchi Canals.	Total.		Expenditure.	Receipts.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
										Begári Canals.		
...	...	...	1,87,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Kashmor Bund.*		
...	...	...	6,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	Loop bund near Kashmor	42,249	
										Small length of loop near Dári	298	
...	...	...	1,93,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maintenance and repairs to the bund	35,829	
										Maintenance of garden at Badani	480	
1,18,559	9,30,232	30,75,900	1,11,10,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent of Telegraph line at Badani	1,800	
6,121	33,243	1,35,284	4,11,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maintenance and repairs, Buxaliwah	608	
										Bund to protect the town of Khaira Garhi	3,466	
1,24,680	9,63,475	32,11,184	1,15,22,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	General charges for establishment and Tools and Plant	17,279	
										Share of collection charges in the Civil Department	696	
1,888	23,561	34,309	1,12,800	5,027	7,571	12,843	574	18,724	44,739			
19,751	3,58,502	8,91,482	15,64,668	3,23,054	4,07,055	4,74,322	41,468	5,26,074	17,71,973			
21,639	3,82,063	9,25,791	16,77,468	3,28,081	4,14,626	4,87,165	42,042	5,44,798	18,16,712		1,02,705	223
27,273	5,34,930	8,17,742	17,69,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation share of Land Revenue	...	6,958
1,77,168	49,92,033	1,78,74,655	2,71,61,256	...	...	...	...	...	...			
										Total, Begári Canals	1,02,705	7,181
2,04,441	55,26,963	1,86,92,397	2,89,30,745	...	...	...	...	...	...			
										Shikárpur Canals.		
										Forest sluice in Sukkur and Begári Bund	1,426	
11,893	2,47,849	4,97,391	7,33,998	2,31,358	1,14,223	1,93,057	28,559	4,35,197	10,02,394	Two sluices in Kásimpur Bund to water Rohri Forest	3,142	
281	5,200	10,541	16,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kásimpur Bund	1,448	
										General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	1,478	
12,174	2,53,049	5,07,932	7,50,955	2,31,358	1,14,223	1,93,057	28,559	4,35,197	10,02,394			
1,77,526	39,33,040	84,26,153	1,30,26,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total, Shikárpur Canals	7,494	12
6,525	1,20,943	2,32,932	3,99,100	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,84,051	40,53,983	86,59,085	1,34,25,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Ghár Canals*	...	16
										Eastern Nára District	...	3
										Karachi Canals.		
9,465	1,29,014	4,17,859	9,26,513	96,723	3,00,403	2,94,108	13,483	1,09,601	8,14,318			
20,390	14,72,980	1,00,33,312	1,55,05,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	Constructing sluice in Sumarwáh Surgahi Forest	753	
										Do. Mirwah Gunj do.	701	
										General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	904	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Karáchi Canals	2,358	...
										Mathematical Instrument Depôt in Sind	—66	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL	1,12,491	7,212

Collection in the Civil Department.

C. CUNNINGHAM,
for *Examiner of Public Works Accounts.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, July 1st, 1889.

Normal monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the greater part of India during the past week. On some days the currents have been partially interrupted, and hence their extension into a large portion of North-Western India has not been complete, and that part of India has been more or less rainless with a high temperature. With this exception, however, rain has been general, and at several stations has been heavy. Accompanying this general rainfall, there have been moist cloudy weather and comparatively low temperatures.

The Chart of the 25th June exhibited the ordinary high pressure area over the Malabar Coast and the ordinary low pressure area over the Indus Valley; but, in addition to this, there existed an area of relatively low readings over the head of the Bay of Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, and the whole of the North-West Provinces. Within this low pressure were three centres of depression—one over the north-western angle of the Bay, a second over Behar and the east of the North-Western Provinces, and a third between Nowgong and Agra. These depressions occasioned local cyclonic circulations of the wind over the portion of India covered by them, but elsewhere normal monsoon breezes prevailed. The monsoon over the Peninsula was fresh, and over Sind, Guzerat, Central India, and Rajputana strong. On the following day the depression over the Bay had developed somewhat and become a well defined storm. That which lay over Behar and east of the North-Western Provinces had moved slightly westward, and absorbed into it the small Nowgong-Agra disturbance. With these exceptions, there had been no change of importance in the distribution, and the winds direction and force were generally unaltered. By the morning of the 27th the small depression which had been shown over the north-west angle of the Bay had passed westward, and had also become absorbed into the general depression over the central parts of the country. A well marked cyclonic circulation existed around this depression, but otherwise the winds were normal. The Chart of the 28th showed that the depression, without changing its intensity, had advanced west-north-westward through the Central Provinces, and that its centre lay near Saugor. The cyclonic circulation around it was very well marked. Normal winds prevailed elsewhere, though over the head of the Bay the force of the wind was exceptionally high. Between the 28th and the morning of the 29th the storm moved north-westward, and at 8 A.M. on the 29th the centre lay immediately to the south-east of Ajmere and Jeypore. There was no alteration in the winds. They continued to circulate cyclonically around the storm area, and to blow strongly both over the Bay and across the West Coast. The observations of the 30th showed that the barometer was rising in all districts, except North-Eastern India, and that the depression which lay near Jeypore on the 29th had filled up after an existence of nearly a week. There was much less difference of pressure between the south and north of India than is ordinarily the case at this season of the year, and there were again indications of a tendency to depression formation over Bengal. With the decrease in the barometric

gradient noticed above, there had occurred a decrease in the force of the monsoon currents, which were moderate only on both sides of India. The Chart of the 1st July showed that a depression was commencing over Central Bengal. Otherwise there was little alteration, and the monsoon currents remained below the normal strength.

Temperature.—The departures of temperature from the normal have been much less during the past week than during the two or three preceding weeks. The monsoon current, with its cloudy skies, high humidity, and fairly constant rain, has prevailed over the greater part of the country and, except where local heavy falls of rain have occasioned rapid local changes of temperature, has maintained a fairly constant temperature. The largest variations from the normal have occurred in Sind, Guzerat, and Rajputana; the smallest in Burma. The former districts were those where the monsoon currents were most intermittent in their action, while the latter district was steadily influenced by them throughout the week.

The past week was a cool one generally, but especially so in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, where on every day of the week the average mean temperature was below the normal.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces from the normal, both for the present and for the preceding week:

Province.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0·1°	0
Bengal	— 1·3°	— 1·3°
North-Western Provinces	— 6·8°	— 2·5°
Punjab	— 3·7°	+ 0·6°
Bombay	+ 0·2°	— 0·3°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 2·0°	+ 0·5°
Guzerat and Central India	— 3·3°	— 1·1°
Sind and Rajputana	— 2·3°	— 1·4°
Madras	+ 0·5°	— 0·1°

From this table it will be seen that the relative coolness is less this week than last. A slight excess has replaced in the Punjab and Central Provinces the considerable deficiency which prevailed last week, while elsewhere the deficiency is generally slighter than it was last week.

Rain.—The distribution of rain has been approximately the same as that reported last week. Over the greater part of the country rain has fallen generally and almost daily, but in North-Western India it has been scattered and partial and entirely absent at some stations. In Southern Madras similar conditions have prevailed.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain. On the 25th there was no rain reported from the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, or Eastern Madras (south of Masulipatam), but general rain elsewhere,—heaviest in Bengal. The reports of the succeeding day showed a similar distribution, except that rain had extended north-westward along the line of the hills in the Punjab. The amounts were generally moderate. The only change shown by the reports of the 27th was the much heavier fall on the West Coast, where Mangalore reported 3 inches, Karwar 6, and Goa 7 inches. On the 28th general rain continued with patches of large amounts over the central stations and the West-

Coast. On the 29th the amount of rainfall had become much slighter, but the area covered remained unchanged. On the 30th the falls were still lighter, and on the 1st both the amount of the rainfall and its extent had alike decreased.

The table at the close of the summary shows that at 32 out of the 51 divisions into which India has been divided the average rainfall of the week has been exceeded, and that at 17 the rainfall has been deficient, though in the majority of cases the deficiency has been small, not reaching 1 inch.

In Burmah, Tenasserim, and Arakan, show that notwithstanding heavy local rain at Akyab, the week's fall has been short of the average; but in Lower and Central Burmah there is an excess. Excessive rain is also reported from the whole of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces (East), (West), and (Submontane) and Oudh (North); but in the North-Western Provinces (Central) and Oudh (South) there has been a deficiency of about half an inch. In all parts of the Punjab, except the hill districts and the Indus Valley, there have been deficient rains. The Malabar Coast had slightly, and Coorg considerably, less than usual while Madras (South Central), Mysore, and the Konkan had an excess. The whole of the district comprising the Deccan, Khandeish, the west of the Central Provinces, and Kattiawar had deficient rainfall, while Guzerat, Central India, Rajputana, and Sind had more than usual. In Madras there was a general though slight excess.

The maximum falls are as a rule not remarkable. Cherrapunji had 27 inches, and some stations in North and Central Bengal between 10 and 12 inches. Behar, both North and South, and the adjoining parts of the North-Western Provinces received falls of between 10 and 12 inches; but further to the westward the amounts decreased, and there was nothing very important over Upper India. In the Malabar Coast districts falls of 13 or 14 inches, and in the Konkan of between 16 and 19 inches, are reported. At one station in the Kolhapur district of the Deccan 20 inches were received. Fair, moderate rains were experienced over the Central parts of the country and the Peninsula, and good rain in Ganjam.

The concluding column of the table shows the state of the seasonal fall. There is more or less deficiency in Burmah and East Bengal, excess in other parts of Bengal and over nearly the whole of the North-Western Provinces, and a rather large deficiency in the Punjab. Over the West Coast districts the variations are somewhat irregular, but all over the Central Provinces and in Kattiawar there is a deficiency. In Central India, Rajputana, and generally over Madras the rains have been good.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for Week ending July 1st, 1889			Rainfall Data from May 13th to July 1st, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division	Average Normal Rainfall of Division	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date	Average Normal Rainfall May 13th to July 1st.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	5 55	9 00	— 3 45	49 78	53 43	— 7
	Lower Burmah	5 50	4 17	+ 1 33	22 62	27 24	— 17
	Central Burmah	4 07	3·39	+ 0·68	17 10	22·11	— 23
	Upper Burmah	1 31	?	?	13 81	?	?
	Arrakan	13 99	13 69	— 0 09	63 08	65 95	— 4
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	5·13	3 85	+ 1 28	24 65	25 94	— 5
	Assam (Surma)	8 41	3 78	+ 4 63	45 79	34 52	+ 33
	Do (Brahmaputra)	6 64	4 64	+ 2 00	31 68	24 75	+ 28
	Deltaic Bengal	3·27	2 26	+ 1 01	15 68	14 21	+ 10
	Central Bengal	4 93	2 34	+ 2 59	17 63	13 40	+ 31
	North Bengal	7 26	5 11	+ 2 15	31 89	32 04	0
	Orissa	3 82	3 44	+ 0 38	12 71	11 20	+ 13
	Chota Nagpur	5 92	2 60	+ 3 32	12 72	10 29	+ 24
	Behar (South)	5 04	2 50	+ 2 54	10 77	7 50	+ 42
	Do. (North)	6 19	2 67	+ 3 52	15 08	10 37	+ 45
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	4 24	1 94	+ 2 30	7 90	5 23	+ 51
	Oudh (South)	1 53	2 10	— 0 57	6 79	5 42	+ 25
	Do (North)	2 50	2 35	+ 0 15	7 57	6 70	+ 12
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0 95	1 39	— 0 44	3 92	3 88	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (West)	1 42	1 36	+ 0 06	3 04	4 10	— 26
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	2 77	2·61	+ 0 16	8 23	6 87	+ 20
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0 13	0 82	— 0 69	2 14	2 43	— 13
	Do (Central)	0 06	1 80	— 1 74	1 24	4 01	— 69
	Do (Submontane)	0 87	2 02	— 1 15	2 70	4 19	— 36
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6 52	3 19	+ 3 33	13 58	11 49	+ 18
	Do. (North-West)	0 74	0 87	— 0 13	2 20	2 87	— 23
	Do. (West)	0 78	0 34	+ 0 44	1 72	1 34	+ 28
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	Malabar	6·32	7 23	— 0 91	43·33	44 63	— 3
	Madras (South Central)	1 57	0 34	+ 1 23	6 15	4 73	+ 30
	Coorg	4 67	8 04	— 3 67	26 05	34 06	— 24
	Mysore	0 96	0 67	+ 0 29	3 45	5 15	— 33
	Konkan	14 29	7 21	+ 7 08	38 52	31 30	+ 23
	Bombay Deccan	1 31	1 35	— 0 04	6 03	7 97	— 17
	Hyderabad (North)	.	.	..	.	.	.
	Khandesh	0·99	1·41	— 0 42	3 63	6 64	— 45
Central Provinces and Berar	Berar	1 86	2 41	— 0 55	5 54	7 79	— 29
	Central Provinces (West)	2 77	4 36	— 1 59	7 27	8 84	— 18
	Ditto (Central)	4 13	3 38	+ 0 75	9 65	10 00	— 4
	Ditto (East)	3 46	3 61	— 0 15	8 88	11 62	— 24
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	3 08	2 49	+ 0 59	6 56	6 62	— 1
	Kattiawar	0·75	1 33	— 0 58	2 03	3 89	— 48
	Sind	0 31	0 07	+ 0 24	0 40	0 29	+ 38
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2 41	1 66	+ 0 75	6 69	5 75	+ 16
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1 99	1 00	+ 0 99	5 38	3 69	+ 46
	Rajputana (West)	0·56	0·50	+ 0 06	2·75	1 90	+ 45
Madras	East Coast (North)	2 45	1 56	+ 0 89	7 62	7 41	+ 3
	Hyderabad (South)	0 69	1 19	— 0 50	3 12	5 15	— 40
	Madras (Central)	0 81	0 22	+ 0 59	3 69	4 05	— 9
	East Coast (Central)	1 09	0 99	+ 0 10	4 32	4 29	+ 1
	Ditto (South)	0 75	0 45	+ 0 30	3 42	3 40	+ 1
	Madras (South)	0 55	0 14	+ 0 41	1 63	2 38	— 32

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *4th July, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Rainfall good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, North Arcot, Nilgiris, and West Coast; fair in Godavari, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Salem; slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of South Arcot and Tinnevelly; suffering from want of rain or water in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Salem; dry crops blighted in Coimbatore. Water-supply insufficient in Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Salem. Stock suffering badly, chiefly from rinderpest, in Malabar, Tinnevelly, and Kistna. Prices rising in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and nine other districts; falling in five; stationary in others. 749 deaths from cholera in Ganjam. Labourers employed last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 4,252; Gopalpur Canal, 1,769; Ghat Roads, 1,259. Average daily number on drinking-water tanks and wells, 4,765; on minor irrigation and other works, 3,657. Number on village relief on 22nd June, 24,880; fed in kitchens, 1,969. No reliable estimate of stocks, but apparently fair, except in Chinna Kimedi. General prospects favourable, and improving in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Rain throughout Presidency Proper and Sind, but insufficient in many places. Sowing progressing in several districts, but retarded in parts of Broach, Nasik, Khandesh, Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Belgaum for want of sufficient rain. Harvesting of *Rabi* crops in Karachi district completed. *Rati* blight in Mirpur Botoro; and sugarcane in Sákro in Karachi district attacked by disease. Locusts in one taluka of Karachi and one of Hyderabad; also passed through some villages of Ahmedabad. Mitho Indus embankment in Shikarpur breached by floods, which are spreading and endangering Larkana town.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd July.*—General and rather excessive rain throughout the Province during the week. A break is now much needed. Prospects so far are favourable. Cultivation is well forward, and all standing crops are making good progress. Paddy and *bhadoi* sowings are nearly complete, and transplanting of seedlings has begun. The excessive rain and rise of rivers have caused some damage to the lowland crops in Pubna, Julpaiguri, Dacca, Furreedpore, Muzaffarpur, and Chumparun. Prices continue high and almost stationary. The attendance on relief works in the distressed tracts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs is said to be gradually diminishing.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Cloudy weather has prevailed throughout the week, and average rain has fallen generally; though in Jhansi it has been inadequate, and in Moradabad more is urgently wanted. *Kharif* sowings continue. Markets are amply supplied and prices remain steady, except in Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Moradabad, where they have an upward tendency. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Hissar and Peshawar. Prices falling in Shahpur; unsettled in Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. *Rabi* harvesting over; *kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress. Rain anxiously expected in Hissar and Lahore. Standing crops are in good condition. Sugarcane and cotton crops promise well. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar district.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Rain general and sufficient. There have been heavy showers, followed by clear weather, which have been very favourable for sowing. Rice being transplanted in Sambalpore. Prospects good. Much loss of cattle in Hoshangabad from want of fodder.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th June.*—The rainfall was heavy throughout Lower Burma, except in Thayetmyo. In Upper Burma, except in the Ruby Mines, Bhamo, Upper Chindwin, and Yamethin districts, the rainfall was light; but no reports of its being insufficient have yet been received. Cattle-disease is severe in Shwegyin. The food-supply is sufficient. The price of paddy has risen 3 per cent. in Rangoon, 6 per cent. in Myadoung, and 11 per cent. in Pyinmana, and has fallen 11 per cent. in Prome, 4 per cent. in Thayetmyo, and 5 per cent. in Sagaing.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of late rice and reaping of summer rice continue. Blight on tea in Cachar. Prospects of other crops in general good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Slight rain in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Rainfall good in Kadur and Shimoga districts, and insufficient in the Mysore district. Crops good, except in Mysore district. Sowing operations completed in parts. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg during the week. Crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Average rainfall fair in Berar. Cotton sowing continues. *Jowari, túr,* and *til* sowings in progress. Prices steady. General condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient.

Rainfall fair in Hyderabad during week. Week's rain useful for sowing operations, but rainfall since commencement of monsoon insufficient. Scarcity of fodder still felt. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week; heaviest fall in Bhopawar Agency, but slight only in Gwalior, where more is needed. Prospects improved considerably in Western Malwa Agency. Prices of foodgrains generally steady in Bhopawar. Condition of pasturage is reported good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Heavy rain at Abu, Erinpura, and Meywar; moderate elsewhere. Slight in Tonk and Ulwar. Agricultural operations progressing. Agricultural stock poor in Meywar and Bickaneer. Pasturage or fodder insufficient in Meywar and Ulwar. Prices rising in Kerowli and Bhurtpore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Good rain. Weather fair. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. X OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th June, 1888. Total.	Receipts for week ending 9th June, 1888. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th June, 1889. Total.	Receipts for week ending 8th June, 1889. Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th June, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th June, 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th June, 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th June, 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22nd June, 1889	East Indian	1,514	8,54,000	565	1,514	9,51,027	629	96,46,404	637	95,00,585	634	...	55,819
22nd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,713	117	57	7,554	132	90,036	157	91,137	159	1,101	...
22nd ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	1,064	89	12	928	77	13,418	112	10,007	83	...	3,411
15th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,57,807	215	1,664	4,58,000	275	40,23,114	242	47,05,841	287	6,82,727	...
15th ditto	Bengal Nagpur (a)	180	28,195	151	293	35,367	121	4,25,006	228	5,38,656	187	1,13,650	...
22nd ditto	Southern Maratha (b)	850	81,030	95	857	91,070	106	8,36,339	98	9,14,031	106	77,692	...
15th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,082	72	219	15,027	69	1,04,633	75	1,40,299	65	38,301	...
8th ditto	Indian Midland	211	(c) 27,013	131	637	(d) 63,086	99	(c) 2,44,606	116	(d) 6,83,394	117	4,38,788	...
15th ditto	Villupuram-Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,218	51	83	4,872	59	41,181	50	44,885	55	3,704	...
15th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,480	41	36	1,986	55	17,373	46	23,304	65	5,921	...
	TOTAL	4,753	13,73,294	289	5,372	16,29,817	303	1,54,42,425	325	1,67,45,139	316	13,02,714	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
22nd June, 1889	North-Western (e)	2,411	4,77,112	198	2,386	5,80,639	243	47,88,830	199	53,79,453	229	5,90,623	...
15th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,30,874	189	692	1,59,426	230	16,50,002	239	18,00,577	202	1,58,915	...
15th ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,580	85	125	20,400	162	1,14,027	91	1,37,177	110	23,150	...
15th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,938	310	45	21,332	474	1,56,460	352	1,87,258	422	28,798	...
15th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,45,287	216	673	1,81,320	269	14,45,323	215	15,85,031	236	1,39,708	...
22nd ditto	Nalhati	27	2,087	76	27	1,736	64	18,339	67	16,535	61	...	1,804
22nd ditto	Tirhoot	259	39,015	151	273	40,675	149	3,92,303	152	3,91,789	144	...	774
15th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihanau	105	6,388	61	105	8,266	79	57,294	55	74,386	71	17,092	...
15th ditto	Jahat	31	1,705	55	25	1,177	47	10,451	34	11,056	38	605	...
8th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	115	16	7	167	23	725	10	637	10	...	88
15th ditto	Burma	392	56,045	145	553	93,834	170	6,54,628	178	9,87,328	179	3,32,700	...
	TOTAL	4,768	8,83,766	185	4,911	11,08,782	226	94,91,302	196	1,05,80,227	218	12,88,925	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
15th June, 1889	Madras	840	1,60,356	191	840	1,81,325	216	16,13,698	192	18,20,823	220	2,07,125	...
15th ditto	South Indian	654	1,10,510	169	654	1,23,951	190	10,99,411	168	11,66,891	181	67,470	...
16th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(f) 9,80,117	652	1,447	(g) 6,50,953	450	1,10,87,503	777	(g) 88,96,804	624	...	27,90,699
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (h)	461	2,39,220	519	461	3,06,006	664	31,74,293	689	32,71,549	720	97,256	...
	TOTAL	3,459	14,90,203	431	3,402	12,62,220	371	1,75,74,915	508	1,51,55,767	452	...	24,18,848
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,980	37,47,263	289	13,685	40,00,828	232	4,23,08,342	327	4,24,81,133	315	1,72,791	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,24,787	150	1,96,36,144	146	2,31,357	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	..	...	..		2,28,83,555	177	2,28,24,989	169	...	58,566
	Assisted Companies.												
22nd June, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	4,634	211	22	7,239	329	65,375	294	66,233	298	858	...
1st ditto	Dibru Sadiya	...	...	..	...	(i)	...	(j) 73,829	105	(k) 86,575	123	12,746	...
22nd ditto	Bengal and North-Western	370	57,757	148	376	59,430	158	5,99,675	159	5,96,821	161	...	2,854
15th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,025	105	67	7,017	105	75,005	113	83,366	124	7,701	...
	TOTAL	405	67,416	145	405	73,686	158	8,14,544	150	8,32,995	155	18,451	...
	Native States.												
15th June, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	26,732	97	354	40,157	113	3,05,732	110	4,04,878	116	99,146	...
15th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	3,143	53	59	2,820	48	36,962	63	30,710	53	...	6,252
15th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Viramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	857	41	27	1,100	40	11,884	57	12,583	47	699	...
22nd ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	19,472	101	260	32,400	125	2,64,924	137	3,61,963	141	97,039	...
15th ditto	Morvi	68	3,559	52	68	5,447	80	51,830	76	52,909	78	1,079	...
15th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,205	59	124	8,200	66	78,815	64	73,703	60	...	5,112
	TOTAL	742	61,028	82	892	90,124	101	7,50,147	101	9,36,746	106	1,86,599	...

(a) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(c) Includes the Sindia State Railway.
(d) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(f) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, Amraoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(g) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(h) Includes the Patri Branch.
(i) Return not received.
(j) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June, 1888.
(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *4th July, 1889.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

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No. 28.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th July, 1889.

No. 386.—Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and sixteen days, with effect from the 23rd July, 1889, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 387.—The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th July, 1889.

No. 919.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the appeals in the undermentioned cases from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the High Court, North-Western Provinces:

(1) Case of Queen-Empress versus (1) Gania; (2) Eshwantia; (3) Luxmon; (4) Sheoram; (5) Sitia; and (6) Mangalia, convicted by the Sessions Judge of Nagpur (now acting as Judicial Commissioner), under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) Case of Queen-Empress versus Krishna and Shaboo, the sentence passed on whom by the District Magistrate of Wardha, under section 394, Indian Penal Code, was confirmed by the Sessions Judge of Nagpur (now acting as Judicial Commissioner) on 20th May, 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 6th July, 1889.

No. 1406-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 25 *of* 1888.—George Abraham Goodwin and William Field How, Engineers, both of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improved form of lock nut.

No. 36 *of* 1888.—Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer and Proprietor of the Napier Works, Madras, for the construction of ploughs whereby the body and beam are made out of one solid bar of iron or steel, securing strength, durability, and economy in manufacture.

No. 120 *of* 1888.—John Richard Montague, Inventor of Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, U. S. A., for improvements in machinery for opening, cleaning, and ginning seed-cotton.

No. 1407-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 30 *of* 1888.—James Mylne, of Beheea, in the District of Shahabad, at present of "Craig Top," Mussoorie, Zemindar, for improvements in iron or composite frames for machines for expressing the juice from sugar-cane.

No. 95 *of* 1888.—Richard Morris, of Bennett Park, Blackheath, in the County of Kent, England, Engineer, for an improvement in filters.

No. 11 *of* 1889.—Ludwig Keyling, Director of Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, for process and apparatus for producing shot or spheres of fragments or pieces of iron steel and metal.

No. 99 *of* 1889.—Frank William Allchin, Engineer of Weston Street, Northampton, in the County of Northampton, England, for improved riding toys or apparatus in which galloping or analogous movements are imparted to horses, boats, or corresponding parts carrying the riders, in addition to their forward movement as parts of the apparatus, such invention being in part applicable also to round abouts or merry-go-rounds.

No. 119 *of* 1889.—Ewald Müller, Manufacturer of Soran, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, for improvements in couplings for railway vehicles.

No. 120 *of* 1889.—David George Hoey, of 8, Gordon Street, Glasgow, Scotland, ventilating Engineer, for improvements in arrangements or apparatus for ventilating halls, rooms, or other interiors.

No. 136 *of* 1889.—Henry Merritt Harcourt, of the Indian Postal Department, residing at 135, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for making an automatic centrifugal electric alarm or indicator.

REVENUE.

The 12th July, 1889.

No. 488.—Under section 5, Regulation III. of 1822, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the several Members of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to exercise generally, throughout the territories subject to their control, all the duties, powers, and authority which are vested in the Board collectively in respect of the departments detailed below:

The Honourable F. M. Halliday will exercise the aforesaid powers in the department of Land Revenue. This includes revenue, survey and settlement, land registration, land improvements, the sale or lease of waste land and Government estates, the management of wards' and attached estates, the collection of cesses, the realization of arrears of revenue, and the recovery of public demands, rent suits, embankments, pensions, the examination, enrolment, &c., of revenue agents, putni sales, and the supply of provisions for troops.

Mr. F. B. Peacock will exercise the aforesaid powers in the departments of Miscellaneous Revenue. These include excise, assessed taxes, salt, opium,

customs, stamps and stationery, tolls and canals, the partition of estates, and the acquisition of land for public purposes.

During the absence, on leave, of Mr. Peacock, Mr. J. Beames, Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, will exercise the powers with which Mr. Peacock is vested.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 1247-G.—The leave to Bombay, for four months, to study the Native languages, granted to Second-Lieutenant A. P. Browne, officiating Squadron Officer (on probation), 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, in Foreign Department notification, No. 483-G., dated the 20th March, 1889, is extended by ten days.

No. 1255-*G.*—Lieutenant A. D'A. G. Bannerman, officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India, on medical certificate, for thirty-one days, with effect from the 31st May, 1889, and under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 2776-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV. of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend A. Gilrath, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ajmere, to be a Marriage Registrar within the territories of Native States under the Rajputana Agency.

The 10th July, 1889.

No. 1260-*G.*—Lieutenant H. S. Hazelgrove, Executive Commissariat Officer, Neemuch, held charge of the current duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 23rd April to the forenoon of the 16th May, 1889, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain F. G. Alexander.

No. 1263-*G.*—Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.B., Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, and as Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, with effect from the 4th June, 1889, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major D. ff. Mullen, M.D., and until further orders. This cancels Foreign Department notification, No. 617-G., dated the 11th April, 1889.

No. 1265*G.*—Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.B., Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Surgeon-Major D. ff. Mullen, M.D., may officiate as Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, and as Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, or until further orders.

No. 1267-*G.*—Surgeon C. R. M. Green, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.B., may officiate as Residency Surgeon in Meywar, or until further orders.

The 11th July, 1889.

No. 1269-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

(1) Surgeon G. E. Fooks, Medical Officer of the 5th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed to be the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, and with effect from the 27th June, 1889.

(2) Surgeon Fooks is invested, with effect from the 27th June, 1889, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with the additional powers specified in Schedule IV. of that Code as powers with which a Magistrate of the 1st Class may be invested by the Local Government; the said powers to be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda.

No. 2803-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Cantonments Act, III. of 1880, as extended to the Cantonment of Quetta, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the imposition in that cantonment of the following tax, in addition to all taxes now leviable therein:

Nature of Tax.	Amount.
For every dog of the age of six months or more, payable by the person or persons owning or having charge of such dog within the limits of the said cantonment.	One rupee per calendar year.

Provided that no such tax shall be leviable—

(*a*) from any warrant officer or from any non-commissioned officer or soldier of Her Majesty's regular forces; or

(*b*) from any person not residing for more than thirty days in the year within the limits of such cantonment.

No. 2804-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Cantonments Act, III. of 1880, as extended to the Cantonment of Quetta, and with reference to the last preceding notification imposing a dog-tax in that cantonment, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the said cantonment the following rules in force in the Municipality of Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency for the recovery of the said tax:

Rules.

The dog-tax shall be paid by the persons liable for the same, either in person or by agent at the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, on or before the first day of March in each year for which the tax is leviable.

In default of such payment, the tax shall, upon information laid before a Magistrate, be recoverable by a summary proceeding in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 2818-*I*.—CORRIGENDUM—The name "Venayek Rao Ganesh Samarth, Treasury Accounts Officer of the Tonk State" should be omitted from Foreign Department notification, No. 2099-I., of the 24th May, 1889, and added to the names under Foreign Department notification No. 2100-I of the same date.

The 12th July, 1889.

No 1274-*G*—Colonel H. C. A. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. Chichele Plowden, or until further orders.

H. M DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 3505—Mr. J. A. Robertson, Probationer attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from the 18th June 1889.

Mr. M. A. Hydari, Probationer attached to the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab.

The 11th July, 1889.

No 3588.—Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, officiating Director General of the Post Office of India, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 13th May 1889.

The 12th July, 1889.

No 3610—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of June 1889 are notified:

With effect from the 11th June 1889, in consequence of the return to duty of Mr. G. D. Pudumjee,—

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to revert to Class VI.; and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from the 18th June 1889, in consequence of the grant of leave on medical certificate to Mr. J. A. Robertson,—

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in Class VI.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th July, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No 617—Lieutenant J. F. Stewart, Bengal S. C., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 25th May, 1888.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 618—*4th Cavalry*—

Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, 5th Infantry, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 12th June, 1889.

No. 619.—*2nd Infantry*—

Lieutenant R. C. H. Chalmers, 14th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 28th June, 1889.

No. 620.—*4th Infantry*—

Second-Lieutenant W. E. E. Lloyd, Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 26th June, 1889.

No 621—*5th Infantry*—

Lieutenant G. M. Audain, Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 23rd June, 1889.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 622.—Major J. A. Miley, Bengal S. C., Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, is

appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Cautley, proceeded on furlough, with effect from the 11th July, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 623.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Francis Frederick Badcock, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Gúrkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force,—23rd December, 1887

Lieutenant Harry Alexander Moore, Border Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 14th Bengal Infantry,—25th February, 1888

Lieutenant Cyril Powney Thompson, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—11th April, 1888.

Lieutenant Percy William Drake Brockman, R A., Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Infantry,—12th June, 1888.

No. 624.—Lieutenant Frederick William Charles Turner, Middlesex Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 11th December, 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No 625.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant T Webster, Bengal S. C., 12th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 5th December, 1888.

No. 626.—Colonel G. N Channer, V C., Bengal S C., Colonel on the Staff, Jullundur, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (m. c.) for six months in commutation of his privilege leave.

This leave should be treated as under article 681, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

No 627.—Second grade Apothecary W J. Adams is granted furlough in India (m. c.) for one year and 183 days, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 9th June, 1888.

No. 628.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major A S. McRae, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer (m. c.) for four months

PENSIONS.

No. 629.—Conductor Hugh Macartney, of the Public Works Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 630.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, Bengal General List, Infantry,—9th July, 1889.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

7th July, 1889.

Duncan Alexander Allen Macpherson.
Charles Wemyss Muir, C.I.E.
Edward Duncan Frederick Bignell.

8th July, 1889.

Henry North Webb.
George Brougham Austin.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major H. B. Purves, with effect from the 16th June, 1889, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon J. Duncan, M.D., retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 631.—*6th Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadars Turáb Khan and Kán Singh to be Ressaidars, and Kot-Dafadars Maha Singh and Ganga Rám to be Jemadars, *vice* Sálik Singh and Imtiyáz Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April, 1889.

No. 632.—*11th Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Ganes Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Darsan Singh, *Sardar Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 633.—*16th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Robert A. Letts to be Subadar, *vice* Gauri Shankar Agnihotri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th March, 1889.

Jemadar Hira Singh, from the 36th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Jassa Ráe, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

Color-Havildar Kishor Singh, from the 9th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kási Ram Dúbe, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd March, 1889.

No. 634.—*25th Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Lehna Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kesar to be Subadar, and Havildar Bahrám Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Karím-bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th June, 1889.

No. 635.—*37th Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Sohanu to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gokul to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhúri Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Káhan Singh, *Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th June, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 636.—*1st Sikh Infantry*—

In G. G. O. No 520 of 1889, *for* "*vice* Chaggat Singh, invalided", *read* "*vice* Chaggat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment".

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 637.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, as a special case, the grant to SUBADAR KISHANBIR NAGARKOTI, 1st Battalion, 5th Gúrkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, of a gold bar, with the words "*18th June, 1888*" inscribed thereon, to be attached to and worn with the riband of the decoration of the First Class of the Order of Merit, in recognition of his conspicuous gallantry on that date on the Black Mountain, Hazara, on which occasion he, in company with two sepoys of the regiment, bravely stood by and defended Major Battye and Captain Urmston from the attacks of a numerous body of the enemy.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 638.—*2nd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lawrence, C.I.E. (3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps), to be Commandant.

No. 639.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lawrence, C.I.E. (3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps), to be Commandant, *vice* Lane, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 640.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Lieutenant D. R. Wallace resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th July, 1889.

No. 207.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 8th February, 1889, regarding the grant of special leave to Mr. W. F. Heath, Executive Engineer, for "20th September, 1889", read "23rd September, 1889".

The 9th July, 1889.

No. 208.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 26, dated 25th January, 1889, for "13th October, 1889", read "13th September, 1889", as the date up to which Mr. A. C. C. Rogers, Executive Engineer, has been granted furlough on private affairs by the Secretary of State.

The 10th July, 1889.

No. 209.—Mr. J. Willcocks, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, temporarily lent to the Government of Bombay, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary*, with effect from the 17th May, 1888. This cancels that portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 105 of 29th March, 1889, which relates to Mr. Willcocks.

The 11th July, 1889.

No. 210.—Major W. I. LeBreton, B.S.C., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, resigned his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th June, 1889.

The 12th July, 1889.

No. 211.—With reference to paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 19-A E., dated 25th January, 1889, and Notification No. 61, dated 22nd February, 1889, it is notified that the preliminary and final tests of the competitive examination for admission into the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will commence this year on the 5th August and 18th November, respectively. Candidates who have received nominations may present themselves for examination either at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, or at the Office of an Examiner of Accounts of this Department, as may be most convenient to themselves.

The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, at Madras.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, at Bombay.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at Allahabad.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, at Calcutta.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, at Lahore.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, at Nagpur
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, at Rangoon.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, at Shillong.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, at Bolaram.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, at Mount Abu.
The Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, at Simla
The Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, at Mozufferpur.
The Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Pishin State Railway, at Quetta.
The Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, at Dharwar.
The Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, at Jhansi.
The Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, at Lucknow.

No. 212.—Rai Sahib Aughore Nath Mookerjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is granted one year's special leave, with effect from 10th August, 1889, under the terms of Public Works Department letters Nos. 1940-41G., dated 3rd October, 1887, in extension of the special leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 86, dated 14th March, 1888.

No. 213.—Captain H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted special leave for three months, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I., Chapter V., paragraph 16 A, with effect from 30th July, 1889, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following text-book in Drawing has been adopted for the Entrance Examination of 1890 and subsequent years :—

Whitehall Drawing Copybook, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9, Freehand.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th July, 1889.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th July, 1889.

No. 748.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 26th April, 1889, *vice* Colonel F. Coddington, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, deceased :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Colonel J. Waterhouse, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Hutchinson, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 749.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 5th May, 1889, *vice* Mr. H. Hörst, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, retired :—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (on furlough), to be Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 750.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 28th June, 1889, *vice* Colonel W. F. Badgley, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Beavan, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. F. Grant, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

The 9th July, 1889.

No. 751.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 9th May, 1889, *vice* Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, deceased :—

Mr. R. F. Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. A. B. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

No. 752.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 12th May, 1889, *vice* Mr. James Todd, Surveyor, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. H. W. Peychers, Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. T. E. M. Claudius, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade.

Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, on the seconded list, is confirmed in that grade, but to continue on the seconded list while holding the post of Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office at Calcutta.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Mr. Doran, on the seconded list.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. A. George, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. C. G. Lee, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

No. 753.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 1st grade, having returned to duty from furlough on the 14th May, 1889, the following reversion will take effect from the same date :—

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

No. 754.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 16th May, 1889, *vice* Mr. F. Grant, Surveyor, 1st grade, promoted to the Senior Division :—

Mr. H. R. Littlewood, Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. G. Belcham, Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Stotesbury, Surveyor, 4th grade, on the seconded list, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade, but to continue on the seconded list while holding the post of Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office at Calcutta.

Mr. A. J. James, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. W. Stotesbury, on the seconded list.

Mr. J. McHatton, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. W. H. D. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. F. S. Bell, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.,*
Officiating Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 6.—Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 20th ultimo, under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1889.

No. 12.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of June, 1889:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.	1889.	
Grant's Buildings	Bombay . .	30th June.	Closed.
Jalna . . .	Hyderabad, Deccan.	15th "	Opened.
Kaladanda . .	N.-W. Provinces.	17th "	Ditto.
Linge . .	Upper Burma .	8th "	Closed.
Mahabaleshvar .	Bombay Presdy..	15th "	Ditto.
Matheran . .	Ditto . .	20th "	Ditto.
Sinhyugyan .	Upper Burma .	16th "	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.	1889.	
Arrareah . .	Assam-Behar State Ry.	1st June.	Opened.
Forbesganj . .			
Kasiargaon .			
Sonapur . .	Ditto . .	15th "	Closed.
Ledo . . .	Dibru-Sadiya Ry.	19th "	Opened.
Tikak . .			
Barwa-Sagar .	Indian-Midland Ry.	5th "	Ditto.
Khurai .			
Mau . . .			
Mundra . .			
Narioli . .			
Ranipur Road .			
Saugor . .			
Tehorka . .			
Majorda . .	West of India Portuguese Ry.	...	Closed.

NOTE.—The name of the office hitherto known as "Guntakal, Madras Railway," has been changed to "Timmencherla, Madras R "way."

J. H. LANE,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director General of Telegraphs.*

The 3rd July, 1889.

No. 13.—Mr. A. P. Hill, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May, 1889.

H. MALLOCK,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 1st July, 1889.

No. 3072.—Lala Udhodass, Munsif at Sibi, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th June, 1889.

2. Munshi Amar Singh, Officiating Naib Tahsildar at Sibi, is appointed to officiate as Munsif of Sibi during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Udhodass, or until further orders.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,
First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 2nd July, 1889.

No. 2786.—In compliance with Foreign Department Notification, No. 1014-G., dated 10th June, 1889, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. E. Dalrymple made over charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, to Lieutenant A. S. Rooke on the afternoon of 17th June, 1889.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 2830.—Lieutenant F. deH. Smith, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, in extension of the privilege leave granted in this Office Notification, No. 1884, dated the 14th May, 1889.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 2846.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, returned from the furlough granted to him in Bombay Government Military Department Notifications, No. 574, dated 16th November, 1887, and No. 562, dated 4th December, 1888, and took over command of the Regiment from Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford, on the 13th June, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl for Central India.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 2856.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., made over charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury to Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, Bhopal Battalion, on the forenoon of the 25th June, 1889.

No. 2862.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, in charge Burdi Dispensary, Baghelkhand Agency, having passed the Septennial Professional Examination, is promoted to

the grade of 1st class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the date of passing:—

Name.	Date of Completion.		Date of passing professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	7 years' service.	14 years' service.		
Without English qualification. Sheo Narain.	Oct. 15, 1880	Oct. 15, 1887	June 17, 1889	June 17, 1889

By Order,

A. TUCKER,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 2nd July, 1889.

No. 2411-G.—Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Wing Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted ninety days' privilege leave from 15th July, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 2479-G.—Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted thirty-four days' privilege leave, with effect from the 8th July, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 2524-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1154-G., dated 27th June, 1889, Surgeon A. E. Roberts, Indian Medical Service, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, from Surgeon C. Mactaggart, M.B, on the 30th idem.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Rajputana.*

The 6th July, 1889.

No. 2541-G.—Captain J. A. Bell, Officiating Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd August, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 2nd July, 1889.

No. 706—122.—The Reverend A. Gilrath, a Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ajmere, is licensed, under Section 6 of Act XV of 1872 (Indian Christian Marriage Act), to solemnize marriages in Ajmere-Merwara.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 718.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1124-G., dated the 26th June, 1889, Surgeon-Major D. ff. Mullen, M.D., returned to duty from privilege leave on the afternoon of 28th June, 1889.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1889.

No. 23.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 202, dated 1st July, 1889, Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st July, 1889.

No. 9.—With reference to Director's Notification, No. 6, dated 17th May, 1889, Mr. C. D. D. Wilson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Section 52 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th Edition, an extension of one month's leave on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of 9th June, 1889.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Director, N. W. Railway.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 7th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 5th day of July, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 60020, Gunner Thomas Richardson.

Age,—25 years 3 months.

Height,—5 feet 6 inches.

Colour of—Complexion, ruddy; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—9-30 P.M., 1st July, 1889.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Barrackpore.

Date of Enlistment,—21st February, 1887.

At what Place Enlisted,—London.

Parish and County in which Born,—Parish Bootle, Town Liverpool, County Lancaster.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Sailor by profession, no fixed place of abode.

Marks,—Crossed keys and T. left forearm, scar underneath right ear.

Trade,—Sailor.

Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals, (white.)

REMARKS.—It is believed that this man proceeded to the docks, Calcutta, for the purpose of taking ship.

Under 3 years' service.

T. R. HARKNESS, *Captain, R.A.*,

Comdg. 7-1st Northern Divn., R.A.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. Horn or Horne	Bhamo	10th May, 1889	Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, on the 20th June, 1889.	Intestate. Assets R20-2-9, in the custody of the Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.
Mr. Kirke	Dalhousie	4th June, 1889	District Judge, Gurdaspur, on the 24th June, 1889.	Will left. No application for probate yet.
G. C. Cooke	Bankipore	27th May, 1889	Officiating District Judge of Patna, on the 29th June, 1889.	No will. Assets R200. No application for administration.
Mrs. Mary Langtry	Chunar	9th June, 1889	District Judge of Mirzapore, on the 26th June, 1889.	No will. Assets about R20. No application for administration.
William Michal Curton	Sinawana	9th May, 1889	Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin, on the 29th June, 1889.	Intestate. Assets below. R1,000. Uncle, Mr. J. M. Kelly, has applied for letters of administration.
Thomas Little	Akyab	17th June, 1889	District Judge, Akyab, on the 26th June, 1889.	Intestate. Widow, Mrs. C. A. Little, has applied for letters of administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA,

The 9th July, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th July, 1889.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	83,12,948	10	11	2,88,24,141	15	2
Public Deposits at Branches	2,05,11,193	4	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,28,82,360	9	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,73,329	14	9
Sundries				10,31,281	5	3
RUPEES				8,90,11,113	12	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				21,23,536	0	0
Other authorised Investments				83,41,079	15	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				92,20,207	3	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				83,65,712	3	9
Bills discounted and purchased				2,41,34,505	6	10
Balances with other Banks				5,35,489	0	2
Bullion				21,762	15	0
Dead Stock				12,25,520	10	7
Stamps				10,939	6	1
Sundries				4,19,771	1	0
				5,43,98,523	14	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,01,57,717	1	0	3,46,12,589	14	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,44,54,872	13	7			
RUPEES				8,90,11,113	12	8

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary & Treasurer.

R. L. BISS,

Chief Accountant.

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, the 11th July, 1889.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Percentage 54·7.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 10th July, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 3rd July, 1889	2,37,926	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	8,49,725	10,83,651
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,362	
Ditto ditto Government	2,395	5,757
		10,89,408
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	3,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	6,149	3,06,149
Balance on the evening of the 10th July, 1889		7,83,259
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	2,37,288	
Ditto ditto Government	5,45,971	7,83,259
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th July, 1889.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on 3rd June, 1889, certain treasure (gold and silver ornaments and small pieces of silver, weighing R32-4, and of about the value of R43-8), was found underneath the ground near the mowra tree standing in Survey No. 38 of the village of Chinch-khede khd. Taluka Pachora of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Pachora, at Chincha-kheda, on Friday, the 15th November, 1889, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. W. LOCH,
Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
The 3rd July, 1889.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

The Commissariat Transport Department at Mhow has six elephants (three male and three female) for sale in consequence of reduction of establishment. The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for all or any of the animals which can be seen any day in the Transport Lines on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer.

For further particulars please apply to the—

Chief Commissariat Officer,
Mhow District,
Mhow (Central India.)

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps published at the Head Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1889.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.

ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.

NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.

LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.

RANGOON.—Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.

MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.

RAJKOT.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kathiawar only.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 55, Charing Cross.

SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service.*

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and their cost, as well as the cost of mounting and packing, adjusted by book debit. The *cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncoloured.	Coloured.	REMARKS.
			R a.	R a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.					
Quarter Sheets, 16 N. W. S. W., 22 N. W. and 28 S. E.	1" = 4 M.	26" × 17"	0 12	0 12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department —continued.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncoloured.		Coloured.		REMARKS.
			R	a.	R	a.	
GENERAL MAPS.							
India (2nd Edition), in six sheets, corrected to 1888	1" =32 M	5'10" × 5'6"	6	0	8	0	
Burma and adjacent Countries, in two sheets (without Hills)	1" =32 M.	40" × 34"	2	0	2	8	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Bengal, in two sheets, shaded (with additions and corrections to Roads, Railways, Canals, &c., to January, 1889)	1" =16 M.	50" × 40"	4	0	5	4	
DIVISIONAL MAPS.							
Burdwan Division	1" = 8 M.	28" × 20"	1	0	1	4	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
Banda, in two sections	1" = 2 M.	58" × 40"	2	0	2	8	
Mozufferpore (with additions and corrections to April, 1889)	1" = 4 M.	28" × 21"	1	0	1	4	
Sarun (with additions and corrections to April, 1889, 2nd Edition)	1" = 4 M.	24" × 22"	1	0	1	4	
Chumparun, 2nd Edition (with additions and corrections to March, 1889)	1" = 4 M.	26" × 25"	1	0	1	4	
Hamirpur, in two sheets	1" = 2 M.	46" × 40"	3	0	3	8	
STANDARD SHEETS.							
BOMBAY —							
Sheets Nos. 102, 118, 190	1" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1	8	1	12	
LOWER BURMA.—							
Sheet No. 8 (Preliminary Edition)	1" = 8 M.	40" × 25"	1	8	1	12	
Sheet No. 278	1" — 1 M.	40" × 25"	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos. 179 N. E.—1, S. E.—4, 180 S. E.—3, 181 N. E.—1, 227 N. E. -4, N. W. —1, N. W.—2, and S. W.—2	4" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1	8	1	12	
UPPER BURMA.—							
Sheets Nos. 22 (2nd Edition) and 23	1" = 8 M.	40" × 25"	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos 1 N. E. (3rd Edition), 1 S. E. (3rd Edition), 4 N. E, 4 N. W. (2nd Edition), 5 N. E., 5 S. W. (3rd Edition), 6 N. W. (3rd Edition), 15 S. E. (3rd Edition), 22 N. W. (2nd Edition), and 23 N. W. (2nd Edition)	1" = 4 M.	40" × 25"	1	8	1	12	
N. W. P. AND OUDH.—							
Sheets Nos. 101, 147, and (162 Preliminary Edition)	1" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1	8	1	12	
PUNJAB.—							
Sheets Nos. 269 and (290 Preliminary Edition)	1" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1	8	1	12	
PLANS OF CANTONMENTS.							
Simla and Jutogh (2nd Edition), without Hills. Revised and Corrected up to June, 1888	6" = 1 M.	40" × 29"	1	12	2	0	
CHARTS.							
Provisional Issue No. 15. Supplementary Chart of the East Coast, Secondary Series, showing positions of Beacons erected on the Coast. Season 1887-88	1" = 2 M.	34" × 28"	1	0	1	0	
Baluchistan Survey. Triangulation Chart of Sheet No. 21 S. E.—3. Season 1886-87	1" = 1 M.	25" × 20"	Not priced.				

T. A. POPE,
Deputy Superintendent of Survey,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 1st July, 1889.

PESHIN CEMETERY.

Notice is hereby given that the monument over the grave of Captain Francis William Staveley Jackson, formerly of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and son of Sir Louis Stewart Jackson, late Judge, Calcutta High Court, has fallen out of repair, and will have to be demolished unless repaired by the relatives or others interested in its preservation.

R. A. STORRS,

Chaplain,

in charge of Frontier Cemeteries.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th July, 1889.

Mr. S. Sullen, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, was absent on privilege leave for seventeen days from the 8th June, 1889

SARODA PRASAD ROY,

for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 10th July, 1889.

Armstrong, S., Dr.	Eastman & Co.	The Secretary, Orient Paper Mills Company.
Austin, H. H.	Freeborne, J. H.	
Blyth & Co.	Nicol, G.	
Clay, A. R.	Richards, W & Co.	Vangelder, T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A.	Hamilton, C. J.	Pearson, Mrs. W. A.
Allen, John.	Herklotts, A.	R.
Anderson, J. K.	Hindmarsh, William.	Pisani, R.
Barrett, E. C.	Homfray, R. S.	Poliscene, N.
Bather, H. K.	Hoskins, Mrs. C.	Pritchard, Mrs. A.H.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.	Hughes, R. J.	Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.	Inman, Capt. C.	Rancourt, E. DeM.
Carlton, Miss.	Jackson, J.	Remmington, Capt.
Cohn, Maritz.	Jackson, Mrs.	F. A.
Cliffe, A.	Kenny, C.	Rivas, D. F.
Commandant of	Kingham, A.	Robart, P.
Nowgong Police.	Kunert, Julius.	Robertson, William.
Cox, E. T.	Maxwell, Mrs. M.	Rourke, J.
Darling, Miss C.	McKenzie, James F.	Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Davis, C.	McMaster, J. E.	Scott, J. D.
Dennen, Patrick.	Meres, W. F.	Silbermann, Simon.
DeRylandt, Count J.	Millie, W.	Smith, J. M.
Deuch, Mrs. C.	Monk, Mrs.	Solomon, Louis.
Dowie, J.	Morley, L.	Staab, Henry.
Ellis, Thos.	Muller, H. A. H.	Stand, Mary.
Faintyley, E.	Mullins, L.	Stern, Madam Lee.
Fleury, Miss Agnes.	Naylor, G. M.	Sykes, A. F.
Freedman, J. J.	Nethering, E. O.	Taksier, David.
Gailkeera, E.	Nichlenson, Miss A.	Thomasson, Mrs.
Gibson, Peter.	Oldham and Oldham.	Tighe, J. L.
Grean, B.	O'Brien, W. W.	Vaz, George.
Hallen, C.	O'Shea, G.	Vincent, J.
Hamilton, Allan.	Olsen, E.	Walter, F.
Hamilton, C.	Parker, C. J.	Webber, M. F. V.

Registered Letters.

Brukowsky, J.	O'Brien, W. W.	Rubinsteen, Anna.
Eglinton, C. A.	Rennie, W.	Silbermann, S.
Layway, M. M.	Revilliod, Gustave.	Staab, Henry.
Monteney, R.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 8th July, 1889.

Bassford, John.	Rashid, S. A.	Reynolds, Mr.

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Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

The 13th July, 1889.

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Rangoon and Moulmein . .	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Khandalla.*
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRUCE INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1889.

The Governors of the Bruce Institution will proceed, at 5 P.M., on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1889, to the election of fourteen Eurasian girls on the Bruce Foundation. Candidates must, on the day of election, be not over ten years of age, and preference will be given to orphans and to those deserted by their parents.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Assistant in charge of the office of the Bruce Institution, Room No. 29, top floor, Writers' Buildings, and applications on these forms only will be received by that officer up to Saturday, the 10th August, 1889.

By order of the Governors,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Hony. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRUCE INSTN.,
The 10th July, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 specified below, aggregating in amount R11,500, standing in the name of P. C. Rosario, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities :—

Number.	Madras Number.	Bombay Number.	Amount in Rupees.	When and how purchased.	REMARKS.
108603—106902	24142	20169	5,000	Purchased on 8th September, 1882, through Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay, by Revd. Father A. Mutti's cheque on Hong-Kong Bank.	*N.B.*—The last mentioned note, *i.e.*, the one for R1,500, was consolidated through the Treasury Officer, South Canara.
109460—064383	24143	20189	5,000		
128545—024107	83—28	...	1,500		

J. L. FERNANDEZ.

MANGALORE,
The 11th June, 1889.

The Gazette of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th July, 1889:

No. 8 OF 1889.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

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A Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1890.

Repeal.

2. (1) The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1873, is hereby repealed: XI of 1873.

(2) But all municipalities constituted, committees established, limits defined, appointments, rules, orders and byelaws made, notifications and notices issued, taxes and rates imposed, contracts entered into and suits instituted under the said Act, or under any enactment thereby repealed, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, established, defined, made, issued, imposed, entered into and instituted under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "municipality" means a local area declared by or under this Act to be a municipality:

(2) "committee" means a municipal committee established by or under this Act:

(3) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway: [Act XIII, 1884, s. 2.]

(4) "owner," used with reference to any building or land, includes the person who is receiving the rent of the building or land, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent if the building or land were let to a tenant:

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 4-5. Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 6-10.)

(5) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act by the Local Government.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 3.]

Notification of intention to constitute a municipality.

4. (1) The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette and in the prescribed manner within the local area affected, declare its intention to constitute as a municipality under this Act any town or any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another.

(2) Every notification under this section shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town:

Provided that it shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, so include any part of a military cantonment.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 4.]

Consideration of objections and constitution of the municipality.

5. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under the last foregoing section may, if he objects to the constitution of the proposed municipality, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within three months from the date of the publication of the notification in the Gazette, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When three months from such date have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, declare the local area to be a municipality.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

[Act XI, 1873, s. 6.]

Number and appointment or election of members of committee.

6. (1) There shall be established for each municipality a committee having authority over that municipality and consisting of such number of members, not less than five, as may be prescribed.

(2) Such members may be appointed, in the prescribed manner, by virtue of their office, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods.

(3) Not less than two-fifths of the members of a committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government.

(4) Every appointment of a member shall be notified in the official Gazette.

[Act XI, 1873, s. 6: and Act XV, 1883, ss. 9 and 10.]

Rules regarding term of office, wards, class-representation and elections of committees.

7. (1) The Local Government may make rules regarding—

(a) the term of office of members of committees;

(b) the division of any municipality into wards;

(c) the number of representatives to be appointed for each ward;

(d) the provision, if any, to be made for the special representation of any classes of the community;

(e) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(f) the registration of electors;

(g) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(h) any other matters regarding the system of representation and election.

(2) The Local Government may, in making such rules, direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 15.]

Incorporation of committee

8. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules under section 113, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

[Act XI, 1873, s. 6.]

Appointment of president and vice-president.

9. (1) There shall be a president and vice-president of every committee.

(2) The Local Government may appoint the president or vice-president, or both of them, or may authorize any committee to elect its president or vice-president, or both of them, subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf.

(3) The election of a president or vice-president shall not be valid until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and has been notified in the official Gazette.

(4) A president and vice-president shall hold office for such term as may be prescribed.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 24.]

(5) When a person not already a member of the committee is appointed or elected president or vice-president, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of his appointment or election, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as president or vice-president.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 13.]

Removal of president, vice-president and members of committee.

10. The Local Government may, at any time, remove the president or vice-president or any other member of a committee—

(a) if he refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be the president or vice-president or a member of the committee;

(b) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, absents himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the committee;

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 8 (1) (d), modified.]

(c) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, undesirable in the interests of the public or the municipality.

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

(Chapter II.—Organisation of Committees.—Sections 11-19.)

Conduct of Business.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 19] Ordinary and special meetings.

11. (1) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules thereunder to be transacted at a special meeting.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 18.] Time for holding meetings.

12. (1) A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time as may, from time to time, be fixed by bye-laws under section 17.

(2) The president or, in his absence, the vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 21.] Chairman of meeting.

13. (1) At every meeting of a committee the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant, or the president is absent from the meeting, and the vice-president is present, the vice-president shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 20.] Quorum.

14. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the committee.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by bye-laws under section 17, but shall be not less than three:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 22.] Vote of majority decisive.

15. Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by rules or bye-laws thereunder, all questions which come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, and, in case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 23.] Record and publication of proceedings.

16. (1) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of a committee shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be published in manner prescribed, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to the inspection of any inhabitant of the municipality.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within three days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 24.] Bye-laws for conduct of business.

17. Every committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make bye-laws consistent with this Act and the rules thereunder for regulating—

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the conduct of its business;

(c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;

(d) the division of duties among the members of the committee;

(e) the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension, fining and removal of the officers and servants of the committee;

(f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the committee for money received under this Act; and

(g) all other similar matters.

Joint Committees.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 26.] Joint committees.

18 (1) A committee may, from time to time, concur with any other committee, or with a district council, or with an independent local board, or with a cantonment-authority, or with more than one such committee, council, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee, and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, councils, boards or authorities, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between committees, councils, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division if the areas under the committees, councils, boards or authorities are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Secretaries.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 35.] Appointment of secretary.

19. (1) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting and subject to the approval of the Local Government, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, any other person or persons to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting and subject to the like approval remove any person so appointed.

(2) When a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. In other cases the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, assign to a secretary such salary as the committee thinks fit.

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Contracts.

[Cf. Act XIII, 1884, s. 33: Act XV, 1883, s. 39.]

Authority to contract.

20. (1) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of entering on its behalf into any particular contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees or into any class of such contracts.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be entered into until it has been sanctioned by the committee at a meeting.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 40.]

Mode of entering into contracts.

21 (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a committee whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the president or vice-president and a secretary:

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of signing any contracts which he or they is or are empowered to enter into under section 20, sub-section (1).

(3) If a contract to which this section applies is entered into otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

Privileges and Liabilities.

[Act XI, 1873, s. 19, modified.]

Bar of suit in absence of notice

22. (1) No suit shall be instituted against a committee or any of its officers or any person acting under its direction for anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a committee, delivered or left at its office and, in the case of an officer or person, delivered to him or left at his office or usual place of abode, stating the cause of action, the relief which he claims and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff.

(2) Unless service of such notice be proved the Court shall dismiss the suit.

(3) Every suit shall be commenced within four months of the accrual of the alleged cause of action.

(4) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that before the suit was brought tender of sufficient amends had been made to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover his costs or anything beyond the amount of such tender, and shall defray the costs of the defendant in the suit.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 36.] I of 1877.

(5) This section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 66.]

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

23. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to, or under the control of, the committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee, and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him by the committee with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 39.]

Taxes which may be imposed.

24. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, a committee may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case and in manner prescribed by section 25, any of the following taxes, namely:—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(a) a tax on houses, buildings or lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per centum of the gross annual letting value of the houses, buildings or lands;

(b) a tax on persons occupying houses, buildings or lands within the municipality according to their circumstances and property within the municipality;

(c) a tax on persons exercising any profession or art, or carrying on any trade or calling, in the municipality;

(d) a tax on all or any vehicles or animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden when such vehicles or animals are kept within the municipality;

(e) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality, and on boats moored therein;

(f) an octroi on goods or animals brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein;

(g) market-dues on dealers using any building, structure, market, bázár or ganj belonging to or under the control of the committee, or exposing goods for sale in any place belonging to the Government or to the committee or under its control;

(h) fees on the registration of cattle sold within the municipality;

(i) a latrine or conservancy cess upon private latrines, premises or compounds cleansed by municipal servants, or a cess for the use of public latrines; and

(j) a water-rate when water is supplied by the committee:

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 42.]

Procedure in imposing taxes.

25. (1) A committee may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1) the committee shall publish in manner prescribed a notice defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within a month from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee, and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a month under sub-section (3),

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or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Local Government with the objections, if any, which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(5) The Local Government on receiving proposals under sub-section (4) may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(6) When the Local Government sanctions any proposals which, under section 24, clause (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council, with the objections, if any, received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of the committee have been sanctioned by the Local Government or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals from such date as may be sanctioned by the Local Government.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 43: Act XIII, 1884, s. 46.]

Tax not invalid for defect of form.

26. A tax imposed under this Act shall not be invalid for defect of form, and, when any property is described for the purpose of assessing any such tax, it shall be sufficient to describe it so that it shall be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 47.]

Taxes when payable.

27. Any tax imposed under the foregoing sections and payable periodically shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments, if any, as the committee, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by rule, from time to time direct

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 43.]

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

28. A committee, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, may abolish or reduce any tax imposed under the foregoing sections or suspend the operation of any tax within any part of the municipality for any specified period.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 45 modified.]

Power of Local Government to abolish or reduce tax.

29. For reasons to be recorded in writing the Local Government may exercise the powers conferred on a committee by the last foregoing section.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 46: Act XIII, 1884, s. 61.]

Recovery of taxes.

30. (1) Arrears of any tax imposed under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within those limits.

(2) If the arrear is due in respect of immoveable property, it shall, subject to any claim on behalf of Her Majesty, be a first charge on the property and shall be recoverable, on application made in this behalf by the committee to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, as if the property were land assessed to land-revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

Municipal Fund and Property.

Constitution of municipal fund.

31. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof— [Act XIII, 1884, s. 67.]

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee;

(b) all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the municipality against this Act or the rules thereunder or against section 34 of Act V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*) or against Act III of 1867 (*to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses*).

Application of fund.

32. (1) The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund— [Act XIII, 1884, s. 68.]

(a) *first*, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it;

(b) *secondly*, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, and such sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter IV;

(c) *thirdly*, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by these Departments.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Local Government may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the limits of the municipality, and, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, to the payment of the like charges and expenses outside those limits when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality, namely:—

(a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of streets and public bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses;

(b) the watering and lighting of the streets or any of them;

(c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, and other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, saráis, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions;

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(*d*) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions;

(*e*) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;

(*f*) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(*g*) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals;

(*h*) the planting and preservation of trees;

(*i*) the taking of a census, and the registration of births, marriages and deaths;

(*j*) public vaccination and any other sanitary measure;

(*k*) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions; and

(*l*) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 69.]

Custody and investment of municipal fund.

33. (*1*) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(*2*) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury or bank, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 70.]

(*3*) A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor General in Council may approve in this behalf, and vary such investments for others of the like nature. The income resulting from the securities and proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

[Cf. Act XIII, 1884, s. 71.]

Vesting of public property in committee.

34. (*1*) All streets, roads and bridges over which the public have a right of way, all tanks, wells, ghâts, channels, sewers and drains within the municipality, not being private property or specifically excepted by an order of the Local Government, together with the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and all erections, materials, implements and other things provided therefor, shall vest in and belong to the committee and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act.

[Cf. Mad. Act IV, 1884, ss. 22-24.]

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property which has vested under sub-section (*1*) in the committee shall cease to be so vested, and thereupon the property specified in the notification shall cease to be so vested, and the Local Government may pass such orders as it thinks fit regarding the disposal and management of such property.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 74.]

Police-establishment.

35. (*1*) Every committee shall, unless it is relieved of this obligation by the Local Government, maintain a sufficient police-establishment for police requirements within municipal limits and for the performance of the duties imposed on the committee by this Act.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment maintained under sub-section (*1*) shall, as the committee with the approval of the Local Government may, from time to time, determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Inspector General of Police, and subject to the final decision of the Local Government, direct. III of 1880.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 75.]

Relief of committee from police-charges.

36. (*1*) The Local Government may relieve any committee of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment, and may enter into a contract with the committee, on such terms as may be agreed on, that, in consideration of such relief, the committee shall pay periodically a sum not exceeding the amount thereof, or undertake any services within the municipality to which the municipal fund can properly be applied, and which are estimated to cost not more than the amount of the relief.

(*2*) When a committee is relieved under this section of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment, the Local Government shall maintain such police-establishment as it considers necessary, and, subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment so maintained may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other. III of 1880.

[Act XIII 1884, s. 76.]

Appointment, liabilities and duties of municipal watchmen.

37. (*1*) If the establishment maintained under this Chapter is wholly or in part a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall—

(*a*) be under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police subject to the general control of the District Magistrate;

(*b*) be appointed and promoted, and be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf;

(*c*) perform such duties as the Local Government may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct; and

(*d*) possess the same powers, be entitled to the same assistance, enjoy the same protection, be subject to the same responsibilities and be liable to the same penalties as if they were police-officers enrolled under Act V of 1861.

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(2) Any person obstructing any such watchman in the discharge of his duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any such watchman.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 77.] Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

38. If the establishment maintained under this Chapter or any portion of such establishment is part of the general police-force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define, subject to the provisions of this Act, the duties which the officers and men of the establishment or such portion thereof may or may not be required to perform.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 80.] Police-protection at fairs.

39. When special police-protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of any fair, agricultural show or industrial exhibition managed by a committee, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the committee shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of the charge as the Local Government may consider equitably debitable to it.

CHAPTER V.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 81.] Power to acquire land for building-sites adjoining new streets.

40. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 82.] Power to close streets.

41. The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose, and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any street vested in the committee and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 83.] Power to permit temporary occupation of streets or land.

42. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or land vested in it for the purpose of depositing any building-materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 84.] Power to attach brackets for lamps.

43. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 85.] Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

44. (1) The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any different name or number, from that put up by order of the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 86.] Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

45. The committee at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing; and the committee may, by written notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter as it may think fit the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 87.] Power to regulate line of buildings.

46. (1) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, or beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, the committee may, whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down or has fallen down, require by notice the building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

[Act XIII 1884, s. 88.] Notice of new buildings.

47. (1) Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed, and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Act, which may be given by the committee within one month after receiving such notice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

(a) free passage or way in front of the building;

(b) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;

(c) ventilation and drainage;

(d) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and

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(*e*) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street.

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of the committee requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(*2*) If any such building is re-erected or erected, wholly or in part, without such notice being given, or without the submission of particulars as aforesaid when required, or in contravention of the lawful directions of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes erecting any wall and all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 89.]

Removal of projections and obstructions.

48. (*1*) It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(*2*) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof, if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain, aqueduct or sewer in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the passing of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(*3*) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Bathing and Washing Places.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 90.]

Bathing and washing places.

49. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants of the municipality; and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and all other acts not so permitted which may render water in public places foul or unfit for use or may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using the bathing or washing places.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 91.]

Removal and deposit of offensive matter.

50. The committee may fix places within or, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, beyond the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 92.]

Places for slaughter of animals.

51. (*1*) The committee may, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to, or are under the control of, the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(*2*) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(*3*) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter for sale any such animal at any other place within the municipality.

(*4*) Whoever slaughters for sale any such animal at any other place within the municipality shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[New.]

Slaughter of animals for other purposes.

52. (*1*) Whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or order, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, prohibit or regulate the slaughter of animals, or of any specified description of animals, for purposes other than sale, and prescribe the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place where such animals are slaughtered.

(*2*) Whoever slaughters any animal or conveys meat from the place of slaughter contrary to any prohibition, regulation or order under sub-section (*1*) shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Burial and Burning Places.

[Act XIII of 1884, s. 93.]

Powers in respect of burial and burning places.

53. (*1*) The committee may by public notice order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

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(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the commencement of this Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

(4) If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of this section, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 94.] Removal of corpses.

54. The committee may by public notice prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Inflammable Materials.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 95.] Inflammable materials.

55. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 96.] Inspection of drains, privies and cesspools.

56. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any building or land in which any drains, privies or cesspools are situate, inspect any such drains, privies or cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the privies, drains or cesspools.

(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the building or land; but, if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 97.] Power to enter and inspect buildings.

57. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect the building, and may by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 98.] Other powers of entry on buildings or land.

58. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

(a) enter on and survey and take levels of any land;

(b) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation;

(c) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which the committee is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 99.] Power to enter for discovery of animals or vehicles liable to taxation.

59. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any animal or vehicle which is liable to taxation under this Act and for which a license has not been duly taken out.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 100.] Power to inspect places for sale of food or drink, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

60. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale or storage of articles intended for food or drink for man, or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food or drink, animal or drug which may be therein; and, if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or, if the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found consents, may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption;

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

[Ben. Act III, 1886, s. 3.]

(2) If the owner or the person in whose possession any food or drink or animal which is seized under sub-section (1) does not consent to the destruction or disposal of the same, such owner or person shall, if it is proved that the food or drink or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(3) A person who is in possession of food or drink or of an animal as a carrier or bailee thereof shall not be liable to a fine under sub-section (2); but the Magistrate, on proof of the facts abovementioned, may order the food or drink or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the consumption of man.

(4) If the committee, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, applies to purchase any article of food or drink exposed for sale, and tenders the price for a quantity such as may be reasonably requisite for the purpose

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of analysis, the person exposing the same for sale shall be bound to sell such quantity, and, if he refuses to do so, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 101.] Power of entry for purpose of scavenging

61. (1) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the committee for the performance of such duties.

(2) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 102.] Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

62. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Act, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 103.] Troughs and pipes for rain-water

63. The committee may by notice require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 104.] Provision of privies or cesspools

64 (1) The committee may by notice require the owner of any building to provide, in such manner as the committee directs, any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in the opinion of the committee be provided for the building.

(2) The committee may by notice require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(3) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 105.] Repair and closing of drains, privies and cesspools.

65. (1) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter or put in good order any drain, privy or cesspool, or to close any cesspool belonging thereto.

(2) The committee may by notice require any person who constructs any new drain, privy or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or regulations or to the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any drain, privy or cesspool which the committee has ordered to be removed or stopped up or not to be made, to remove the drain, privy or cesspool, or to make such alteration therein as the committee thinks fit.

[Act XIII 1884, s. 106.] Unauthorised buildings over drains

66. The committee may by notice require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe vested in the committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the building as it thinks fit.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 107.] Removal of drains, latrines or cesspools near any source of water-supply

67. The committee may by notice require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use to remove or close the same within one week.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 108.] Power to require drainage of unwholesome tanks.

68 The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting under this section any drainage it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to such owner or occupier or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 109.] Power to require buildings, wells, tanks or excavations to be secured.

69. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may by notice require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 110.] Building, wall or structure in ruinous or dangerous state.

70. If any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may by notice require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure or thing affixed thereto as the committee

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considers necessary for the public safety; and, if it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in insanitary Condition.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 111.] Power to require owner to clear away noxious vegetation.

71. The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 112.] Power to trim hedges and trees bordering on street.

72. The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim, within three days, the hedges standing on the land and bordering on any street, or the branches of trees growing on the land and overhanging any street and obstructing the same or causing danger thereto, or so overhanging any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 113.] Cleansing of filthy buildings or land.

73. If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may by notice require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within twenty-four hours.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 114.] Power to prohibit use for human habitation of buildings unfit for such use.

74. If any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or for other sufficient reason, the committee may by notice prohibit the owner or occupier of the building from using it for human habitation or suffering it to be so used, until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 115.] Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

75. The committee may by notice require the owner or person claiming to be the owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 116.] Cultivation, use of manure or irrigation injurious to health, after prohibition.

76. (1) If the Sanitary Commissioner reports that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions as may prevent the injury.

(2) When on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has been cultivated, that kind of manure has been used, or irrigation has been practised in that manner, during the five years preceding the notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested in that land for any damage caused to them by the prohibition or regulation.

(3) If any person cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions notified under sub-section (1), he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 117.] Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

77. (1) The owner or occupier of every place situate within the municipality and used for any of the following purposes, namely:—

melting tallow; or
boiling bones, offal or blood; or
as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house or tannery; or
as a brick kiln, pottery or limekiln; or
as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or
as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material; or
as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The committee may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration or without a license, uses any place for any such purpose shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 118.] Power to prohibit such trades.

78. (1) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee, at a meeting, that any place registered or licensed under the last foregoing section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the committee may by notice require the occupier of the place to discontinue the use thereof, or to use the place in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

(2) Whoever, after such notice has been given, uses the place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to forty

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rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to make and enforce Rules.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 119.]

Power to make rules.

79. (1) A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for protecting from injury or interference anything within the municipality being the property of Her Majesty or of the committee;

(b) for prohibiting or controlling the establishment or maintenance of markets, saráis and halting-places and controlling the management of the same and of any places of public entertainment and resort;

[New.] (c) for licensing, controlling and regulating the practice of brokers, measurers and weighmen practising their calling in public places within the municipality;

[New.] (d) for prescribing the standard weights and measures to be used within the municipality;

(e) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

[New.] (f) for prescribing the means by which the owner or occupier of any place which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, is to provide for the consumption of the smoke of any chimney or furnace so as to prevent the smoke from being a nuisance to any person in the neighbourhood; XV of 1881.

(g) for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(h) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(i) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths;

(j) for the proper regulation of buildings let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family;

(k) for the supervision and regulation of public cisterns, water-standards, wells, tanks, springs or other sources of public water-supply; and, when water is supplied from a public source to any private premises, for regulating and controlling such supply;

(l) when the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi limits for the purposes of that tax; and,

(m) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section a committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) A rule under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing portion of this section, the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies. XIV of 1879.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 56.]

Power to prohibit commission of public nuisances.

80. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may make in this behalf, a committee may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance under the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 57.]

Powers as to conditional orders in respect of certain acts and omissions.

81. (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a committee with the powers of a District Magistrate as described in section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and with power to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any acts or omissions punishable under rules made in exercise of the power conferred by section 79, sub-section (1), clauses (a), (b), (e), (j) and (k). X of 1882.

(2) Sections 133 to 142 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers:

Provided that, for the purposes of such proceedings, section 133 of the Code shall be read as if for the words "before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class" the words "before the District Magistrate or some Magistrate of the first or second class appointed by him in this behalf" were substituted.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has under this section invested a committee.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 58.]

Delegation of powers under sections 80 and 81.

82. A committee may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more sub-committees of its members any of the powers which are vested in the committee by section 80, or with which the committee may have been invested under section 81.

Supplemental.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 123.]

Execution of acts required to be done by any notice.

83. (1) When any notice under this Chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Act, the notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) When the owner or occupier of any building or land fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this Chapter requiring him to do any act upon that building or land, the

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committee may, after six hours' notice, cause the act to be done by its officers.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 124.] Recovery of costs of execution.

84. (1) Where the owner or occupier of property is required under this Act by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requisition, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent due or from time to time accruing due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or may otherwise recover such sum from the owner.

(3) An occupier shall not be required to pay under sub-section (2) any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent which was due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit, or on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipality by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of property shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 125.] Compensation out of municipal fund.

85. (1) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any power vested in the committee, its officers or servants, under this Act, and shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Act to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or, in default of agreement, in the manner provided by the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42, 51 to 53, and 56 to 59, so far as they can be made applicable. X of 1870.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 126.] Appeals against certain orders of committee.

86. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by section 53, 74 or 78 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the Deputy Commissioner of the district; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, if the Deputy Commissioner is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the division or other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(3) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be confirmed, set aside or modified until the appellant and the committee have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 127.] Penalty for depositing or throwing earth or materials or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter on roads or into drains.

87. Whoever, without the permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any public street or place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 128.] Penalty for causing or allowing sewage to flow upon a public place.

88. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any other offensive matter, to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 129.] Penalty for non-removal of filth.

89. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, nightsoil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 130.] Penalty for making or altering drains without authority.

90. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the channels, sewers or drains vested in the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 131.] Penalty for making or keeping latrines near any source of water-supply.

91. Whoever makes, without the permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove issued under section 67, any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other

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receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 132.]

Penalty for keeping animals so as to be injurious to health.

92. Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 133.]

Penalty for feeding animals on deleterious substances.

93. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 134.]

Penalty for driving vehicles without proper lights.

94. Whoever drives any vehicle of any kind after dark in any street unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 135.]

Penalty for discharging fire-arms.

95. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 136.]

Penalty for non-removal of elephants or camels on approach of a horse.

96. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 137.]

Penalty for taking elephants along public roads.

97. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee, takes an elephant along a street shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[N.-W. P. & Oudh Model Rules, No. 13.]

Penalty for beating drum or sounding musical instrument.

98. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee made with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, beats any drum or sounds any musical instrument so as to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 138.]

Penalty for suffering dogs to be at large.

99. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 139.]

Penalty for altering, obstructing or encroaching upon streets.

100. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street, public sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building-materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 140.]

Penalty for quarrying, blasting, cutting timber or building.

101. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building-operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 141.]

Penalty for picketing animals and collecting carts.

102. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any kind or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 142.]

Penalty for carrying corpses by prohibited routes or so as to cause annoyance.

103. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 143.]

Penalty for disturbing direction-posts or lamps.

104. Whoever, without being authorised by the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[Ben. Act III, 1886, s. 2.]

Selling article of food or drink of a nature different from the article demanded.

105. (1) Whoever sells to the prejudice of any purchaser any article of food or drink for the consumption of man which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in the following cases, namely :—

(a) when any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drink, in order to make the food or drink fit, as an article of commerce, for carriage or consumption, and not with intent fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drink or to conceal the inferior quality thereof ;

(b) when the food or drink is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(3) The provisions of this section apply to the purchase under section 60 of any article for the purpose of analysis.

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(Chapter VI.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience. —Sections 106-107. Chapter VII.—Control.—Sections 108-111.)

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 144.] Penalty for disobedience to orders of committee not punishable under any other section.

106. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon the committee by the last foregoing Chapter, or any written notice lawfully issued by the committee under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues:

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Act, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Act.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 145.] Prosecution to be suspended in certain cases.

107. Any prosecution for an offence against section 53, or section 78, or section 106, shall, when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted from the order which has been disobeyed, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal; and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against the section.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTROL.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 146.] Control by Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner.

108. The Commissioner of the division or the Deputy Commissioner of the district (not being a member of the committee) may—

(*a*) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property situate within the limits of his division or district and occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of a committee or joint committee;

(*b*) by order in writing call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee having authority within those limits;

(*c*) by order in writing require any such committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the committee or joint committee as he may think fit to call for; and

(*d*) record in writing, for the consideration of any such committee or joint committee, any observations which he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the committee.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 147.] Power to suspend action under Act.

109. (*1*) The Commissioner of the division or the Deputy Commissioner of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district, as the case may be, the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(*2*) When a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently, or for such period as it thinks fit.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 148.] Extraordinary powers of Deputy Commissioner in case of emergency.

110. (*1*) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner of the district may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(*2*) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner of the division every case in which he uses the powers conferred on him by this section.

[Act XV 1883, s. 62.] Powers of Local Government in case of default of committee.

111. (*1*) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(*2*) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Deputy Commissioner of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as the Local Government may fix, to the Deputy Commissioner by the committee.

(*3*) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

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(Chapter VII.—Control.—Sections 112-114. Chapter VIII.—Supplemental.—Section 115.)

[Act XV, 1883, s. 63.]

Power of Local Government to supersede committee in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

112. (1) If a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the official Gazette, declare the committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue :—

(a) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members ;

(b) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government appoints in that behalf ;

(c) all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the committee shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under sub-section (2), clause (a), shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

[Act XV 1883, s. 64: Act XIII, 1884, s. 154.]

Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

113. (1) The Local Government may frame forms for any proceedings of a committee for which it considers that forms should be provided, and may make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act, and for preventing evasion of the same ;

(b) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund ;

(c) as to the conditions on which property vested in the committee or placed under its management by the Local Government may be transferred by sale, mortgage, charge, lease, exchange or otherwise ;

(d) as to the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by the committee to offices requiring professional skill ;

(e) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees and the Local Government or its officers, and representations addressed under this Act to the Local Government, are to pass ;

(f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned ;

(g) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the manner in which such accounts are to be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge ;

(h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned ;

(i) as to the language in which the proceedings and correspondence of the committee are to be conducted and recorded ;

(j) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees ; and,

(k) generally, for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making rules under sub-section (1), clause (a), the Local Government may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 155.]

General powers of Local Government and Commissioners.

114. In all matters connected with this Act the Local Government shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Notices.

[Act XIII, 1884, s 162.]

Authentication, service and validity of notices.

115. (1) Every notice issued by a committee under this Act or any rule thereunder shall be in writing, and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the president, vice-president or secretary, and may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

(2). If the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice is addressed is not within the limits of the municipality, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(3) If the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) If the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

(5) No notice issued by the committee under this Act or any rule thereunder shall be invalid for defect of form.

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(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental—Sections 116-126.)

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 163.] Mode of giving notice to owner or occupier of property.

116. When any notice is under the provisions of this Act to be given to, or served on, the owner or occupier of any property and he is unknown, it may be given or served—

(a) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property, or, if there is no person on the property to whom the notice can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property; or

(b) by putting into the post a prepaid letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 164.] Publication of public notices.

117. Every public notice given by a committee under this Act or any rule thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in the prescribed manner.

Alteration of Limits of Municipality.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 72.] Notification of intention to alter limits of municipality.

118. The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette and in the prescribed manner within the local area affected, declare its intention—

(a) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in the notification, or

(b) to include within a municipality any local area situate in the vicinity thereof and defined in the notification:

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 73.] Alteration of limits of municipality.

119. (1) Any inhabitant of a municipality or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under the last foregoing section may, if he objects to the alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within three months from the date of the publication of the notification in the Gazette, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When three months from such date have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, exclude the local area from the municipality or include it therein, as the case may be.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 74.] Effect of exclusion of local area from municipality.

120. (1) When a local area is excluded under the last foregoing section from a municipality,—

(a) this Act and all rules, orders, byelaws, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal fund and other property vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, on the publication of the scheme in the local official Gazette, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (1) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council under that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 75.] Effect of including local area in municipality.

121. When a local area is included under section 119 in a municipality, this Act and all rules, orders, byelaws, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act and in force throughout the whole municipality at the time the local area is so included shall apply to the local area.

Miscellaneous.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 65.] Penalty on member, officer or servant of committee being interested in contract made with committee.

122. (1) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(2) A person shall not by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 69.] Initiation of prosecutions.

123. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable only under this Act or a rule thereunder except on the complaint of the committee or of some person authorized either generally or specially by the committee in this behalf.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 67.] Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.

124. Where any building or land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee. X of 1870

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 159; and Act I, 1887, s. 6.] Procedure for making rules.

125. The power to make rules under section 7, section 79 or section 113 is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

Power to make rules regulating conservancy of reservoir and catchment area.

126. (1) When the supply of water in a municipality is derived from a reservoir situate beyond the limits of the municipality, the Local Government may make rules—

(a) prohibiting the doing in the reservoir, or in or upon the catchment area thereof, any

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental.—Sections 127-130.)

act by which the purity of the water or the safety of the reservoir may be impaired; and

(*b*) regulating generally the conservancy of the reservoir and the catchment area.

(*2*) The Local Government may direct that the breach of any rule under sub-section (*1*) shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 76.] Saving of Act XI of 1879.

127. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879. XI of 1879.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 77.] Member of committee to be municipal commissioner.

128. Every member of a committee constituted under this Act shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of every enactment for the time being in force; and a Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party to or to be personally interested within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in any prosecution for an offence punishable under this Act, or any rule thereunder, merely because he is a member of the committee by the order or with the approval of which the prosecution has been instituted. X of 1882.

[Act. XV, 1883, s. 79.] Power to withdraw municipal area altogether from operation of this Act.

129. (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, withdraw any municipality from the operation of this Act.

(*2*) When a notification is issued under sub-section (*1*) in respect of any municipality, this Act and all rules, byelaws, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act shall cease to apply to the local area comprised in the municipality, the balance of the municipal fund and all other property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty, and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(*3*) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (*2*) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharge the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council by that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area comprised in the municipality.

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

130. Anything done or any proceeding taken under this Act shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case. [Act XIII, 1884, s. 27.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to repeal the Municipal Act at present in force in the Central Provinces, and to provide an Act which is better suited to the requirements of the municipalities.

2. The law regulating municipalities in the Central Provinces is contained in a short Act of the year 1873, and it is found that the provisions of this Act are now inadequate. The power of taxation which municipal committees have under that Act are not sufficiently clear, and doubts have arisen as to whether some of the taxes at present imposed can be legally imposed under it. It is also found that the powers and duties of municipal committees, and the power of control which Government officers may exercise over the committees, should be more fully expressed and defined so as to meet the growing needs of the Province.

3. This Bill therefore has been prepared. It introduces no new principles into the constitution of municipalities in the Central Provinces, but adopts from other enactments, principally from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, provisions which appear suitable to the conditions obtaining in the Central Provinces and in harmony with the past policy of the Local Administration in its conduct of municipal affairs.

4. The Bill following the usual arrangement is divided into eight Chapters. They contain the ordinary provisions regarding the organization of municipal committees, the imposition of taxes and the constitution and application of the municipal fund, the powers and duties of municipal committees for general and for sanitary purposes, the power to make and enforce rules, the control to be exercised by Government officers and the usual supplemental matters. Following the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, the powers for sanitary purposes and the provisions regarding offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience are set out in the Bill instead of being left to be supplied by rules made under the Act by the municipal committee.

5. With a view to preventing disturbances arising in towns owing to the slaughter of animals for sacrifice, power is given by section 52 of the Bill to the Deputy Commissioner to prohibit or regulate such slaughter, and to prescribe the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place of slaughter.

6. In section 60 of the Bill, which relates to the power to inspect places for the sale of food or drink, provisions adapted from Bengal Act III of 1886 have been inserted in order to give the municipal committee additional power to prevent the sale of unwholesome food or drink. In section 105 of the Bill a provision also taken from the same Act has been made to prevent the adulteration of food or drink.

7. A provision (section 126 of the Bill) has been inserted in the Supplemental Chapter so as to enable the Chief Commissioner to make rules for the preservation of reservoirs which supply a town with water but which, being situated outside municipal limits, are not under the control of the committee.

The 10th July, 1889.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th July, 1889:

No. 9 OF 1889.

A Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in Villages in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for conservancy in villages in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Village-conservancy Act, 1889.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Conditions under which the provisions of this Act may be extended to a village.

2. (1) When the sanitary condition of a village containing not less than three hundred inhabitants and not being a municipality is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the village is situate, such as to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, he may by an order in writing, published in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, declare that the village is in an insanitary state.

(2) After the publication of the order the Local Government may—

(a) on the application of the mukaddam and ten or more other inhabitants of the village, or,

(b) if no such application is made within three months after the date of the publication of the order, then on the application of the Deputy Commissioner,

by notification in the official Gazette extend to the village the provisions of this Act from such date as may be specified in the notification.

Election of village-panchâyat.

3. In every village to which this Act is extended a panchâyat shall be formed, consisting of the mukaddam and four representatives of the village-community, who shall be chosen by election from among the inhabitants of the village.

Powers of the panchâyat.

4. The panchâyat shall, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, determine the sum which is annually required for the following purposes :—

(a) the proper cleansing and conservancy of the village-site;

(b) the provision and maintenance of a supply of wholesome water for the inhabitants of the village and their cattle;

(c) the maintenance of the village-communications; and,

(d) if the inhabitants generally so desire, the aiding of the village-school.

Mode of raising funds.

5. The sum determined to be necessary under the last foregoing section shall be raised by the panchâyat by an assessment on the houses and lands within the village with reference to the circumstances of, and property possessed by, the owners or occupiers of such houses and lands.

Powers of Local Government to make rules.

6. (1) The Local Government shall make rules—

(a) regulating the mode of election and the proceedings of the panchâyats;

(b) prescribing the manner in which the wishes of the inhabitants of the village are to be ascertained;

(c) limiting the amount of tax and regulating its assessment, realization, safe custody and application and the auditing of the accounts thereof;

(d) regulating the village-conservancy and defining and prohibiting public nuisances; and,

(e) generally, for giving effect to the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, in making such rules, direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Withdrawal of Act.

7. The Local Government may direct that the provisions of this Act shall cease to have operation in any village from a date to be fixed by the Local Government, and may make over any moneys in the hands of the panchâyat to the district council or local board having authority under the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883. XV of 1883.

Exclusion of authority of district council and local board.

8. While the provisions of this Act are in force in any village, the authority of the district council or local board under section 9 of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, XV of 1883. shall be suspended in respect of all matters made over to the management of the panchâyat.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for village-conservancy in rural tracts in the Central Provinces. The importance of improved village-sanitation is so universally admitted, and has been pressed with such urgency, on the attention of Local Governments by the Government of India, that the attempt to effect some such reform as that aimed at in the Bill needs no justification. The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, contains provisions regarding the duties of the mukaddam of a village, and by means of these provisions efforts have been made to improve the sanitary condition of villages. It has been found, however, that to effect real and substantial improvement larger powers are necessary.

2. The object Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, has in view in this Bill is to secure the co-operation of the more influential members of the village-community and to place the conservancy-arrangements of the village on a popular and permanent basis. The provisions of the Bill can only be applied in a village containing a population of not less than three hundred persons, and when the Deputy Commissioner has declared that the sanitary condition of the village is defective. These conditions being fulfilled the Local Government may, either on the application of the mukaddam and ten or more other inhabitants of the village, or, if they fail to apply, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner, extend to the village the provisions of the Bill. A panchâyat will then be elected consisting of the mukaddam and four representatives of the village-community. This panchâyat will, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, determine the sum which will be annually required for the purposes of conservancy, the supply of water, the maintenance of the village-roads, and, if the people of the village so desire, the aiding of the village-school. This sum will be raised by the panchâyat by a tax on the houses and lands within the village. Full power is reserved to the Local Government to regulate the mode of election and the proceedings of the panchâyat, to limit the amount of taxation and regulate its assessment, and to regulate the village-conservancy and other matters necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Bill.

The 8th July, 1889.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 10th July, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

ACTS VI AND VII OF 1884 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces. He said :—

"The law regarding municipalities in the Central Provinces has for many years followed the law in force in the Punjab. In 1867 an Act was passed for the

Punjab which was extended by executive orders to municipalities in the Central Provinces. In 1873 the Government of the Punjab found that Act XV of 1867 did not meet the requirements of the Punjab, and accordingly Act IV of 1873 was enacted repealing Act XV of 1867 and making better provision for municipalities. Shortly after this Act XI of 1873 was passed to provide for municipal committees in the Central Provinces. This Act is still in force. It is a short Act of twenty-three sections drawn exactly on the model of the Punjab Act, IV of 1873. The powers given by the Act for the purposes of taxation are stated in very general terms. As regards the organization of the committees and the administration of towns much is left to rules and bye-laws, and the Chief Commissioner is invested with a somewhat unlimited power of control by which he can suspend or limit all or any of the powers of a committee, cancel any of its proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which it may impose. Such a law was only suitable for the infancy of municipal institutions, and accordingly it was found necessary in the Punjab to supersede Act IV of 1873 by Act XIII of 1884, an Act containing full provisions, in accordance with modern experience and requirements, for the organization of committees, the administration of municipal towns and the control to be exercised over municipalities by the Government.

"In the Central Provinces also it has now become necessary to replace the present brief enactment by an Act containing more ample and more suitable provisions. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Mackenzie, has given his careful attention to the state of the municipalities in his Province, and he is of opinion—an opinion in which the executive officers and the municipal committees concur—that the present Act is insufficient to meet the requirements of the municipalities. The powers of taxation given by the Act are expressed in such terms that it is doubtful whether the levy of some of the existing taxes is legal. The legality also of some of the bye-laws and rules now in force is open to doubt, and Mr. Mackenzie is also of opinion that the very wide and arbitrary power of control vested in the Chief Commissioner by section 17 of the present Act should be replaced by the better regulated power of control which is conferred on the Local Government by the Municipal Acts in force in other Provinces.

"The present Bill, my Lord, has therefore been prepared. It introduces no new principles into the constitution of the municipalities in the Central Provinces, but adopts from other enactments, principally from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, provisions which appear to Mr. Mackenzie suitable to the conditions obtaining in the Central Provinces, and in harmony with the past policy of the Local Administration in the conduct of municipal affairs.

"Following the usual plan the Bill is divided into eight Chapters. The first Chapter provides for the constitution of municipalities; the second for the organization of municipal committees, the mode in which they can enter into contracts, and their privileges in the case of suits brought against them; the third for taxation and the municipal fund; and the fourth for the municipal police. The fifth Chapter confers on municipal committees powers for sanitary and other purposes, and the sixth Chapter defines and provides penalties for offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience. The seventh Chapter contains provisions for the control to be exercised over municipalities by the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner and the Local Government. The last Chapter contains the usual supplemental enactments such as the provisions regarding notices to be issued by committees, the acquisition of land for a municipality, the alteration of the limits of a municipality and the withdrawal of a municipal area from the operation of the Act.

"I do not think, my Lord, that it is necessary that I should mention in detail all the provisions of the Bill, as it follows in the main the law contained in the Municipal Acts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. I will therefore only notice briefly the principal provisions of the Bill and explain those which are not contained in existing municipal laws. The constitution of committees as provided by Chapter I of the Bill will remain as at present, that is to say, the committee will consist of not less than five members, who will be appointed, as the Local Government may direct, either by virtue of their office or by nomination or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods. In accordance also with the present law, not less than two-fifths of

the members are to be persons other than salaried officers of the Government. The president and vice-president will be appointed by the Local Government, or by the committee if the Local Government so directs; and power is given to the Local Government to remove for certain specified reasons a president, vice-president or other member of a committee. In sections 11 to 17 of the Bill, both inclusive, the rules for the conduct of business, namely, as regards the time for holding meetings, ordinary and special meetings, the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and such matters, have been adopted from the Punjab Municipal Act. Section 22 of the Bill slightly modifies the enactment at present in force regarding suits against the committee or its officers. It is provided in the Bill that the period before which such a suit may not be instituted shall be two months, instead of one month, after the delivery of a notice of the cause of action, and the limitation of such suits is fixed at four months, instead of three months, next after the accrual of the cause of action.

"The third Chapter regarding taxation and the municipal fund follows in the main the corresponding Chapter of the Punjab Act. Section 29 of the Bill, however, gives the Local Government a somewhat wider power with respect to the abolition of taxes. Mr. Mackenzie considers that in the circumstances of the Province this power is needed to prevent the minor municipalities from interfering unduly with trade by imposing octroi on goods passing along lines of traffic.

"Chapter IV of the Bill follows the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab Acts with regard to the provisions relating to the municipal police. This Chapter, therefore, calls for no remark.

"The powers for sanitary and other purposes contained in Chapter V of the Bill are also adopted from the corresponding Chapter in the Punjab Act, and provision is thus made for matters which now have to be provided for by rule. I must notice, however, that in section 47 of the Bill the committee is not required, as in the Punjab Act, to make compensation for refusing to allow a person to erect a new building. The right to obtain compensation in such a case is thought to be too extensive and to be liable to abuse. In the powers conferred on a committee by section 49 regarding bathing and washing places a power has been included enabling a committee to prohibit acts which may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using the bathing or washing places. It has been found necessary, for instance, at bathing places, such as those on the river Narbadda, which are much frequented, to prohibit persons from fishing while people are bathing. Section 52 of the Bill contains a new provision empowering the Deputy Commissioner, for the preservation of the public peace or order, to prohibit or regulate the slaughter of animals for purposes other than sale. Such a power is found to be needed in some towns where there may be contests between Hindus and Muhammadans, and the sacrifice or slaughter of particular animals at particular times may give rise to serious disturbances. The provisions of section 60 of the Bill contain the provisions of section 100 of the Punjab Act, regarding the power to inspect places for the sale of food or drink and to seize unwholesome articles of food. Provisions, however, adapted from Bengal Act III of 1886, regarding the disposal of unwholesome food and the power to require the sale of a quantity of any food or drink for the purpose of analysis, have been added, in order to give additional powers for suppressing the sale of unwholesome food or drink. I must also notice that the power given by clause (*c*) of section 79 of the Bill to make rules for licensing, controlling and regulating the practice of brokers, measurers and weighmen practising their calling in public places within a municipality is not taken from the Punjab Act, but is in accordance with the existing practice in the Central Provinces. Clauses (*d*) and (*f*) of th same section are new provisions. Power is given to the committee by the former clause to make rules for prescribing the standard weights and measures which are to be used within the municipality, and by the latter clause to make rules to prevent, if necessary, nuisance arising from the smoke of factory chimneys.

"The sixth Chapter of the Bill follows the Punjab Municipal Act in defining, and specifying the penalties for, offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience. Such matters are now provided for by the municipal rules, but it is considered advisable that penal legislation of this kind should, as far as possible, be contained in the Act and not left to the discretion of a municipal committee.

Two offences have been added by sections 98 and 105 of the Bill to the list contained in the Punjab Act. Section 98 makes it an offence to beat drums contrary to the orders of a committee—an offence which it has been found necessary in the North-Western Provinces to provide for; and section 105, following Bengal Act III of 1886, provides a penalty for selling articles of food or drink which are so adulterated as to be different from the article which the seller professes to sell.

"The provisions of Chapter VII regarding control are taken from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab Municipal Acts and call for no remark. The last Chapter of the Bill contains the usual supplemental provisions with the addition of section 126, which gives the Local Government power to make rules regulating the conservancy of reservoirs and the land adjoining thereto. The town of Nagpur has for some years been supplied with water from a large reservoir, and recently, owing to the great liberality of Raja Gokuldass, Rai Bahadur, the municipality of Jabalpur has also been enabled to construct a reservoir. Both these reservoirs are situated outside the limits of the municipalities, and it is most important that the Local Government should have the power of taking measures so as to secure the safety and the purity of the water-supply. The section accordingly gives the Local Government power to make rules regulating the doing in the reservoir, or in or upon the catchment area thereof, any act by which the purity of the water or the safety of the reservoir may be impaired, and generally regulating the conservancy of the reservoir and the catchment area. The section also provides that the breach of a rule made under it may be made punishable with fine.

"I think, my Lord, that there is no other matter in the Bill which now calls for remark.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES VILLAGE-CONSERVANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in Villages in the Central Provinces. He said :—

"This Bill is intended to make provision for carrying out measures of sanitary improvement in villages situated in rural tracts of the Central Provinces.

"The object which Mr. Mackenzie has had in view in framing the provisions contained in the Bill is to secure the co-operation of the villagers in the work of sanitation. The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, declares that it shall be the duty of the mukaddam, the head of the village, to keep his village in good sanitary condition, and the Chief Commissioner is given power to make rules regulating the liability of persons residing in a village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of this duty. It is difficult, however, for a mukaddam in a small village to make sanitary improvements without incurring unpopularity. The improvements will require money, and money cannot be had without taxation for which the mukaddam will be held responsible by the villagers. The rules for sanitation cannot be enforced without a penalty, and the mukaddam, if he wishes to enforce them, will sometimes have to prosecute those who disobey them, and thereby to incur still greater unpopularity. Mr. Mackenzie considers that the proper course will be to associate the village-community with the mukaddam in the work of sanitation, and thus to place it on a popular basis. The provisions of the Bill are very simple. They are applicable only to a village which contains not less than three hundred inhabitants and which the Deputy Commissioner declares by an order in writing to be in an insanitary state. When this declaration has been made the Local Government may, either on the application of the mukaddam and ten or more of the inhabitants or, if they fail to apply, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner, extend the provisions of the Bill to the village. The next step

will be the formation of a panchâyat consisting of the mukaddam and four representatives of the village-community who are to be chosen by election. The duty of the panchâyat will be to determine, subject to the Deputy Commissioner's approval, the sum which will be annually required for the conservancy of the village, the provision and maintenance of a good water-supply, the maintenance of the village-communications and, if the inhabitants so desire, the aiding of the village-school. This sum is to be raised by an assessment on the houses and lands within the village with reference to the circumstances of, and property possessed by, the owners of the houses and lands. Section 6 of the Bill confers on the Local Government power to make rules for regulating the mode of election and the proceedings of the panchâyat, for ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants of the village, for limiting the amount of taxation and regulating the assessment and collection of the tax, for regulating conservancy, defining and prohibiting public nuisances, and generally for carrying out the objects of the Bill. The Local Government is also given the power to provide a penalty of fifty rupees for the breach of a rule. Section 7 of the Bill gives the Local Government power to withdraw any village from the operation of the Act, and section 8 provides that when the Act is in force in any village the authority of the district council or local board established under the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, shall be suspended in respect of all matters made over to the panchâyat.

"It is not, my Lord, I submit, necessary or desirable to attempt any elaborate system of village-conservancy. What is especially required is to teach the villagers to keep their wells and tanks, or the streams from which they draw their supply of water, as pure as may be practicable, to keep their streets and houses clean, and to arrange so that manure and refuse may be deposited in a place where they will not cause injury to the health of the people. Large powers are reserved to the Local Government in order that the provisions of the law may be used with due care and caution, until the people understand and appreciate the advantages of village-conservancy and are able and willing to take a more direct and active part in the work of sanitary improvement."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st July, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 11th July, 1889.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 28.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	..	...	...	...	9 14	10 4	10 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	19 7	19 7
Tavoy	...	...	...	..	12 6	11 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	3 15	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 3	20 3
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 7	14 10	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	20 8	...	...	...	157 0	145 0	17 10	18 7
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 6	12 6	11 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	11 2	...	...	...	..	250 0	250 0	14 9	16 10
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	18 11	18 11
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 0	13 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	215 13	215 13	14 3	14 3
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	11 5
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	.	..	183 8	183 8	17 11	17 11
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 10	11 3	13 1	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	..	..	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Toungoo	..	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	..	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 10	10 11	...	...	11 0	11 5	12 6	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 4	16 0	13 11	7 11	7 0	75 0	70 0	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	..	14 14	16 9	16 9	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	21 5	24 0
Kyouk-pyu	..	...	...	...	12 14	13 7	13 14	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	.	...	...	...	333 0	333 0	30 0	30 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	21 0	21 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 14	14 14	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...		...	108 0	108 0	9 8	9 4
Cachar	7 12	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 8	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	..	...	...	...	5 11	6 0	8 13	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 2
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	..	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmáputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	..	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 0	12 12	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 0	9 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	100 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	130 0	10 0*a*	9 9
Noakholly	...	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0*b*	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0*c*	9 0
Tipperah	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	8 0
Dacca	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*d*	10 0
Mymensingh	11 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 12*e*	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Koolna	.	...	...	...	10 12	10 11	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	180 0	9 0*f*	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 4	13 4	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 8*g*	10 8
Midnapore	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0 to 14 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 4*h*	10 4
Howrah	§	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 12	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 12	12 4	16 9	17 0	9 11	8 13	12 15	12 15	16 13	16 13	13 8	13 3	...	...	18 15	19 13	15 5	15 12	...	...	16 8	16 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*i*	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 15	14 15	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 2½	14 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2*j*	9 2
Jessore	11 4	11 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2*k*	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 4	13 4	*	*	11 10	11 10	14 4	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	*	*	19 0	19 0	107 0	107 0	9 14¾*l*	9 14¾
Beerbhoom	15 0	14 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*m*	10 0
Moorshedabad	14 8	13 4	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 4	...	...	18 0	18 12	200 0	200 0	9 0*n*	9 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 2	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	15 0	17 4	...	...	8 0	7 8	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	17 4	18 12	200 0	200 0	9 2*o*	9 2
Bogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	15 0	15 12	19 8	19 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	18 12	19 1	240 0	240 0	9 0*p*	8 10
Maldah	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 6*q*	9 6
Dinagepore	14 0	12 0	24 8	16 0	13 4	13 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	16 0	...	...	16 12	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	9 0*r*	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	7 0*s*	7 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	11 13	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 7	14 7	80 0	80 0	10 8*t*	10 8
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	..	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	15 12	19 11	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Balasore	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8*u*	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	14 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	22 0	..	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Manbhoom	21 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	13 0	16 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	17 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0*v*	8 0
Lohardugga	12 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	11 12	12 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 8 to 15 0	...	...	...	...	26 8	25 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0 to 14 8	12 0 to 14 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	8 0
Hazáribagh	13 0	12 4	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	§	§	§	§	20 0	20 0	§	§	14 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold. § Not procurable.

NOTE.—The figures entered against Furreedpore have been taken from the return for the first half of June 1889.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Patuakhali 9 sers, Perozepore 9 sers, and Bhola 8 sers.
b At Fenny Hat retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
c At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Manickgunge 9 sers, Munshigunge 8-14 sers, and Naraingunge 10 sers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishoregunge 8 sers, Jamalpore 10 sers, and Sherepore 8 sers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kooshtea and Ranaghat 10 sers, Meherpore 10-8 sers, and Chooadanga 9 sers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Baraset and Bussirhat 9 sers, Diamond Harbour (at Magrahat) 10 sers, Barrackpore 9-2 sers, and Dum-Dum 10 sers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Ghattal 11-4 sers, Tumlook 8 sers, and Contai 10 sers.
i In Serampore and Jehanabad sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Satkhira 9-13 sers, and Bagirhat 8 sers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 9 sers, Magura 10 sers, Narail 9¾ sers, and Bongong 10 sers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Culna 10 sers, Cutwa 9-13 sers, and Raneegunge 10-8 sers.
m At Rampore Hat retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Lalbagh, 9-8 sers, Jungipore 10 sers, and Kandi 9-8 sers.
o At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nattore 9-12 sers, and Nowgong 9-9 sers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nilphamari 10 sers, Gaibanda 8 sers, and Kurigram 9 sers.
r At Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
s At Siliguri retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
t In Khoorda sub-division retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
u At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
v At Govindpore retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	16 4	16 4	21 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	11 9	...		...	...	...	...	16 12	...	20 0	16 0	9 8	16 12	16 12	16 12	117 0	147 0	9 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Gya	15 8	16 8	21 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	12 12	12 12	...	.	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	...	.	16 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 2[illegible]	9 2
Patna	15 8	15 8	20 0	22 0	10 8	10 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 8	18 0	...	20 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	13 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0[illegible]	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...		..				...
Bhágalpur	15 7	15 2	17 10	18 15	10 2	11 9	12 10	13 4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 4	16 6	16 12	17 0	18 15	176 12	176 12	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	14 4½	13 11	18 4½	19 6	10 4¾	9 2	13 4	12 9	11 6½	17 2	...	...	17 5½	18 4	11 6½	16 0	18 13	19 6	16 0	16 0	18 8½	18 4	137 0	160 0	11 6½	9 14
Mozufferpore	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 8	8 8	8 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	19 4	19 4	17 8	18 8	20 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Champarun	13 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	17 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	110 0	10 0	9 0
Benares	14 10	14 1½	18 2	17 14	8 11	8 11	11 2	12 3	16 13	17 5½	14 1½	14 1½	11 6	12 7	12 8	12 8	18 7	18 2	19 8	20 1	19 0	18 11	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	15 7	15 7	20 0	20 0	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 7	15 7	20 9	20 9	15 7	15 7	20 10	20 10	18 0	18 0	20 10	20 10	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0		...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	13 8	13 8	18 8	19 4	7 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 8	16 0	16 0	18 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 4	16 8	21 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8
Fatehpur	16 0	17 8	20 0	21 0	10 12	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 0	..	...	23 8	23 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	17 12	17 13	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 14	...	...	26 2	26 7	140 0	140 0	10 4	11 0
Jalaun	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	17 0	17 0	22 12	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 12	23 0	* ..	...	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	17 0	16 4	22 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 8	19 8	19 8	20 4	20 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 8	17 0	17 0	24 2	25 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	16 12	16 8	22 8	22 8	6 8	6 8	9 12	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	...	...	24 0	25 8	140 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Mainpuri	18 4	18 6	25 4	25 4	4 4	4 8	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 12	...	...	25 14	26 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Etah	17 12	18 4	24 12	25 2	7 8	7 8	11 0	13 0	.	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	19 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 4
Western—																										
Lalitpur	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	12 4	12 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jhánsi	16 1	17 1	21 8	22 1½	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	21 7	22 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 11	21 1	...	...	...	.	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	17 8	17 8	110 0	1 0 0	11 8	12 0
Muttra	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	7 8	7 6	11 8	11 6	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 8	23 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	16 12	16 8	24 8	25 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 12	25 8	28 0	28 0	27 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Bulandshahr	17 10	18 0	20 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	26 8	26 0	28 0	30 0	19 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	17 0	16 0	26 8	26 0	5 8	5 8	13 0	11 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 8	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 8	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	15 0	19 4	20 8	8 0	8 4	13 0	13 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	22 8	...	...	21 0	20 8	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 4
Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	20 10	21 6	8 14	7 6	12 8	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	23 10	23 10	13 10	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 15	20 13	20 13	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	20 0	20 0	...	..	20 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	10 6½	10 6½
Basti	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	22 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahánpur	17 8	17 8	25 8	25 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	25 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Budaun	17 12	18 4	27 0	28 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 4	...	...	30 0	31 0	192 0	192 0	10 6	10 0
Pilibhit	15 8	16 4	25 0	25 0	11 4	12 8	12 8	13 12	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 12	25 0	25 0	16 8	25 0	150 0	160 0	11 4	10 8

Bareilly	15 10	15 15	22 13	23 2	5 0	6 4	10 15	10 10	21 4	22 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	15 5	15 0	21 4	21 4	23 12	23 12	24 6	23 12	150 0	150 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	18 4	18 2	28 12	28 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 12	28 4	27 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	16 4	16 0	23 8	23 0	28 12	28 0	26 4	26 0	160 0	165 0	11 8	11 12
Tarai	20 0	20 0	32 8	33 0	8 2	8 12	13 2	12 8	31 4	25 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	23 2	30 0	27 8	25 0	27 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	18 0	18 0	29 8	30 6	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 12	...	...	27 0	28 2	135 0	135 0	10 11	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	18 2	17 2	29 2	32 14	6 9	0 9	11 0	11 10	22 0	25 4	16 8	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	25 12	25 4	19 12	22 0	13 4	13 3	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saharanpur	18 13	18 13	26 13½	27 15	7 8	7 8¼	10 12	10 12	23 10½	23 10½	21 8	21 8	32 4	32 4	27 13½	26 13½	25 13	26 13½	29 0½	29 0½	21 8	21 8	172 0	129 0	11 4½	11 12
Dehra Dun	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	5 8	6 8	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	22 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kumaun	12 0	13 0	16 0	0	10 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwal	19 0	19 0	22 8	22 8	7 12	7 12	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	17 0	17 4	13 0	23 4	11 5	11 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 11		...	17 0	17 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sultánpur	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	16 12	17 8	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	16 0	15 6	23 0	22 2	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 4	22 0	22 0	21 8	23 0	22 8	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	18 8	18 0	24 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	..	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 0	14 2	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	16 6	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	21 4	21 4	19 0	19 8	21 4	21 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	..	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	19 8	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Gonda	16 8	16 12	23 12	26 0	10 14	11 8	12 8	12 8	20 4	20 0	16 8	16 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	21 12	22 0	19 4	22 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	17 0	16 8	25 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	30 0	...	..	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	18 8	18 4	27 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	26 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	13 12	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	15 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 10	18 12	18 12	...	...	14 5	14 6
Bánswára	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	7 8	5 0	10 0	9 6	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 9	16 9	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 6	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 8¾	10 8¾	12 8	13 4½	7 6¾	7 6¾	7 13	7 13	12 8	13 4½	10 15	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	10 2½	9 2½	13 10¼	13 4½	10 15	12 8	10 2½	9 2½	160 0	160 0	8 15¾	9 6
Sirohi	11 8	11 8	18 12	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0		10 4	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Erinpura	13 2½	13 14	18 4	19 0	.	...	8 13	9 0	17 12	18 0	15 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 14	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 12	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 0	..	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 0	15 12	18 0	20 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 8	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 4	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12
Boondee	18 0	20 4	20 0	30 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	25 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	26 4	...	..	...	..	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	11 8
Jhalláwar	14 15	15 4	17 1½	17 1	7 1	7 5½	8 14	9 6	18 15½	19 7½	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	18 15½	18 15½	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	16 0	15 14	22 0	23 10	8 0	8 4	9 0	9 6	23 12	26 2	...	...	...	...	..	...	20 3	21 8	...	..	.	..	130 0	130 0	11 6	11 3
Jeypore	15 8	16 8	20 12	22 8	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 12	4 8	23 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	18-8 to 19 4	19-0 to 20 0	21 0	22 8	26 0	26 0	115 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	16 4	17 3	21 4	23 2	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 10	20 10	21 4	18 2	18 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 10	21 10	...	...	28 12	27 8	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	15 7	15 8	23 1	23 2	9 14	9 15	11 4	11 4	17 2	17 8	16 0	16 7	...	...	13 8	13 8	24 6	24 14	..	...	30 6	30 11	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhartpur	15 6	15 13	21 8	22 2	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	17 2	18 4	15 10	16 8	...	...	11 12	12 4	21 8	21 8	27 8	22 0	28 0	30 0	160 0	170 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	16 6	17 3	21 12	23 5	7 12	7 12	9 11	9 13	25 0	25 6	20 8	20 6	...	...	13 0	14 3	21 1	22 10	21 9	24 15	28 15	27 15	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 2	17 3	21 1	22 8	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	23 5	25 3	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	18 8	21 2½	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	15 6½	15 11	20 1	20 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 2¾	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	12 1	13 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	11 4	13 0	14 0	..	..	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	‡	‡	11 8	11 0
Balmer	9 6	10 2	..	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 8	...	..	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	.	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	12 8
Anádra	12 4	12 4	17 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	16 4	15 8	20 0	20 4	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 12	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 4	18 0	16 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 15	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpur	13 2	12 13	17 8	16 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	13 12	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 10	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jaisulmer	10 6	10 10	...	..	8 0	8 0	9 10	9 10	12 6	12 8	10 12	10 14	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	12 8	12 10	.		2 14½	2 14	6 12	6 12	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 12	13 12	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	*	...	*	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	13 7	13 12	18 10	19 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 2½	17 8	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	...	18 9	17 15	16 8½	17 0	18 8	18 8	180 0	180 0	11 12	12 0
Baghelkhand (Satna)	16 12	18 4	21 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	*	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	18 4	19 8	20 0	..	20 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 6
Goona	19 8	19 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 4	13 15	20 6	21 5	6 13	6 13	8 3	9 1	16 5	17 2	15 6	15 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	19 11	20 14	17 0	22 3	22 14	23 9	126 14	126 14	10 4	10 4

* Not sold.

‡ Six pies per bundle

w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Beguserai 9-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.

x At Nowada retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar 10 sers, Sasseram 10 sers, and Bhabuah 9-8 sers.

z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishengunge 8 sers and Arrarea (at Ramgunge) 9-8 sers.

z1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madhubani 10 sers and Tajpore 11 sers.

z2 At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

z3 At At Bettiah retail price of salt 9-8 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	25 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	85 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Montgomery	19 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	..	.	10 0	10 0	24 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	18 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	..	..	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	.	..	11 0	11 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	.	.	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	18 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	..	.	12 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	...	..	9 0	9 0	26 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	..	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	13 0
Ludhiána	22 0	22 0	33 0	33 0	.	.	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	38 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	12 8
Jullundur	23 0	23 0	32 0	36 0	.	..	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	20 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	.		12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdaspur	23 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	...	.	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	11 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	22 0	22 0	31 0	31 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	60 0	70 0	8 8	9 0
Kángra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	..	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	13 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	21 0	21 0	31 0	32 0	.	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwála	19 0	19 0	32 0	34 0	...	..	9 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	22 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	12 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	22 0	21 0	32 0	31 0	..	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	*	†	*	*	25 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	*	12 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 4
Rawalpindi	20 0	17 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	19 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	12 0	‡	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	21 0	21 0	34 0	44 0		...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	106 0	100 0	39 0	40 0
Kohat	22 0	22 0	50 0	46 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	10 0	‡	22 0	20 0	14 0	27 0	†	†	125 0	125 0	50 0	54 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	24 0	25 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	33 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	21 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	..	.	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	28 0	26 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	11 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I Khán	21 0	20 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	25 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	112 0	112 0	44 0	44 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D G. Khan	18 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	..	8 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	27 0	27 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	12 8	16 0	17 8	6 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 8	...		...	..	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0			..	.	10 4	9 12	.	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...			...		...	..	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	20 0	19 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Shikárpur	13 8	12 8	21 8	19 8	8 12	8 12	10 8	11 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	..	...	...	19 0	19 0	..	...	10 8	10 4	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	19 0	11 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	..	...	...	19 0	20 8	.	...	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	14 0	14 0	15 8	14 8	5 0	5 0	8 1	8 4	16 8	16 0	‡	..	‡		‡	..	14 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	..	..	64 0	64 0	8 12	9 0

Konkan—																												
Karwar	10 8	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 14	11 5	14 4	14 4	13 8	13 8	16 7	16 7	...	...	11 3	11 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	135 0	135 0	12 15	11 8
Colába (Alibág)	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 3	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	122 0	122 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	10 0	9 13	17 2	17 6	6 9	6 10	10 13	10 8	18 12	15 1	13 6	13 4	17 1	16 15	12 7	12 10	14 7	13 14	17 15	15 11	7 2	7 2	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 7	9 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	9 12	9 12	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																												
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 8	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	68 0	64 0	12 0	12 0
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 10	14 10	10 15	13 15	16 5	16 5	14 5	14 5	15 9	15 9	19 2	19 2	11 0	11 0	97 1	97 1	13 0	13 0
Sholapur	14 1	14 1	17 6	17 6	7 9	7 9	9 7	9 7	19 13	20 11	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 1	...	...	15 1	15 1	80 0	82 10	11 8	11 8
Bijápur	13 8	13 8	10 5	10 5	7 3	7 3	9 2	9 2	19 0	18 2	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 12	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	13 10	13 10	8 13	8 13	9 3	9 3	15 4	16 5	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	..	14 6	14 6	60 13	60 13	11 15	11 15
Khandesh—																												
Ahmadnagar	13 2	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 1	9 1	15 0	14 11	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	14 7	14 7	46 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	14 6	14 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 14	15 14	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 1	10 1	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 7	12 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	15 7	15 7	15 0	15 0	..	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 13	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	11 6	12 4
Guserat—																												
Surat	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	8 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	16 0	15 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 10	...	...	13 4	12 4	90 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	13 10	13 10	18 13	20 0	7 7	7 7	9 11	9 11	14 8	14 8	13 14	14 8	15 4	16 0	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	.	13 5	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2½	13 11	13 2½	6 14	6 14	8 9½	8 9½	16 0	16 0	13 2½	13 2½	15 6½	16 0	...	...	9 9½	10 4½	...	...	8 9½	8 9½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskroi)	11 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 0	10 0	17 6	17 6	14 4	14 4	17 6	17 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	9 4	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 3	12 8	14 1	14 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	10 1	9 6	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Kathiawar—																												
Rájkot	12 12	12 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	100 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimár	13 8	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 11	10 11	120 0	120 0	10 9	10 14
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	12 14	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 4	17 1	17 12	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	10 12	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	15 0	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Betul	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	9 9	. .	10 0	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwara	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8
Nágpur	15 0	16 4	...	...	8 12	8 7	12 3	12 3	19 11	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	16 0	16 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	16 0	16 0	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	14 10	13 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	17 10	...	...	12 10	12 10	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 15	15 7	.	...	8 4	8 9	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 15	...	...	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	16 0	17 2	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	15 12	15 4	...	...	8 0	8 4	9 12	10 8	16 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	13 8	130 0	130 0	8 12	9 0
Mandla	16 8	18 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	256 0	256 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	17 4	16 10	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Balaghát	18 6	18 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 5	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandara	16 4	17 8	...	...	8 12	...	11 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	200 0	190 0	9 4	9 8
Chanda	15 0	15 7	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	15 8	...	...	14 6	14 7	615 0	615 0	10 0	10 [illegible]
Eastern—																												
Bilaspur	19 14	18 15	...	...	10 3	10 3	14 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 12	...	...	16 8	16 8	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	20 13	20 13	...	..	10 12	10 12	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	50 0	50 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	12 4	14 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 5	8 5
Berar—																												
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 0	9 0
Básim	16 10	16 7	...	...	7 10	7 0	9 10	9 10	22 9	24 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	18 3	19 2	...	..	13 4	13 1			8 11	9 3
Akola	14 0	15 0	..	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	§	§	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	8 6	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 6	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	...	...	17 0	17 8			9 0	9 8
Amráoti	13 10	14 0	...	16 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	17 2	17 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	12 0			9 0	9 0
Wun	14 4	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	12 3	12 7	...	...	6 10	6 12	10 0	10 0	18 13	18 4	...	...	18 4	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	20 1	20 1	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 2
Bolaram	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	20 3	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	12 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 12

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1889—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or thûr cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 10	12 10	*	*	*	*	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 14	11 2	12 13	12 0	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	12 5	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	25 6	23 13	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 10	10 6	11 3	11 3	20 0	19 5	16 13	16 13	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	11 0
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 11	13 11	25 0	25 14	21 5	23 0	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 14	13 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	28 5	28 10	20 11	20 11	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	13 14	15 2	16 3	31 6	31 6	25 6	25 6	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 2	11 5
Cuddapah	11 13	12 8	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 2	14 2	21 5	21 5	*	*	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	11 6	11 6	11 13	24 0	24 5	20 0	20 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 5	9 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	9 13	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 11	12 0	*	*	*	*	18 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 6	264 6	11 11	12 0
Vizagapatam	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	19 6	19 6	17 13	17 13	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	11 11	11 11	...	...	13 14	12 14	15 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	21 2	21 2	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 11	11 11	21 2	22 2	*	*	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	23 0	23 0	21 13	21 13	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 5	13 6	*	*	*	*	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 2	90 8	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	13 2	13 8	14 6	15 2	*	*	17 3	21 2	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	11 14
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	*	*	*	*	33 6	33 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 0	14 14	*	*	22 5	23 2	23 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 2	...	...	14 2	14 2	*	*	*	*	23 14	23 14	26 0	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 14	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 11	12 11	19 10	*	20 5	20 5	24 14	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	10 11	10 11	...	...	11 8	12 5	12 6	13 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 14	13 14	*	*	22 0	22 0	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	11 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	29 0	22 8	24 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	84 0	90 0	9 0	8 8
Bangalore	11 0	10 8	11 8	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	96 0	96 0	9 4	9 4
Kolar	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	24 8	23 0	31 0	24 0	42 0	43 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	144 0	144 0	8 0	8 0
Tumkur	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	16 8	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	43 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	10 0
Shimoga	10 8	12 10	12 10	...	10 8	11 9	14 11	14 11	33 10	31 8	...	...	43 1	45 2	...	...	14 11	14 4	...	...	.	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	9 7
Chitaldrug	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	70 0	70 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	5 9	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, July 8th, 1889.

There has been no important change of weather during the past week. Normal monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the period, uninterrupted either by any considerable break in the rains or by any considerable storm. In the Western Desert, Khandeish, part of the Bombay Deccan, and Madras there has been less rain than usual; but with these exceptions the rainfall, though nowhere very heavy, has been steady and sufficient.

The Chart of the 2nd showed the ordinary monsoon distribution over the greater part of the country, but in Northern India there were some irregularities. In the first place, a small depression lay over Northern Bengal; in the second, the shallow depression which ordinarily exists over the Gangetic plain was absent, and pressure decreased gradually but steadily right up to the foot of the hills. In consequence, the south-easterly winds which usually prevailed over Northern India were not shown, and the winds over the Punjab and North-Western Provinces were apparently part of the West Coast current. On the 3rd the Chart showed that the depression over Bengal had begun to move west-south-westward and at the same time to fill up. There existed on this day a low pressure area over Western Bengal and the east of the North-Western and Central Provinces, and a second over the west of the Punjab, with an intervening region covering the North-Western Provinces, the east of the Punjab, and Rajputana of very uniform pressure. Over the Peninsula gradients were also slight for the time of year. The monsoon currents were consequently light or moderate generally, and on the West Coast there was much variability in the wind direction. By the morning of the 4th the Bengal depression had reached the centre of the Central Provinces. A well marked though feeble cyclonic circulation existed around it, and hence easterly and south-easterly winds had appeared in Upper India. The wind was still very variable on the West Coast, but elsewhere normal monsoon directions prevailed. By the 5th the depression had almost filled up, though there were traces of the centre between the stations of Jeypore and Indore and Neemuch and Jhansi. Except on the West Coast, the normal monsoon circulation existed. On the 6th the depression had entirely disappeared, but otherwise there was no change. On the 7th a rapid fall of the barometer was reported from North-Western India, while pressure rose in the south. Hence gradients became steeper and the wind stronger. The Chart of the 8th showed that the fall in the North-West continued, and the barometric difference between the south and north of India became again about normal. At the same time the wind became westerly and south-westerly over the Peninsula.

Temperature.—Very small variations of temperature from the mean are again reported this week. The conditions which maintained the uniform temperature of last week have again been effective in preventing any large changes, and the variations from the normal, which are shown in the table given below, are everywhere less than $1\frac{1}{2}°$. Larger variations than the above occurred on some days in particular districts. For instance, owing to the rather heavy rainfall in the Indus Valley at the end of last week, the mean temperature of Guzerat and Sind was low on the 2nd, while, owing to moderately heavy rain in Upper India at the close of the present week, the mean temperature of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab was low on the 7th and 8th.

During the first two days of the week the maxima were high all over North-Western India, exceeding 100° at all stations; but on the 4th a rapid fall occurred over Upper India (except the Indus Valley), and the maxima from that day till the close of the week were generally considerably below the normal.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces from the normal, both for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCE.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	0°	+ 1·2°
Bengal	— 1·3°	— 0·2°
North-Western Provinces	— 2·5°	— 0·8°
Punjab	+ 0·6°	— 0·5°
Bombay	— 0·3°	+ 1·0°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 0·5°	+ 1·4°
Guzerat and Central India	— 1·1°	— 0·7°
Sind and Rajputana	— 1·4°	— 1·1°
Madras	— 0·1°	+ 0·1°

This table shows that there has been a slight excess of temperature in Burmah, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, and a slight deficiency elsewhere.

Rain.—In North-Western India and in Madras the rainfall of the week has again been rather scattered than general, and in Sind and the west of the Punjab there has been none of any consequence; but in all other parts of India rain has been general and has fallen in most districts on every day of the week.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution :

On the 2nd there was no rain over the south and west of the Punjab, Upper Sind, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, or the Carnatic. Elsewhere rain was general, and in parts of Bengal heavy. On the 3rd a similar distribution obtained, but the amounts had decreased somewhat in Bengal. On the 4th there was rather more rain in the Punjab, and a fairly general fall over Central India, Khandeish, and the Bombay Deccan, and larger amounts on the West Coast. On the 5th rain ceased again in Khandeish, Berar, the west of the Central Provinces, and decreased in amount on the West Coast; but elsewhere there was no change. The Chart of the 6th showed larger amounts again on the West Coast and general rain in all parts of the country, except the south of the Punjab and the Western Desert. On the 7th rain was still heavier on the West Coast, but there was no other change; and the Chart of the 8th showed rain in all places, except parts of Rajputana and the Indus Valley.

The table at the close of the Summary shows that out of the 51 divisions into which India is divided, 23 divisions had more rain during the week than is usually received, and that 24 received less than the average; 1 district had exactly the normal, and from the other 3 districts there was no information or no average. In the great majority of districts the variations are small and often unimportant.

In Burmah all the divisions, except Arakan, had less rain than usual; and the same is true of all districts in Bengal, except Deltaic Bengal, North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur, where there was an excess. The whole of Upper India, except the districts of Oudh north, Punjab central, and Punjab west, had exceedingly good rain, the excess in some districts being considerable. Malabar had only two-thirds of its normal amount; but Madras, south central, and Coorg had heavy rain. The Konkan has more than the average rain; but behind the Ghâts in Mysore and the Bombay Deccan, as well as northward into Khandeish, Berar, and the west of the Central Provinces, there was a rather large deficiency. The east of the Central Provinces and Central India had good rains, while Guzerat had a considerable and Sind a trifling deficiency. The East Coast districts exhibit a slight excess or a trifling deficiency.

The concluding column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. Burmah and East Bengal are below the average; but over the rest of Bengal, as well as over by far the greater part of Northern India, the rainfall has been exceedingly good. The only important exception is the Punjab central, where only about half the normal amount has fallen. The West Coast districts have had fair rain; but Mysore and the whole of the districts comprising Khandeish, Berar, and the west of the Central Provinces have had short rain. In Central India, Guzerat, and Sind the rainfall has been about the normal; but in Kattiawar it has been deficient. In Madras the changes are irregular and on the whole not large.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for Week ending July 8th, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to July 8th, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to July 8th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	2·94	9·11	— 6·17	52·72	62·53	— 16
	Lower Burmah	2·84	5·08	— 2·24	25·46	32·32	— 21
	Central Burmah	1·72	3·89	— 2·17	18·82	25·99	— 28
	Upper Burmah	2·06	?	?	17·62	?	?
	Arakan	11·72	9·53	+ 2·19	69·00	75·48	— 9
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·83	4·45	— 1·62	27·48	30·25	— 9
	Assam (Surma)	3·54	4·65	— 1·11	49·34	39·17	+ 26
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·68	4·84	— 1·16	35·69	28·97	+ 23
	Deltaic Bengal	3·13	2·81	+ 0·32	18·81	17·03	+ 10
	Central Bengal	2·06	3·16	— 1·10	18·86	16·65	+ 13
	North Bengal	7·09	6·35	+ 0·74	38·98	38·38	+ 2
	Orissa	1·12	2·33	— 1·21	13·83	13·62	+ 2
	Chota Nagpur	4·28	2·80	+ 1·48	16·50	12·57	+ 31
	Behar (South)	2·41	2·62	— 0·21	13·18	10·18	+ 29
	Do. (North)	3·36	3·77	— 0·41	18·44	14·15	+ 30
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	3·19	2·25	+ 0·94	11·08	7·48	+ 48
	Oudh (South)	2·38	2·32	+ 0·06	9·17	7·74	+ 18
	Do. (North)	2·00	3·30	— 1·30	9·53	9·94	— 4
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2·73	1·75	+ 0·98	6·65	5·63	+ 18
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·21	2·13	+ 0·08	5·25	6·00	— 13
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·39	3·57	+ 1·82	13·62	10·37	+ 31
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·75	1·05	+ 0·70	3·89	3·50	+ 11
	Do. (Central)	1·90	2·17	— 0·27	3·14	6·18	— 49
	Do. (Submontane)	3·75	2·40	+ 1·35	6·45	6·59	— 2
	Do. (Hill Districts)	8·56	6·83	+ 1·73	22·14	18·32	+ 21
	Do. (North-West)	2·90	1·21	+ 1·69	5·11	4·08	+ 25
	Do. (West)	0·30	0·40	— 0·10	2·02	1·74	+ 16
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·04	7·62	— 2·58	48·37	52·25	— 7
	Madras (South Central)	1·60	0·57	+ 1·03	7·75	5·30	+ 46
	Coorg	5·04	1·06	+ 3·98	31·09	35·12	— 11
	Mysore	0·65	0·84	— 0·19	4·10	6·39	— 36
	Konkan	8·25	7·54	+ 0·71	46·77	38·84	+ 20
	Bombay Deccan	1·10	1·58	— 0·48	7·73	9·55	— 19
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·74	1·07	— 0·33	4·38	7·71	— 43
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·70	2·10	— 0·40	7·24	9·88	— 27
	Central Provinces (West)	1·62	2·45	— 0·83	8·67	11·24	— 23
	Ditto (Central)	4·05	3·73	+ 0·32	14·14	14·08	0
	Ditto (East)	3·16	2·63	+ 0·53	12·62	14·25	— 11
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·27	3·36	— 1·09	8·83	9·95	— 11
	Kattiawar	2·45	2·29	+ 0·16	4·48	7·46	— 40
	Sind	0·11	0·16	— 0·05	0·51	0·45	+ 13
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·72	2·58	+ 0·14	9·41	8·72	+ 8
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·60	1·83	+ 0·77	7·48	5·52	+ 36
	Rajputana (West)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·10	1·17	+ 0·93	9·63	8·57	+ 12
	Hyderabad (South)	0·83	1·00	— 0·17	3·95	6·15	— 36
	Madras (Central)	0·70	0·68	+ 0·02	4·39	4·73	— 7
	East Coast (Central)	0·79	0·79	0	5·11	5·08	+ 1
	Ditto (South)	0·41	0·53	— 0·12	3·83	3·93	— 3
	Madras (South)	0·10	0·34	— 0·24	1·73	2·72	— 36

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *11th July, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Rainfall good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Nilgiris, Salem, and West Coast; slight in Madras and Chingleput, and fair elsewhere. Crops generally good; but withering in parts of Cuddapah, South Arcot, and Tinnevelly, and suffering from want of rain or water in North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Crops damaged by excessive moisture in Vizagapatam and blighted by insects in Coimbatore. Water-supply insufficient in Chingleput and Salem. Stock suffering badly from disease in Tanjore, Kistna, Tinnevelly, and Malabar. Prices rising in eight districts, falling in six, and stationary in others. Cholera severe in the three northern districts, but abating in Ganjam. Labourers employed last day of week in Ganjam,—on Rushikulya works, 4,118; Gopalpur Canal, 1,334; Ghat Roads, 1,879. Average daily number on drinking-water tanks and wells, 5,039; on minor irrigation and other works, 3,055: decrease due to agricultural operations and partly to floods in Gopalpur Canal. Number on village relief on 29th June, 27,163; fed in kitchens, 2,907. No reliable estimate of stocks of food-grains in Ganjam. Imports during week by sea and land 1,208 tons. General prospects favourable; continue to improve in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and Sind, but deficient in parts of Guzerat, Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country. Sowing progressing in several districts, but retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Standing crops good in Sholapur, Bèlgaum, and Kanara,—damaged by caterpillars in four talukas of Kaira, and suffering for want of moisture in three talukas of Bijapur. Transplantation progressing in Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in parts of Khandesh and Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th July.*—Ordinary monsoon weather prevails throughout the Province, and ample rain has fallen in all districts, except Balasore. A partial break in the rains appears to have set in and will be beneficial to the crops. The excessive rain has caused damage to the crops on low lands in places in the Rajshahye and Dacca divisions, the damage being rather considerable in the south of Rungpore. Sowing of paddy and *bhadoi* crops is nearly completed, and transplanting of seedlings has begun. Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane are promising. Indigo manufacture has begun, and the produce is expected to be fair, except in Midnapore and Chumparun. The price of rice remains high and steady throughout the Province. The latest report regarding the affected tract in the Patna division shows that the attendance on relief works has fallen off considerably; but in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, owing to interruption of communications caused by heavy rain, prices have risen almost to famine rates. In Chumparun anxiety is felt for the crops for want of fine weather, and destitution is said to be spreading.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Good rain everywhere. *Kharif* operations progressing satisfactorily. Prices almost stationary. Markets fairly supplied.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Good rain has fallen in all districts, except at Peshawar. Prices are falling in Shahpur, fluctuating in Peshawar,

slightly rising in Mooltan, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops in progress. Rain has done much good to the crops at Sialkot. Prospects of standing crops are good. Sugarcane and cotton crops promise well. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in the Dera Ismail Khan district.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th July.*—There has been sufficient rain in all districts, with a very heavy fall in the Jubbulpore tahsil. Sowing and weeding continue. Prospects favourable. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Seasonable rainfall throughout Lower Burma. In Upper Burma in the Kyaukse and Meiktila districts the rainfall was slight and in Yamethin very heavy, destroying some crops. The price of paddy has risen in Prome and Toungoo, and slightly in Pegu and Thayetmyo; the prices at other districts in Lower Burma remain unchanged. In Upper Burma a rise is shown in the prices in the Ruby Mines, Sagaing, and Yamethin, and a fall in Myingyan and Pyinmana districts. The food-supply is sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Heavy rain in most districts. Rivers high. Transplanting of winter rice and reaping of early rice impeded in some districts by floods. Tea and growing crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Good rain in Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and heavy rain in the Bangalore district. Rain has fallen more or less throughout the State. Standing crops good, but more rain wanted in one taluka of the Hassan district. Outturn of crops in Tumkur district averages from half to two annas. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore district.

Rains continue light in Coorg. Standing crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Average rainfall fair. Cotton sowing nearly finished. Sowing of *jowari*, *til*, and *túr* continues. Fodder sufficient, except in Amraoti district. Prices stationary. Agricultural stock good.

Some rain in Hyderabad during the week. Scarcity of fodder still felt. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week; heavy in Gwalior. Agricultural operations completed in Bhopal; elsewhere in progress. Condition of standing crops and of pasturage good. Prices are high, except in Neemuch, where they are falling.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th July.*—No rain in Bickaneer and Dholepur; elsewhere moderate. Agricultural operations progressing. Agricultural stock good, except in Meywar and Bickaneer. Pasturage or fodder scarce in Kherwara and Meywar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th July.*—Good rain. Weather cloudy. Rain daily during the week, but weather very warm. Indian corn progressing. Late autumn rice replanted.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XI of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th June, 1888. Total.	Receipts for week ending 16th June, 1888. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th June, 1889. Total.	Receipts for week ending 15th June, 1889. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th June, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th June, 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th June, 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th June, 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of June 1889	East Indian	1,514	8,28,999	548	1,514	9,82,013	649	1,04,75,403	629	1,05,72,598	635	97,195	...
Ditto ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,812	119	57	7,798	136	96,848	154	98,935	157	2,087	...
Ditto ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	886	74	12	916	76	14,304	108	10,923	83	...	3,381
22nd June, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,81,462	229	1,664	4,10,000	246	44,04,576	241	51,27,524	284	7,22,948	...
22nd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*a*)	186	24,662	132	293	28,829	98	4,49,668	220	5,68,863	179	1,19,195	...
22nd ditto	Bengal Nagpur-Sanctoria Coal Section	...	...	...	12	(*b*)461	38	...	...	(*b*) 461	38	461	...
22nd ditto	Southern Marátha (*c*)	850	69,075	81	857	77,571	91	9,05,414	97	10,02,664	106	97,250	...
22nd ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,452	75	219	14,831	68	1,15,390	75	1,59,994	66	44,604	...
22nd ditto	Indian Midland	211	(*d*) 29,303	139	674	(*e*) 60,832	90	(*d*) 2,73,909	118	(*e*) 7,29,958	112	4,56,049	...
22nd ditto	Villupuram-Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,792	46	83	7,794	94	44,973	49	52,790	59	7,817	...
15th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,204	33	36	1,090	47	18,587	47	24,913	63	6,326	...
	TOTAL	4,753	13,56,647	285	5,421	15,92,741	294	1,67,99,072	321	1,83,49,623	316	15,50,551	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
22nd June, 1889	North-Western (*f*)	2,411	4,45,222	185	2,386	5,54,622	232	52,34,052	197	59,34,075	229	7,00,023	...
22nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,49,641	216	692	1,46,207	211	18,00,303	237	19,48,989	256	1,48,686	...
22nd ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,906	87	125	19,340	155	1,24,933	91	1,56,517	114	31,584	...
22nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,916	265	45	13,428	298	1,70,370	344	1,98,012	405	27,636	...
22nd ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,38,801	206	673	1,65,150	245	15,84,124	214	17,50,181	236	1,66,057	...
Last 8 days of June 1889	Nalháti	27	2,164	79	27	2,876	106	20,503	68	19,541	65	...	962
Ditto ditto	Tirhoot	259	34,404	133	273	40,935	150	4,29,967	150	4,32,632	144	5,665	...
22nd June, 1889	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	7,021	67	105	7,700	73	64,315	56	81,020	70	16,705	...
22nd ditto	Jorhát	25	931	37	25	1,534	61	11,382	34	12,590	40	1,208	...
8th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 725	10	(*i*) 637	10	...	88
15th ditto	Burma	392	59,986	153	553	83,360	151	7,14,614	176	10,82,749	178	3,68,135	...
	TOTAL	4,755	8,60,992	181	4,904	10,35,152	211	1,01,52,294	195	1,16,16,943	218	14,64,649	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
22nd June, 1889	Madras	840	1,59,155	189	840	2,05,004	244	17,72,853	192	20,13,047	221	2,40,194	...
22nd ditto	South Indian	654	1,07,153	164	654	1,21,215	185	12,06,274	168	12,87,538	181	81,264	...
22nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(*j*) 7,46,457	499	1,440	(*k*)5,98,931	416	1,24,33,960 (*j*)	752	(*k*)95,03,702	605	...	29,30,258
22nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (*l*)	461	2,46,969	536	461	2,74,000	594	34,21,262	675	35,61,655	712	1,40,393	...
	TOTAL	3,452	12,59,734	365	3,395	11,99,150	353	1,88,34,349	496	1,63,65,942	444	...	24,68,407
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,960	34,77,373	268	13,720	38,27,043	278	4,57,85,715	321	4,63,32,508	313	5,46,793	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,12,29,544	149	2,16,01,088	146	3,71,544	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,56,171	172	2,47,31,420	167	1,75,249	...
	Assisted Companies.												
Last 8 days of June 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	4,208	191	22	6,440	293	69,583	284	72,673	297	3,090	...
8th June, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 83,803	107	(*i*) 96,096	123	12,293	...
Last 8 days of June 1889	Bengal and North Western	376	55,628	148	376	55,710	148	6,55,303	158	6,55,775	161	472	...
15th June, 1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,506	97	67	6,747	101	82,171	111	91,719	124	9,548	...
	TOTAL	465	66,342	143	465	68,897	148	8,90,860	149	9,16,263	155	25,403	...
	Native States.												
22nd June, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	30,588	110	354	31,947	90	3,36,320	110	4,45,869	116	1,09,549	...
22nd ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	2,876	49	59	2,880	49	39,838	61	33,983	53	...	5,855
22nd ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	875	42	27	1,100	40	12,759	55	14,021	48	1,262	...
22nd ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	16,957	88	260	29,760	114	2,81,881	133	3,91,036	139	1,09,155	...
22nd ditto	Morvi	68	2,910	43	68	4,713	69	54,740	73	57,872	7[illegible]	3,132	...
22nd ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,770	63	124	6,800	55	86,585	63	80,410	60	...	6,175
	TOTAL	742	61,976	84	892	77,200	87	8,12,123	100	10,23,191	106	2,11,068	...

(*a*) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(*b*) Receipts for 4 days ending 15th June, 1889.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Sindia State Railway.
(*e*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th June, 1888.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th June, 1889.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, Amraoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(*k*) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(*l*) Includes the Patri Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *11th July, 1889.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th July, 1889.

No. 18.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Bábá Khem Singh, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 391.—The services of Lieutenant F. Tweddell, Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 394.—Lieutenant A. E. Woods, Madras Staff Corps, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 16th July, 1889.

No 444.—The services of Surgeon E. Cretin, M.B., are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 17th July, 1889.

No 446.—The services of Surgeon D. B. Spencer are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 18th July, 1889.

No. 448.—The services of Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 450.—The services of Surgeon A. R. Edwards are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 4th February, 1889.

POLICE.

The 16th July, 1889.

No. 492.—The services of Mr. R. F. Guise, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, which were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam by Home Department Notification No. 338, dated the 9th September, 1887, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 17th July, 1889.

No. 498.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No 362, dated 6th June, 1889, the services of Mr I H W. D Clark, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

No 503—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 560, dated the 8th November, 1888, the services of Lieutenant T. C. Benson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 18th July, 1889.

No. 507—Mr. G. D M Moore-Lane, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, is appointed on probation to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, A List in Burma.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 2nd July, 1889.

No. 5 of 1889-90.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, extends to the Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, sections 1 and 3 of Act X. of 1888 (*to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882*).

T. CADELL, *Colonel,*
Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent, Port Blair.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 19th July, 1889.

No. 751-*F*.—Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted furlough for nineteen months, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 7th August, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1889.

No. 1282-*G*.—Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, held charge, in addition to his own duties, of the offices of Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, from the 17th to the 24th April, 1889, both days inclusive.

The 16th July, 1889.

No. 1289-*G*.—Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is posted, on return from special leave, as Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 17th July, 1889.

No. 1293-*G*.—Captain E. R. Penrose, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and as Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, with effect from date of joining, and during such time as Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart may officiate as Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, or until further orders.

No. 2903-*I*.—Under section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV. of 1872, and in supersession of Foreign Department notification No 1762-G., dated the 31st August, 1875, the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Presidency of Madras, for the time being, to be the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in Mysore shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the Act.

The 19th July, 1889.

No. 1396-*E*—Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, Tahsildar, in Pishin, is appointed to be a Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, and is posted to Pishin, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 3669.—In partial supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 3027, dated

the 18th June 1889, Mr. H. S. Groves, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date about the 22nd July 1889 as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. H. Anthony, Assistant Comptroller-General attached to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Hyderabad, during Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph's absence on privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from the 31st July 1889.

Mr. L. E. Pritchard, Probationer, attached to the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, is transferred to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta.

The 19th July, 1889.

No. 3744.—Mr. E. Gay, Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, is granted privilege leave from the 10th August to the 29th September 1889, both days inclusive, and the following arrangements are consequently made:

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, C.I.E., Accountant-General, Bengal, to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency;

Mr. E. W. Kellner, Deputy Comptroller-General, to officiate as Accountant-General, Bengal; and

Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller-General.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 16th July, 1889.

No. 3673.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June, 1889, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX. of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta .	6,73,96,205	2,26,02,402	11,04,014	2,37,06,416
Allahabad .	90,79,555	69,45,560	...	69,45,560
Lahore .	87,46,060	38,89,470	..	38,89,470
Bombay .	5,19,55,915	4,22,66,214	39,53,536	4,62,19,750
Kurrachee .	38,88,125	54,62,205	25,700	54,87,905
Madras .	1,69,79,110	76,62,930	3,10,000	79,72,930
Cuttack .	14,86,190	20,34,150	...	20,34,150
Rangoon .	28,98,890	68,53,840	..	68,53,840
TOTAL .	16,24,30,050	9,77,16,771	53,93,250	10,31,10,021
Deduct the amount received at Bombay but not paid at Kurrachee				5,00,000
NET TOTAL				10,26,10,021
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,23,51,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,98,20,029
GRAND TOTAL				16,24,30,050

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th July, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 641.—Captain F. S. Gwatkin, Bengal S. C., Station Staff Officer, Ferozepore, to be a District Staff Officer, 2nd class, *vice* Major W. G. C. Halkett, who has reverted to regimental duty. Dated 27th June, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 642.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Thomas Moore Kirkwood, Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—29th December, 1887.

Lieutenant Ernest Joseph Macfarlane Wood, East Surrey Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—28th January, 1888.

Lieutenant Henry Barnes Peacock, 7th Hussars, officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—9th May, 1888.

No. 643.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Ernest Llewellyn Williams, Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer, 20th Bengal Infantry,—14th November, 1887.

Lieutenant Philip John Miles, Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—31st December, 1887.

Lieutenant Alfred Carnac Watson, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 11th Bengal Infantry,—28th January, 1888.

No. 644.—Second Lieutenant Walter Cleland Scott, Hampshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 38th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 2nd January, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Scott will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd January, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 645.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Walter, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 8th Bengal Infantry, for ninety-two days. Pension service—29th year commenced 10th February, 1889.

Surgeon P. O. W. Hailey for 182 days. Pension service—3rd year commenced 4th July, 1889.

No. 646.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel W. H Macnaghten, C.B., Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months.

Captain E. W. Dun, D.S.O., Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain J. L. O'Bryen, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Surgeon R J Marks (m. c.) for two months.

Surgeon A. Duncan, M D., (m. c.) for four months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 647.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 25th June, 1889, page 3410.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 25th May, 1889

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

Deputy-Assistant Commissary John William Borthistle, Madras Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 15th March, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No 648.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Major-General G. F. Hogg, C.B., Bombay S. C., was placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General H. H A. Wood, C B., Bombay S. C., on the 31st March, 1888.

No. 649.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

To be Colonels in the Army.

15th July, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Reade, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Owen Cumberlege, Bengal General List, Infantry.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

14th July, 1889.

Captain George Edward Money.

Captain John Clibborn.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 650.—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors on probation are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified:

Thomas Lynch,—13th February, 1889.

Charles Walter McMorran,—13th February, 1889.

John Henry Aggas,—18th February, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 651.—*1st Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Muzaffar Ali to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Mazhar Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Mazhar Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 652.—*11th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Yúsuf Khan to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Sukh-ráj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Darsan Singh, *Sardar Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 653.—*2nd Battalion, 4th Gúrkha Regiment*—

Jemadar Mádho Singh Rána to be Subadar, and Havildar Jangbir Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Púran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th June, 1889

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No 654.—*5th Punjab Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Kesar Singh to be Resaldar, Jemadar Sohan Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Kundal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Resaldar-Major Amír Ali Shah, *Sardar Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April, 1889.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 655 —The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned individual to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:

No 2533, LANCE-NAIK BHIM SINGH THAPA, 42nd Bengal Infantry (Gúrkha Light Infantry), for conspicuous gallantry in action near Fort White, Chin Hills, Upper Burma, on the 6th April, 1889, when the party under his command was fired upon by a band of the enemy in ambush.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No 656.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the amalgamation of the Purneah Rifles with the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 657.—*Gauhati Rifles*—

Captain A J Mein resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 37.—Mr. B. G. Relf, second grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m. c.) for four months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th July, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 28th June and the 19th July, 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Commissariat Department.	Sub-Conductor E. G. Needs	21st May 1889	Bareilly.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and the 19th July, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total Unclaimed Amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Henry deGrey Warter. (a)	Colonel ...	Royal Artillery.	23rd March 1889.	Will left ...	2,516 2 1	...	18th September 1889.

(a) Widow—Annette Louisa. Children—Ellen Annette and Henry deGrey. *Address*—Care of Cresswell Peile, Esq., Solicitor, The Guildhall, Shrewsbury.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1889.

No. 214.—The following appointments are made during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Major W. H. Coaker, R.E., Deputy Manager, Class I., Grade 3rd, sub. *pro tem.*, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, or until further orders:

Major W. Pitt, R.E., Deputy Manager and Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to officiate in Class I., Grade 3rd, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, *vice* Major Coaker.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Manager, *vice* Major Pitt.

The 16th July, 1889.

No. 215.—Major J. W. Ottley, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Home, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Major S. L. Jacob, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Major Ottley, R.E.

No. 216.—Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on special leave, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from 2nd April, 1889.

The 18th July, 1889.

No. 217.—In continuation of Notification No. 87, dated 19th March, 1889, Mr. R. A. Cordner, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on special duty, is appointed Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Skipwith, R.E., on furlough.

Mr. M. King, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will continue to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, during the absence of Mr. Cordner on special duty.

No. 218.—Colonel C. M. Moberly, M.S.C., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts,

Bombay, is appointed to hold charge until further orders of the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th June, 1889.

The 19th July, 1889.

No 219—Mr. V. Righy, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin State Railway, in addition to his own duties, until further orders, with effect from the 9th May, 1889.

No. 220.—Public Works Department Notification No. 202, dated 1st July, 1889, posting Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways, is cancelled.

No. 221.—The services of Mr. F. D. Couchman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways

No. 222.—The following is published for general information:

No. 2 R., dated 18th July, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Examination of Traffic Candidates for admission to the Traffic Department of State Railways.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Railway, dated 10th October, 1888.

Read also—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 19-A.E., dated 25th January, 1889.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders issued in paragraph 5 (i) of Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Railway, dated 10th October 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that the examination for appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, prescribed in paragraph 2 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A.E., dated 25th January 1889, shall also be made applicable to the Traffic Department of State Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be communicated, for information and guidance, to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers marginally noted.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th July, 1889.

The following rules and orders passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are published for general information

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

It is ordered that the following rules be read and passed as the rules and orders of the High

Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 15th day of July, 1889.—

1. Whenever any estate or share of an estate situate outside Calcutta has been sold by the Sheriff of Calcutta, or the Registrar of the High Court, Original Civil Jurisdiction, in execution of a decree, or in pursuance of an order of the Court, such sale shall be notified by the Registrar to the Collector of the District in which such estate or share of an estate is situated, after the sale shall have been confirmed by the Court or by operation of law.

2. Whenever any estate or share of an estate situate outside Calcutta has been sold by the Official Receiver, such sale shall be notified by such Official Receiver to the Collector of the District in which such estate or share of an estate is situated.

3. Whenever probate or letters of administration is granted by the Court, and it appears, either from the application or is otherwise brought to the notice of the Court or the Registrar, that any revenue-paying estate or share of such estate situate outside Calcutta is included in the estate of the deceased in respect of which the probate or letters of administration is granted, the Registrar shall notify the grant to the Collector of the District in which such estate or part of an estate is situated.

W. COMER PETHERAM.
H. T. PRINSEP.
L. R. TOTTENHAM.
JOHN F. NORRIS.
J. PIGOT.
E. J. TREVELYAN.
CHUNDER M GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
GOOROODOSS BONNERJEE
R. F. RAMPINI.
C. H. HILL.
H. W. GORDON.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 13th July, 1889.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 5th July, 1889.

No 16.—The services of 1st grade Apothecary William Cooper are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

No. 17.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Charles Martin, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th July, 1889.

No. 7.—Mr. C. G. Lee, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 15th instant, under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg Depy. Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April, 1888, to 31st March, 1889.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance due to Depositors in 1887-88		27,58,526 13 5
Deposits in 1888-89 . .	11,82,114 9 8	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1888-89 . . .	1,0 ,348 9 10	12,83,463 3 6
TOTAL .	.....	40,41,990 0 11
DEDUCT—		
Withdrawals in 1888-89 .	13,21,903 10 10	
Investment in Government Loans, 1888-89 . .	21,708 7 1	13,43,612 1 11
Balance .	.....	26,98,377 15 0
LIABILITIES		
Balance due to Depositors in 1888-89 . . .	.....	26,98,377 15 0
ASSETS.		
Due by General Books	25,97,029 5 2	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1888-89 . . .	1,01,348 9 10	26,98,377 15 0

R. L. BISS,
Deputy Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK,
Calcutta, the 15th July, 1889.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 13th July, 1889.

No. 5-*I.E.*—Mr W. A. Newnham, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Section 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th May, 1889.

This cancels Gazette Notification, No. 4-I.E., dated 5th June, 1889.

No. 14.—Mr. J. M. Coode, Assistant Superintendent, officiating class V, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for four days, under Section 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd May, 1889.

H. MALLOCK,

Offg. Director General of Telegraphs.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 17th July, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 10th July, 1889 . .	2,37,288	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	5,45,971	7,83,259
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	13	
Ditto ditto Government	...	13
		7,83,272
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	896	1,00,896
Balance on the evening of the 17th July, 1889 . . .		6,82,376
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	2,37,301	
Ditto ditto Government	4,45,075	6,82,376
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 18th July, 1889.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 2569-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1130-G., dated 26th June, 1889, Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Commandant of the Merwara Battalion from Captain G. A. Collins, on the 3rd July, 1889.

The 10th July, 1889.

No. 2606-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1152-G., dated 27th June, 1889, Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B., Indian Medical Service, assumed medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force on the afternoon of the 3rd July, 1889.

The 15th July, 1889.

No. 2692-G.—It is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. T. McRae, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, took over charge of the Office of 2nd Assistant to the Resident in Meywar from Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart, on the forenoon of the 2nd July, 1889, upon the latter's proceeding to join his appointment in the Merwara Battalion, Ajmere.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 731.—Under Section 12, Act X of 1882, Captain A. F DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., is invested, from the date of assuming charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Merwara District.

No. 734.—Under Section 30 of Act X of 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Merwara, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 8th July, 1889.

No. 2486-S.—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been duly returned as members for the Municipal Committees of Ajmere and Beawar, at the elections respectively held at those places on the 24th and 26th December, 1888, to fill up the vacancies caused by the resignation of Babu Panchanan Chatterji, and the retirement of the members noted in the margin, on 2nd January, 1889, and that held on the 27th May, 1889, to fill up the vacancies caused by the refusal of Messrs. Cander and Nazar Ali, to serve on the new Committee :—

Ajmere.

For the City.—1. Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand.
2. M. Mahomed Allanur Khan.
3. Mir Nizam Ali.

For Kaisar Ganj.—1. Babu Puran Chand.

For the Railway.—1. Mr. J. Bell.

For the Suburbs.—1. Mr. D. Joscelyne.

Beawar.

1. Munshi Pannalal.
2. Seth Champalal.
3. Seth Fatehchand Kankaria.
4. Ramzan Baksh Chowdhry.

Ajmere City Ward.

1. Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand Soni.
2. Babu Ramjivan.
3. Munshi Mahomed Allanur Khan.
4. Mir Nizam Ali, Vakil.

Kaisar Ganj.

5. Babu Puranchand.

Railway Ward

6. Mr. J. Bell.
7. Mr. F. R. Tebbs.

Suburbs.

8. Mr. R H. Hollingberry.

Beawar.

1. Munshi Pannalal, Tahsildar.
2. Seth Champalal.
3. Seth Fatehchand.
4. Munshi Rehman Baksh.

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been appointed by him to be members of the Ajmere and Beawar Committees, respectively.—

Ajmere.

1. William Harvey, Esq., C.E.
2. Reverend B. H. Skelton.

Beawar.

1. Babu Khetrapal Chakravarti, M B.

By Order,

HENRY IRWIN,

Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th July, 1889.

No. 2636-S.—The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to grant special leave on urgent private affairs for three months to Mr. Campbell Thomson, Executive Engineer, Meywar State, under Article 348, Section III, Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st of August, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

HENRY IRWIN,

Offg Secy. to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana & Central India, P. W. D.

Descriptive Return of a Deserter belonging to the King's Royal Irish Hussars, Camp Kailana, Chakrata.

Regimental No. 3222.
Rank and Name,—Private Fuller, A. A.
Age,—20 years 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Complexion,—Fair.
Hair,—Dark brown.
Eyes,—Dark brown.

Descriptive Marks,—Scar on inner side, right ankle.
Description of clothing,—Khaki clothing.
N.B.—It has been ascertained that this man left Moradabad in plain clothes.

J H. HODGSON, *Major,*
Comdg. Details, Kailana Camp.

Descriptive Roll of a Deserter from the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Roorkee, this 16th day of July, 1889.

Regimental No 64164.
Rank and Name,—Gunner Hardie John.
Age,—21 years 10 months.
Height,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Complexion,—Fresh.
Hair —Brown.
Eyes,—Grey.

Date of Desertion,—14th July, 1889.
Where Born,—Falkirk, Stirling, Scotland.
Marks,—Mole on arm, mole on right forearm
REMARKS,—

H. BRAKE, *Lieut., R.A.,*
Comdg. 1st Batty., 1st Brig., Welsh Divn., R.A.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th July, 1889.

LIABILITIES		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 80,67,487 13 0	2,62,99,822	0	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,82,32,334 3 10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,30,32,558	6	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,72,548	12	4
Sundries		9,50,429	6	4
RUPEES		8,64,55,358	9	7

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		23,70,076	0	0
Other authorised Investments		84,65,262	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		91,78,906	14	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities		79,53,030	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased		2,50,99,495	2	0
Balances with other Banks		6,42,913	2	9
Bullion		11,243	12	0
Dead Stock		12,24,713	2	9
Stamps		11,166	2	0
Sundries		3,72,756	0	7
		3,53,29,561	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R 99,09,011 9 2	3,11,25,797	6	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,12,16,785 13 8			
RUPEES		8,64,55,358	9	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th July, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 51·3.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	TOTAL			
Balance of 30th June, 1889 .	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,14,300	85,97,400	4,04,41,200	2,11,11,200	9,85,63,887	85,800	73,43,500	11,05,18,200	11,79,47,500	1,33,800	32,200	21,67,32,087
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July, 1889 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July, 1889 . . .	...	...	...	22,000	...	4,500	3,000	29,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July, 1889 . . .	...	...	...	13,900	4,000	7,200	...	25,100	...	44,500	31,300	75,800	...	..	1,00,900
	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,50,200	86,01,400	4,04,52,900	2,11,14,200	9,86,18,487	85,800	73,88,000	11,05,49,500	11,80,23,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,68,62,487
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	37,100	32,000	1,30,400	500	2,00,000	23,600	47,600	92,900	1,64,100	...	...	3,64,100
Balance on 15th July, 1889	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,13,100	85,69,400	4,03,22,500	2,11,13,700	9,84,18,487	62,200	73,40,400	11,04,56,600	11,78,59,200	1,33,800	32,200	21,64,98,387

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th May, 1889, enfaced from India 6,059 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,148 lakhs.

„ 16th May, 1889, to 31st May	„	„	„	5 „	„	„	6 „
„ 1st June „ to 15th June	„	„	„	5 „	„	„	7 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	3 „	„	„	3 „
„ 1st July „ to 15th July	„	„	„	1 „	„	„	3 „
				6,073 lakhs.			5,267 lakhs
				5,267 „			
Balance against India				806 lakhs			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th July, 1889

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 14-*A*.—Lieutenant S. H. Powell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, referred to in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 13, on the 26th June, 1889.

No. 15-*A*.—Lieutenant S. H. Powell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer, laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 26th June, 1889.

No. 16-*A*.—Lieutenant W. Ewbank, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, referred to in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 13, on the 26th June, 1889.

No. 17-*A*.—Lieutenant W. Ewbank, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem*, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer, laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 26th June, 1889.

The 10th July, 1889.

No. 18-*A*.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Norton, Captain C. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	16th February, 1889.
Biggs, Captain H. V., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	25th February, 1889.
Wade, Lieutenant J. M., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	10th March, 1889.
Stone, Lieutenant G. A. S., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	28th March, 1889.
Stone, Lieutenant G. A. S., R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	29th March, 1889.
Macdonald, Lieutenant J. R. L., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	1st April, 1889.
Wade, Lieutenant J. M., R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	3rd April, 1889.
Townshend, Captain R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	3rd April, 1889.
Cordue, Lieutenant W G. R., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	17th April, 1889.
Wade, Lieutenant J. M., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	17th April, 1889.
Wade, Lieutenant J. M., R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	22nd April, 1889.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Inspector General, Military Works.

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اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين کے چار روپی چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے سترا روپی آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے آٹهه آنے ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے باره آنے '

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 16th July, 1889.

Freeborne, J. H.
London, Monsieur R.
The Secretary, Orient Paper Mills Company.
Vangelder, T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A.
Abbott, Major A. K.
Adels, E. J.
Allen, John.
Anderson, J. K.
Ballantine, G.
Barrett, E. C.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.
Bradley, W.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.
Carlton, Miss.
Cohn, Maritz.
Cliffe, A.
Commandant of Nowgong Police.
Cox, E. T.
Davis, C.
DeRylandt, Count J.
Deuch, Mrs. C.
Dowie, J.
Ellis, Thos.
Faintyley, E.
Fleury, Miss Agnes.
Freedman, J. J.
Gailkeera, E.
Garland, Capt. V. M.
George, Mrs. C.
Gibson, Peter.
Gondic, Alex. A.
Grean, B.
Hallen, C.
Hamilton, Allan.
Hamilton, C. J.
Herklotts, A.
Herschkovitsch, Issak.
Hindmarsh, William.
Homfray, R. S.
Hoskins, Mrs. C.
Hughes, R. J.
Hunter, A. F.
Jackson, J.
Jackson, Mrs.
Kenny, C.
Marners, R.
Manassah, E. J.
Maxwell, Mrs. M.
McKenzie, James F.
McMaster, J. E.
Meres, W. F.
Millie, W.
Monk, Mrs.
Muller, H. A. H.
Mullins, L.
Nethering, E. O.
Nichlenson, Miss A.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Olsen, E.
Paulin, Wm.
Percy, W. H.
Pisani, R.
Pogose, Mrs. A. N.
Poliscene, N.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Remmington, Capt. F. A.
Rivas, D. F.
Robart, P.
Rourke, J.
Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Schoeneman, G. W.
Silbermann, Simon.
Smith, J. M.
Solomon, Louis.
Staab, Henry.
Stand, Mary.
Stern, Madam Lee.
Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Sykes, A. F.
Taksier, David.
Talbot, H. B.
Thomasson, Mrs.
Tighe, J. L.
Vaz, George.
Vincent, J.
Walter, F.
Webber, M. F. V.

Registered Letters.

Brukowsky, J.
Eglinton, C. A.
Haring, O.
Hughes, Geo.
Monteney, R.
O'Brien, W. W.
Revilliod, Gustave.
Rubinsteen, Anna.
Silbermann, S.
Staab, Henry.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th July, 1889.

Corbett, R. dela, Surgeon-Major.
Harris, Mr.
Rendell, J. W.
Reynolds, Mr.
Rydquist, C. F.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 20th July, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	20th July.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto . .	27th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	26th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	27th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	29th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	29th "	Ditto.
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	22nd "	Per Steamer *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	23rd "	Per Steamer *Rajputana.*
Ditto ditto . .	26th "	Per Steamer *Palitana.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	24th "	Per Steamer *Pachumba.*
Port Blair	1st August	Per Steamer *Maharani.*

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRUCE INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1889.

The Governors of the Bruce Institution will proceed, at 5 P.M., on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1889, to the election of fourteen Eurasian girls on the Bruce Foundation. Candidates must, on the day of election, be not over ten years of age, and preference will be given to orphans and to those deserted by their parents.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Assistant in charge of the office of the Bruce Institution, Room No. 29, top floor, Writers' Buildings, and applications on these forms only will be received by that officer up to Saturday, the 10th August, 1889.

By order of the Governors,
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Hony. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRUCE INSTN.,
The 10th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Peter Johnstone Schollay in our firm ceased on this date by mutual consent.

VOIGT & CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th July, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 specified below, aggregating in amount R11,500, standing in the name of P. C. Rosario, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities :—

Number.	Madras Number	Bombay Number.	Amount in Rupees.	When and how purchased.	REMARKS.
108603—106902	24142	20169	5,000	Purchased on 8th September, 1882, through Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay, by Revd Father A. Mutti's cheque on Hong-Kong Bank.	*N B.*—The last mentioned note, *i e.*, the one for R1,500, was consolidated through the Treasury Officer, South Canara.
109460—064883	24143	20189	5,000		
128515—024107	83—28	...	1,500		

J. L. FERNANDEZ.

MANGALORE,
The 11th June, 1889.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. C.1491—142882—81, dated 1st February, 1842, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Ishan Chunder Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SHAM SOONDER DASS,
Head Asst., Office of the Supdg. Engr., Western Circle.

WRITERS' BUILDING,
CALCUTTA,
The 15th July, 1889.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 29 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately in a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which is has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1888.

No 298 R. T., dated Simla, the 3rd July 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 485 R. T., dated 2nd June 1884.
" " " " " 559 R. T., dated 20th June 1885.
" " " " " 570 R. T, dated 10th June 1886
" " " " " 764 R. T., dated 29th June 1887.
" " " " " 806 R. T., dated 20th August 1888.
" " " " " 0400 R. T., dated 28th March 1889.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No 82. (Statistical), dated the 13th June 1889, forwarding the Abstract Returns of Accidents to Trains, &c, on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 31st December 1888.

OBSERVATIONS.—As comparedwith the average of the five* corresponding previous quarters, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line

way, &c., shows an increase of 14, or 2·24 per cent. with an increase of 1,976·5 miles, or 15·84 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 1,598,973 miles, or 14·55 per cent., in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the more important fluctuations occurred :—

Railway.	Number of accidents.	Accidents.				Train mileage.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage of increase.	Per centage of decrease.	Per centage of increase.	Per centage of decrease.
Bengal-Nagpur . . .	30	22	...	275·00	...	58·27	...
Southern Mahratta . . .	37	26	...	236·36	...	113·35	...
North-Western . . .	76	...	62	...	44·93	21·20	...
Eastern Bengal . . .	60	...	11	...	15·49	37·46	...
Great Indian Peninsula . .	29	...	10	...	25·64	7·91	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand . .	43	24	...	126 32	...	24·87	...
The Nizam's	19	11	...	137·50	...	35·81	...

2. Of the increase of 22 accidents in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 5 were under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" and three were under "Trains running over obstructions on the line."

3. On the Southern Mahratta Railway the number of accidents rose from 11 to 37, or 236·36 per cent., with an increase of 424·25 miles, or 98 61 per cent., in the mean mileage worked, and of 215·238 miles, or 113·35 per cent., in the train mileage run. The increase chiefly occurred under "Trains running over cattle on the line" and "Fire in trains," the number recorded under the former being 16 against 5 and under the latter 7 against *nil.*

4. Of the decrease of 62 accidents on the North-Western Railway, 14 appear under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" 6 under "Bursting of tubes, &c., of engines"; 8 under "Failure of couplings"; 7 under "Fire in trains"; and 10 under accidents classed as "Other accidents."

5. The decrease on the Eastern Bengal State Railways was mainly due to 17 cattle accidents having been returned against an average of 27 accidents during the five corresponding previous quarters.

6. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there was a decrease of 9 accidents under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and 5 under "Trains running over cattle on the line"; and an increase of 5 under "Fire in trains."

7. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the number of cattle accidents exhibits the largest increase, being 23 against 9.

8. On His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, the only noticeable difference was an increase from 1 to 6 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines."

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers and others, 1 killed and 6 injured against 2 killed and 10 injured, and, among servants, 3 killed and 11 injured, against 3 killed and 7 injured. Of the casualties to passengers, 4 were persons slightly injured on the Burma State Railway in consequence of a down goods train colliding with an up mixed train

which was standing on the platform line at Hpoogyee station, the pointsman having turned the down goods train on to the wrong line.

10. On the Tirhoot State Railway a serious collision took place between a mixed train and 18 wagons at the Motiharee goods-shed line, on the 24th November, 1888, owing to the carelessness of the station staff. Three coolies who were loading goods into the wagons were killed on the spot, and 4 seriously injured.

11. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, due to accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., and the number of persons killed and injured thereby, *vide* Tables Nos. 3 and 4:—

		Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years.	Fourth Quarter 1888.					Total all classes.	
			No.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.			
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
2	Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	11	7	...	4	3	4	3	8
3	Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	15	24	...	...	...	2	...	2
4	Collisions between light engines	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	2
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	20	20	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	85	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	198	193	1	...	...	...	1	...
10	Ditto over obstructions on the line	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto through gates at level crossings	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	21	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines								
13	The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	55	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	3	6	.	...	..	...	...	...
15	Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Ditto of axles	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ditto of couplings	42	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	36	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	56	54	...	1	...	2	...	3
	1888	...	638	1	6	3	11	4	17
	TOTAL. Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years*	...	624	2	10	3	7	5	17

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

12. The principal variations occurred under "Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains," 24 against 15; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 68 against 85; "Trains running through gates at level-crossings, 23 against 11; "Failure of axles," 19 against 6; and Failure of couplings," 19 against 42.

13. The increase under "Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains" was chiefly due to the number of accidents recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway being 9 against 2.

14. The number of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" principally decreased on the North-Western and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, being on the former 1 against 15, and on the latter 1 against 10. The largest number of accidents of this class occurred on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, *viz.*, 10 against 9, the average of three corresponding quarters.

15. Of the 23 cases of "Trains running through gates at level-crossings" 8 occurred on the South Indian Railway, and of 61 cases of "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 17 occurred on the North-Western Railway, 13 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and 8 on the South Indian Railway.

16. On the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, there were 10 cases of "Failure of axles" out of a total of 19.

17 The decrease of 23 accidents under "Failure of couplings" was mainly due to decreases on the Rajputana-Malwa State, North-Western, and Dibru-Sadiya Railways.

18. The number of cases of "Fire in trains" was the largest on the North-Western Railway, *viz.*, 13 out of a total of 41; but as compared with the average of five corresponding previous quarters, there was a decrease of 7 accidents under this head.

19. Of the 54 accidents classified as "Other accidents," 26 have been returned by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

20. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., *vide* Table No. 2, were:—

Cause of accident.	Fourth Quarter, 1888.		Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years *	
	Killed.	Injured	Killed	Injured
From falling between carriages and platforms	2	4	1	3
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	9	2	3
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	3	...	...
By closing of carriage doors	...	1	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	6	14	4	13
Other accidents	1	8	2	4
TOTAL	12	39	9	24

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

21. The accidents to servants in the employ of Railways or of Contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were as follows, *vide* Table No. 2:—

Causes of accident.	Fourth Quarter, 1888.		Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years.*	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	10	9	5	8
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	9	12	3	10
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	1	...	1
Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	1	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	1	8	3	[illegible]
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	17	1	11
Whilst breaking, spragging, or choking wheels	...	1	...	...
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	3	...	1
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	1	4	1	4
Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work	2	4	2	2
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	7	11	7	8
Whilst passing between vehicles	1	...	1	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	1	1	...	4
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	...	...	1	1
Falling, or being caught between vehicles and platforms	...	2	1	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	7	...	4
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	2	8	...	5
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	3	8	3	7
Miscellaneous	6	43	4	18
Total	44	140	32	96

22. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 1 was killed and 3 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 41 were killed and 19 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 14 committed suicide, and 2 were injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 4 were killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

23. The following table exhibits the total number of persons killed and injured from all causes on the whole Indian Railway system, as compared with

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

the average of the corresponding quarters of five previous years, *vide* Table No. 1 :—

	Fourth Quarter, 1888.		Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years.*	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control . .	1	10	2	12
From misconduct or want of caution . . .	12	35	9	23
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control . .	8	32	2	13
From misconduct or want of caution . . .	39	119	32	91
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings . . .	1	3	1	1
Trespassers, including suicides . . .	55	21	40	11
Other persons	4	2	4	2
Total .	120	222	90	153
Total open mileage .	14,456½		12,480	
Total train mileage .	12,588,692		10,989,719	

24. In addition to the above, 11 persons are reported to have been killed and 44 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 138 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Resolution.—The Government of India again notices the number of cases of "Failure of axles" on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 10 cases being reported during the quarter out of a total of 19 for all Railways. There was also a noticeable increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway under "Collisions between Goods trains or parts of Goods trains."

2. Under "Goods trains or parts of Goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," the Government of India is pleased to observe the decrease on the North-Western and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

3. Of 61 cases of "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," it is noticed that 17 occurred on the North-Western Railway and 13 on the Eastern Bengal Railway. A satisfactory decrease in the number of failures of couplings is shown for the Rajputana-Malwa, North-Western and Dibru-Sadiya Railways.

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Central Division.

Ordered also that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

M C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract Returns of Accidents for the fourth quarter of 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from causes beyond their own control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

Mean Mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		Passengers. From causes beyond their own control.		Passengers. From their own misconduct or want of caution.		Passengers. Total		Railway Servants, or Servants of Contractors. From causes beyond their own control.		Railway Servants. From their own misconduct or want of caution.		Railway Servants. Total		Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-crossings.		Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides.		Other Persons. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns.		Other Persons. Total.		Total all Classes.	
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE IMPERIAL.																							
(a) 1,685¼	East Indian	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	1	3	7	3	8	...	5	6	23	6	28	1	1	13	3	2	...	16	4	25	40
(b) 1,680	East Indian	1888	...	3	3	10	3	13	3	24	5	28	8	52	..	1	14	1	1	...	15	2	26	67
(c) 1,592	Rajputana-Malwa	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	5	7	5	7	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	9	12
(d) 1,686¾	Rajputana-Malwa	1888	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	6	3	...	...	6	3	9	11
(e) 186¼	Bengal-Nágpur	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
(e) 196¼	Bengal-Nágpur	1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1
127	Mysore	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139¾	Mysore	1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.
430¼	Southern Mahratta	Average for 4 corresponding previous quarters	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
(f) 854¼	Southern Mahratta	1888	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	5	2	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	5	7
(g) ..	Indian Midland	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136¼	Indian Midland	1888	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(h) 1,965	North-Western	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	3	3	3	3	6	1	2	5	13	6	15	...	...	5	1	...	1	5	2	14	23
(h) 2,474	North-Western	1888	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	...	8	6	9	6	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2	13	15
45	Wardha Coal	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Wardha Coal	1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																							
91	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihráman	Corresponding previous quarter	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
105	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihráman	1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(i) 683¼	Eastern Bengal Railways	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	2	4	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	7	4	8	...	...	5	2	...	...	5	2	12	15
(i) 798	Eastern Bengal Railways	1888	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	2	4	11	4	13	...	...	11	2	...	...	11	2	16	17
27¼	Nalháti	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27¼	Nalháti	1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223¾	Tirhoot	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	.
273	Tirhoot	1888	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	5
279¼	Burma	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
392	Burma	1888	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	1	9

30	Jorhát	Average for 2 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30½		1888	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7	Cherra-Companyganj	Average for 2 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GUARANTEED COMPANIE																							
857	Madras	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	7
839		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	4	5	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	7	6
654¼	South Indian	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
(j) 736¾		1888	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	13
(k) 1,487¼	Great Indian Peninsula	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	6	16	6	16	...	...	3	1	1	1	4	2	11	20
1,503¼		1888	...	2	3	5	3	7	...	...	7	35	7	35	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	15	47
461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	10
461		1888	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	6	3	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	6
626¼	Oudh and Rohilkhand	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	4
692¼		1888	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	5	1	...	...	5	2	6	6
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
50½	Darjeeling-Himalayan	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
51		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
54	Deoghur	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4¾		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
266½	Bengal and North-Western.	Average for 4 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2
376		1888	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	3
(l) 91	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	Average for 4 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Thatôn-Duyinzáik	Average for 3 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Dibru-Sadiya	Average for 3 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
78		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.																							
155¾	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company).	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
310		1888	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
59	The Gaekwar's	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
193	Bhávnagar - Goudal - Junágarh - Porbandar.	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
208¾		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
52¼	Morvi	Average for 2 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62¾	Jodhpore	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124		1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,480	TOTAL	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters (m)	2	12	9	23	11	35	2	13	32	91	34	104	1	1	40	11	4	2	45	14	90	153
14,456¼		1888	1	10	12	35	13	45	8	32	39	119	47	151	1	3	55	21	4	2	60	26	120	222

(a) Includes Sindia, Patna-Gya, Dildárnagar-Gházipur, Indian Midland and Tárakeshwar Railways.
(b) " " " " " and Tárakeshwar Railways.
(c) " Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.
(d) " " and Mehsána-Vadnagar Railways.
(e) " Katni-Umaria Railway.
(f) " Bellary-Kistna Railway.
(g) Included with East Indian Railway.
(h) Includes Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda Railways.
(i) " Northern Bengal, Kaunia-Dharlla, Dacca, Assam-Behar and Bengal Central Railways.
(j) " Cuddapah-Nellore, but excludes Pondicherry Railway.
(k) " Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti and Bhopal-Itársi Railways.
(l) " Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway.
(m) Except where statistics for 5 quarters are not available for any line.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the nature and causes of the

Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From Causes other than Accidents to Trains, &c. 1.—From falling between carriages and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at Stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE IMPERIAL.																		
1	East Indian (a)	...	1	...	...	1	7	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	12	3	13
2	Rajputana-Malwa (b)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	1	4
3	Bengal-Nágpur (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Southern Mahratta (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
6	Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	North-Western (e)	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	7
8	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																		
9	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Eastern Bengal Railways (f)	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
11	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	Burma	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
14	Jorhát	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																		
16	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	South Indian (g)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	3
18	Great Indian Peninsula (h)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	3	7	3	7
19	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
20	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																		
21	Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
24	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Thatôn-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.																		
27	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
28	The Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL: 1888	1	6	2	4	2	9	1	3	...	1	6	14	1	8	12	39	13	45
	TOTAL: Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters (j)	2	11	1	3	2	3	...	...	1	4	13	2	4	9	24	11	35	

Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	SER From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From 1.—During shunting operations.		2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4.—Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6.—Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE IMPERIAL.														
1	East Indian (a)	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7
2	Rajputana-Malwa (b)	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bengal-Nágpur (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Southern Mahratta (d)	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Indian Midland	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	North-Western (e)	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.														
9	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
10	Eastern Bengal Railways (f)	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
11	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tirhoot	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Burma	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES.														
16	Madras	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	South Indian (g)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Great Indian Peninsula (h)	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5
19	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.														
21	Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Thatôn-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.														
27	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
28	The Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL: 1888	3	11	10	9	9	12	...	1	...	1	1	8	1	17
	TOTAL: Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters (j)	2	8	5	8	3	10	...	1	...	1	2	8	1	11

(a) Includes Sindia, Patna-Gya, Dildarnagar-Ghâzipur and Tárakeshwar Railways.
(b) " Cawnpore-Achnera and Mehsána-Vadnagar Railways.
(c) " Kamti-Umaria Railway
(d) " Bellary-Kistna Railway.
(e) " Amritsar-Pathánkót and Rájpura-Bhatinda Railways.

No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

| VANTS. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, and the Number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of ACCIDENT.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE IMPERIAL.

	EAST INDIAN.(a)							RAJPUTANA-MALWA.(b)							BENGAL-NAGPUR.(c)							MYSORE.							SOUTHERN MAHRATTA.(d)						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	32	..	1	...	...	...	1	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	1	...	1
Number of Passenger miles	256,582,395							114,631,826							6,355,662							7,966,449							30,486,868						
" of Servants employed	25,248							12,531							1,852							748							5,914						
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,083,009							1,527,400							124,902							54,379							405,130						

(a) Includes Sindia, Patna-Gya, Dildárnagar-Gházipur and Tárakeshwar Railways. (b) Includes Cawnpore-Achnera and Mehsána-Vadnagar Railways. (c) Includes Katni-Umaria Railway. (d) Includes Bellary-Kistna Railway.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	STATE IMPERIAL—*concld.*																																			
	INDIAN MIDLAND.							NORTH-WESTERN.(a)							WARDHA COAL.							STATE PROVINCIAL. LUCKNOW-SITAPUR-SIHRAMAU.							EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAYS.(c)						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains		...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	76	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	4,002,418							138,417,910							815,317							2,931,945							66,064,644						
" of Servants employed	1,859							24,354							419(b)							537							10,209						
Train mileage of all descriptions	35,676							1,819,517							22,522							43,257							795,258						

(a) Includes Amritsar-Pathánkot and Bájpura-Bhatinda Railways.

(b) Includes 22 servants employed on the colliery.

(c) Includes Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla, Assam-Behar and Bengal Central Railways.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE PROVINCIAL—*concld.*

	NALHATI.							TIRHOOT.							BURMA.							JORHAT.							CHERRA-COMPANYGANJ.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	3	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, Springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	4	3	4	11	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	843,000							17,924,010							28,612,829							132,525							27,856						
" of Servants employed	116							1,763							4,462							162							46						
Train mileage of all descriptions	12,517							138,304							264,663							5,918							3,792						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

	Madras.							South Indian (a)							Great Indian Peninsula (b)						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5 Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...
12 The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Other accidents	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	..	...	.	1	2	...	..	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	41	..	...	...	..	...	...	64	...	1	...	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	2	...	2
Number of Passenger miles	79,164,477							67,109,445							135,607,949						
" of Servants employed	6,165							9,596							26,569						
Train mileage of all descriptions	615,848							544,438							2,371,289						

	Bombay, Baroda and Central India							Oudh and Rohilkhand.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	2	...	2
5 Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	2		...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Other accidents	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	2	...	2
Number of Passenger miles	64,704,372							53,877,650						
" of Servants employed	6,213							6,576						
Train mileage of all descriptions	545,935							638,161						

(a) Includes Cuddapah-Nellore Railway.

(b) Includes Dhond-Manmad, Bhopal-Itarsi, Khamgaon, and Amraoti Railways.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

	Darjeeling-Himalayan.							Deoghur.							Bengal and North-Western.							Rohilkhand-Kumaun. (a)							Thaton-Duyinzaik.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	395,370							215,821							16,980,359							2,200,923							30,832						
„ of Servants employed	508							54							3,541							795							50						
Train mileage of all descriptions	31,402							3,312							175,117							21,012							1,920						

(a) Includes Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Assisted Companies—*concld.*							Native States.																					
	Dibru-Sadiya.							The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company).							The Gaekwar's.							Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	524,567							12,658,978							1,293,915							9,620,854						
" of Servants employed	745							1,666							210							791						
Train mileage of all descriptions	25,135							123,678							16,251							93,520						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Native States—*concld.*																						
	Morvi.							Jodhpore.							Total all Railways.								
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	3	4	3	8
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	1
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	1	...	...	...	1	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	1	...	2	...	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	1	6	3	11	4	17
Number of Passenger miles	1,148,010							2,939,278							1,124,268,454						
„ of Servants employed	576							379							154,954						
Train mileage of all descriptions	20,672							24,758							12,588,692						

TABLE No. 4.

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for traffic in INDIA during the FOURTH

Number of RAILWAY SERVANTS

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	1.—Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2.—Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3.—Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4.—Collisions between light engines.	5.—Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6.—Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7.—Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8.—Trains running into stations or sidings at 5·00 high a speed.	9.—Trains running over cattle on the line.	10.—Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11.—Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12.—The bursting of boilers of engines.	12(a).—The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines.	13.—The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14.—The failure of tyres.	15.—The failure of wheels.	16.—The failure of axles.	17.—The failure of brake apparatus.	18.—The failure of couplings.	19.—The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or culverts, &c.	20.—Broken rails.
	STATE IMPERIAL.																					
1	East Indian (a)	1	...	5	...	1	3	2	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
2	Rajputana-Malwa (b)	...	...	9	1	2	5	..	...	33	6	3	...	1	8	...	...	10	...	5	...	1
3	Bengal-Nágpur (c)	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	5	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
4	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	Southern Mahratta (d)	...	1	..	...	2	1	...	...	16	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Indian Midland	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	North-Western (e)	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	25	...	3	...	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																					
9	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Eastern Bengal Railways (f)	...	...	3	1	..	4	4	...	17	4	...	...	...	13	1	...	2	..	4	...	...
11	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
12	Tirhoot	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
13	Burma	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cherra-Companygunj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																					
16	Madras	...	2	...	1	2	8	...	...	16	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
17	South Indian (g)	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	18	2	8	...	7	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
18	Great Indian Peninsula (h)	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	23	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																					
21	Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Dooghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (i)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
25	Thatôn-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.																					
27	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
28	The Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Morvi	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jodhpore (j)	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1888	2	7	24	5	20	68	9	2	193	28	23	...	23	61	6	...	19	...	19	...	9
	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters (j)	1	11	15	2	20	85	12	2	198	20	11	21		55	3	...	6	...	42	...	1

(a) Includes Sindia, Patna-Gya, Dildarnagar-Gházipur and Tarakeshwar Railways.
(b) " Cawnpore-Achnera and Mehsána-Vadnagar Railways.
(c) " Katni-Umaria Railway.
(d) " Bellary-Kistna Railway.
(e) " Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda Railways.

No. 4.

QUARTER of 1888, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and the KILLED OR INJURED thereby.

21.—The flooding of portions of permanent way.	22.—Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23.—Fire in trains.	24.—Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25.—Other accidents.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS. Killed.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS. Injured.	NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Killed.	NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN. Number of Passengers carried.	PER MILE OPEN. Train mileage of all descriptions.	PER MILE OPEN. Passenger mileage.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Killed.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Injured.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Killed.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Injured.	Serial Number.
...	..	2	1	...	32	..	1	..	..	...	1	1,680	3,595,025	2,083,009	256,582,395	2,140	1,240	152,728	.	0·278	.	0·004	1
...	...	...	3	4	91	.	...	..		...	...	1,686¾	2,031,796	1,527,400	114,631,826	1,205	906	67,960	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	2	...	3	30	..	...	...	...	...	...	196¼	227,507	124,902	6,355,662	1,159	636	32,386	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	1	...	...	3	..	...	..	...	..	...	139¾	183,477	54,379	7,966,449	1,313	389	57,005	...	...	...	...	4
2	.	7	...	4	37	..	...	..	1	...	1	854½	995,795	405,130	30,486,868	1,165	474	35,678	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	1	...	1	136¼	57,479	35,676	4,002,418	422	262	29,376	...	...	..	...	6
...	...	13	...	2	76	...	...	...	1	...	1	2,474	2,372,748	1,819,517	138,417,910	955	735	55,949	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	32,128	22,522	815,317	714	500	18,118	...	...	...	...	8
...	..	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	105	112,418	43,257	2,931,945	1,071	412	27,923	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	2	5	...	60	...	...	...	...	..	...	798	1,998,735	795,258	66,064,644	2,505	997	82,788	...	...	...	...	10
...	..	...	...	1	5	.	...	...	..	...	...	27½	43,383	12,517	843,000	1,592	459	30,936	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	3	4	3	4	273	532,011	138,304	17,924,010	2,054	506	69,204	...	...	...	...	12
.	...	...	...	...	11		4	..	.		4	392	1,011,576	264,663	28,612,829	2,581	675	72,992	...	3·954	...	0·140	13
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	..	.	1	...	30½	14,896	5,918	132,525	488	194	4,345	67·132	...	7·546	...	14
...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	7½	5,705	3,792	27,856	761	506	3,714	...	...	...	...	15
4	..	3	...	...	41	..	...	..	..	...	...	839 (g)	2,003,631 (g)	615,848 (g)	79,164,477 (g)	2,388	734	94,356	..	...	...	...	16
4	...	2	...	6	64	...	1	.	..	...	1	736¾	1,885,098	544,438	67,109,445	2,559	739	91,088	...	0·530	...	0·015	17
...	1	8	1	2	29	...	...	..	2	...	2	1,503¼	2,405,613	2,371,289	135,607,949	1,600	1,577	90,210	...	...	...	...	18
...	..	1	1	26	34	...	...	...	...	..	...	461	2,676,988	545,935	64,704,372	5,807	1,184	140,357	...	...	...	...	19
..	...	...	1	2	43	...	...	...	2	...	2	692¼	1,147,174	638,161	53,877,650	1,657	922	77,830	...	...	...	...	20
...	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	13,180	13,402	395,370	258	616	7,752	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4¾	45,057	3,312	215,821	9,486	697	45,436	..	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	376	514,294	175,117	16,980,359	1,368	466	45,161	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	64,766	21,012	2,200,923	712	231	24,186	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	8	3,854	1,920	30,832	482	240	3,854	...	...	...	...	25
...	..	...	...	4	23	...	...	...		...	...	78	18,988	25,135	524,567	243	322	6,725	...	...	...	...	26
2	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	238,679	123,678	12,658,978	770	399	40,835	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	60,460	16,251	1,293,915	1,025	275	21,931	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	208¾	225,916	93,520	9,620,854	1,082	448	46,088	...	...	...	...	29
...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	68	31,874	20,672	1,148,010	469	304	16,883	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	124	66,150	24,758	2,939,278	533	200	23,704	...	...	...	...	31
12	1	41	12	54	638	1	6	3	11	4	17	14,456½	24,616,401	12,588,692	1,124,268,454	1,703	871	77,769	0·041	0·244	0·001	0·005	
9	4	36	5	56	624	2	10	3	7	5	17	12,480	19,100,994	10,989,719	919,620,126	1,530	881	72,886	0·105	0·524	0·002	0·011	

(f) Includes Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla, Assam-Behar, and Bengal Central Railways.
(g) " Cuddapah-Nellore, but excludes Pondicherry Railway.
(h) " Dhond-Manmad, Bhopal-Itársi Khamgaon, and Amráoti Railways.
(i) " Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway.
(j) " Except where statistics for 5 quarters are not available for any line.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1889.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	21	15	36	21	15	36
From 2 to 10 years	38	39	77	38	39	77
„ 10 „ 20 „	54	22	76	54	22	76
„ 20 „ 30 „	293	136	429	293	136	429
„ 30 „ 40 „	46	29	75	46	29	75
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	452	241	693	452	241	693

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	1	1	.	1	1
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	.	...
Eastern ditto	...	..	...	...	.	...
Behar	88	49	137	88	49	137
North-Western Provinces	221	140	361	221	140	361
Oudh	141	49	190	141	49	190
Central India	2	1	3	2	1	3
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal and Native States	...	1	1	...	1	1
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	452	241	693	452	241	693

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	93	43	136	93	43	136
Agriculturists	208	95	303	208	95	303
Artisans	5	1	6	5	1	6
Low castes	141	90	231	141	90	231
Musulmans	5	12	17	5	12	17
Christians	...	...	...	..	...	...
Grand Total	452	241	693	452	241	693

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	447	229	676
2. Musulmans	5	12	17
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	452	241	693

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, July 15th, 1889.

The weather during the week under review has, like that of the two preceding weeks, been on the whole quiet and of the normal monsoon character. Towards the close of the period a storm commenced to form over the Bay of Bengal, but the disturbance had not assumed any considerable proportions by the close of the week, and its effect on the weather, except in Northern India, was slight and unimportant. The differences of pressure between the south and north of the Indian region have been on the whole slighter than is ordinarily the case, and the monsoon currents have been in most cases below their normal strength.

The chart of the 9th showed the ordinary low pressure area over Sind and high pressure area over Malabar and the south of the Bay, with a trough of relatively low pressure over the Gangetic plain. This distribution is ordinarily associated with the most extended distribution of the monsoon current, and the chart shows moist rain-bearing winds in almost all parts of the Indian region. The principal features of this distribution were reproduced on the chart of the 10th, but the barometric difference between south and north was smaller and the force of the monsoon current lower. On the morning of the 11th the barometer was falling in all parts of the Indian region, except Bengal and Burma. The changes had not however affected the general distribution, which remained practically unchanged. The wind directions were generally fairly normal, but around the upper part of the Bay there was an irregular indraught towards the centre of the Bay, which probably indicated the existence of a small low pressure area between the Arakan and Circar Coasts. The Chart of the 12th showed a brisk to moderate barometric rise over North-Western India and a fall in most other places. These changes resulted in the production of very uniform pressures over the whole of Northern and Central India, accompanying which were very light and variable winds. Over the Peninsula moderate gradients existed and the wind blew strongly, more particularly on the North Konkan Coast. Around the upper part of the Bay the wind directions were unchanged. There was very little alteration on the 13th, except that the isobaric lines over the Bay now gave definite indication of the presence of a low pressure area over the centre of the Bay. Calms and light breezes prevailed over Northern and Central India, but over the Peninsula the monsoon continued to blow strongly. Conditions were unsettled on the Kattiawar Coast, where the wind directions were irregular and the weather squally. On the 14th the barometer was falling everywhere and the depression over the Bay was much better defined. Gradients were increasing over the Peninsula and the Bay, and the monsoon was blowing freshly, though at Bombay the force of the wind had decreased. The Bay monsoon apparently fed into the depression, as the winds over Northern India were light and rather variable. On the 15th the depression over the Bay displayed a well defined centre lying near the Orissa Coast. The barometer was falling everywhere, briskly in the North-West, and the general conditions presented a well marked example of a type of weather which is not uncommon during the progress of the south-west monsoon. The winds were cyclonic around the storm area; fairly normal elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of temperature from the mean have been much larger during the present than during the preceding week. This result is attributable to the variations in the extent of the monsoon currents; hence the irregularities are greatest in Upper India, where the variations in the monsoon current have been most marked. In Burma and the Central Provinces the mean temperature has been above the normal throughout. In Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana the earlier days of the week, when the monsoon current extended well over Northern India, were cool, while the latter days of the week, when the monsoon, under the action of the Bay depression, was interrupted, were considerably warmer than the average. In the Punjab the mean temperature was 9·3° below the normal on the 9th and 3·6° above on the 15th, giving a range of 13° for the week. In Madras the variations of temperature were the reverse of those

in Upper India. The first days of the week, when the rainfall was light, were warmer, and the latter days, when the depression was forming and rain falling, were cooler than the average. The maxima followed the same course as the mean temperature, only, of course, the variations were larger. For instance, the maximum at Lahore on the 9th was 22° below the normal, and on the 15th was 4° above.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

Provinces.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 1·2°	+ 2·9°
Bengal	— 0·2°	+ 1·5°
North-Western Provinces	— 0·8°	— 0·2°
Punjab	— 0·5°	— 3·6°
Bombay	+ 1·0°	+ 0·1°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1·4°	+ 2·1°
Guzerat and Central India	— 0·7°	+ 0·6°
Sind and Rajputana	— 1·1°	+ 1·7°
Madras	+ 0·1°	— 0·4°

This table shows that there has been some deficiency of heat in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Madras, and some excess elsewhere.

Rain.—The principal features of the general rainfall of India during the past week have been the steady rain in the west and centre of the country, the sudden cessation of the rain in Northern India on the 13th, and the increase in the rainfall on the East Coast on the 14th.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution.

On the 9th rain was general, except in Sind, where there was none, and on the East Coast, where there were only scattered showers. Lucknow had a heavy downpour, but otherwise the amounts were not large. On the 10th there was some falling off in the amount of rain received over Northern India, but no other change. The chart of the 11th showed that a large part of North-Western India, including the south of the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Sind, were without rain, but that it had fallen in all other districts. On the 12th and 13th the same distribution prevailed, but on the 14th a sudden change took place, and rain almost ceased during that and the following day over Northern India, though it continued generally and fairly heavily elsewhere.

The table at the close of this Summary shows that at twenty-six out of the fifty-one divisions the rainfall of the week has exceeded and at twenty-three been less than the normal. The excess has been most marked over the Peninsula, where nearly every division reports an excess—in many cases very large. Over the whole of Burma, Bengal, and Assam, except the divisions of Assam (Brahmaputra) and Bengal (North), the week's rainfall has been deficient; but in Upper India the rain has been much heavier, the only districts reporting a deficiency in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab being North-Western Provinces East, Oudh North, and the Punjab hill districts: in all other parts of those Provinces the rainfall has exceeded the average. Along the whole length of the West Coast from Malabar northward to Guzerat and Kattiawar the rainfall has been very heavy, but inland over the Deccan, Khandeish, and the Central Provinces the amounts are again short. Sind, Central India, and the east of Rajputana have also had deficient rains, but Rajputana West, as well as the whole of the eastern parts of the Peninsula, have had rains more or less above the normal.

The maximum amounts were unimportant in Burma and the greater part of Bengal and Assam. Perhaps the strongest evidence of the feebleness of the rains in this part of India is given by Cherrapunji, where the rainfall of the week was only 9¼ inches. North Bengal had several heavy amounts, and in Upper India the maximum amounts were generally above the normal. Falls of from 10 to 22 inches were measured along the West Coast, but in the interior of the Peninsula and over the Central parts of the country, except Berar, there were no important amounts. In Madras the extreme falls varied between 2 and 8 inches. The concluding column of the table shows that the seasonal rains are deficient over Burma, excessive over the whole of Northern India, except Bengal East, Orissa, Oudh North, and Punjab Central and Submontane. In Malabar and Mysore there is a certain amount of deficiency, but the other West Coast districts show an excess. In the central parts of the Peninsula and of India the rains are still deficient, while in Guzerat, Kattiawar, Rajputana, as well as over Madras, there is a fairly general excess.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for Week ending July 15th, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to July 15th, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to July 15th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	9·29	11·50	— 2·21	62·00	74·03	— 16
	Lower Burmah	2·51	4·92	— 2·41	27·97	37·24	— 25
	Central Burmah	1·25	3·86	— 2·61	20·08	29·85	— 33
	Upper Burmah	1·29	?	?	19·16	?	?
	Arakan	2·04	11·11	— 9·07	71·04	86·59	— 18
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·05	3·80	— 1·75	29·52	34·04	— 13
	Assam (Surma)	4·90	4·41	+ 0·49	54·24	43·58	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·16	3·44	— 1·28	39·40	37·30	+ 6
	Deltaic Bengal	0·87	2·40	— 1·53	19·68	19·41	+ 1
	Central Bengal	2·13	2·52	— 0·39	21·93	19·16	+ 14
	North Bengal	6·81	4·07	+ 2·74	45·79	42·45	+ 8
	Orissa	1·01	3·48	— 2·47	14·84	17·11	— 13
	Chota Nagpur	0·94	2·80	— 1·86	17·94	15·36	+ 17
	Behar (South)	2·26	2·29	— 0·03	15·44	12·47	+ 24
	Do. (North)	2·10	2·15	— 0·05	20·54	16·29	+ 26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	2·51	2·80	— 0·29	13·59	10·28	+ 32
	Oudh (South)	4·04	2·57	+ 1·47	13·21	10·30	+ 28
	Do. (North)	2·62	2·75	— 0·13	12·15	12·69	— 4
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2·75	2·14	+ 0·61	9·40	7·77	+ 21
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·53	1·67	+ 0·86	7·78	7·67	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	3·93	2·92	+ 1·01	17·55	13·29	+ 32
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·12	1·01	+ 0·11	5·01	4·51	+ 11
	Do. (Central)	2·62	1·55	+ 1·07	5·76	7·73	— 25
	Do. (Submontane)	1·96	1·88	+ 0·08	5·08	8·47	— 40
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6·32	6·37	— 0·05	28·46	24·69	+ 15
	Do. (North-West)	1·73	1·64	+ 0·09	6·84	5·72	+ 20
	Do. (West)	0·78	0·52	+ 0·26	2·80	2·27	+ 23
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	7·31	6·67	+ 0·64	55·68	58·92	— 5
	Madras (South Central)	2·89	0·57	+ 2·32	10·64	5·88	+ 81
	Coorg	6·51	1·16	+ 5·35	37·60	36·28	+ 4
	Mysore	0·87	0·80	+ 0·07	4·97	7·19	— 31
	Konkan	17·06	7·57	+ 9·49	63·83	46·41	+ 38
	Bombay Deccan	1·48	1·70	— 0·22	9·22	11·25	— 18
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·75	1·50	— 0·75	5·13	9·22	— 44
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·45	2·56	+ 0·89	10·68	12·44	— 14
	Central Provinces (West)	2·41	2·83	— 0·42	11·53	13·42	— 14
	Ditto (Central)	3·08	3·82	— 0·74	16·63	17·46	— 5
	Ditto (East)	2·39	3·07	— 0·68	15·11	17·32	— 13
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	5·40	3·76	+ 1·64	14·22	13·74	+ 3
	Kattiawar	8·65	3·13	+ 5·52	13·13	10·59	+ 24
	Sind	0·20	0·30	— 0·10	0·71	0·75	— 5
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·13	2·59	— 0·46	11·54	11·31	+ 2
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·61	2·04	— 0·43	9·09	7·65	+ 19
	Rajputana (West)	1·11	0·87	+ 0·24	3·86	3·30	+ 17
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·75	1·21	+ 0·54	11·38	9·78	+ 16
	East Coast (North) (a)	3·54	3·95	— 0·41	?	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	2·20	1·22	+ 0·98	6·14	7·37	— 17
	Madras (Central)	2·91	0·81	+ 2·10	7·29	5·54	+ 32
	East Coast (Central)	1·40	0·91	+ 0·51	6·50	5·99	+ 9
	Ditto (South)	1·29	0·49	+ 0·80	5·12	4·42	+ 16
	Madras (South)	0·43	0·16	+ 0·27	2·16	2·87	— 25

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *18th July, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Rainfall slight in Tinnevelly; fair in Ganjam, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem; good elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, and suffering from want of rain or water in parts of North Arcot and Salem. Crops damaged by excessive moisture in parts of Vizagapatam. Water-supply insufficient in Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Salem. Stock suffering very badly, chiefly from rinderpest, in Malabar and badly in Kistna and Anantapur. Prices rising in eleven districts, falling in eight, and stationary in others. Cholera severe in the three northern districts. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 4,105; Gopalpur Canal, 2,114; Ghat Roads, 1,927; drinking-water tanks and wells, 2,820; minor irrigation and other works, 3,615: decrease due to agricultural operations and cholera. Number on village relief on 6th July, 30,625; fed in kitchens, 5,549. Imports during week by sea and land, 613 tons. General prospects favourable, and considerably improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Rain general but deficient in parts of Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and sowing consequently retarded in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops good in parts of Shikarpur, Surat, Khandesh, Colaba, and Belgaum; *bajri* crop doing well in Ahmedabad, but insects damaging it in two talukas; young crops also damaged by caterpillars in two talukas of Kaira. Transplantation progressing in Shikarpur, Surat, Thana, and Colaba. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in Khandesh and two talukas of Nasik, and falling in Panch Mahals.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th July.*—The monsoon winds from the Bay have been feeble, and the rainfall of the week has been generally light and irregular. In Orissa general rain fell on the 15th and 16th, and showers were also numerous on these days in North and East Bengal. There was a break in the rains over the greater part of the Province which was very welcome for agricultural purposes. More rain is however wanted in Burdwan, Hooghly, Balasore, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom. Cultivation is well forward. Rice and *bhadoi* sowings are nearly complete, and transplanting of seedlings is in progress. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane are doing well. Early rice has begun to be harvested in places in North Bengal, and is expected to be below an average crop. Indigo manufacture is proceeding. The prices of rice are high and almost stationary. According to the latest report, the attendance on relief works in Muzaffarpur and Durbhanga has fallen off from 17,278 and 14,656 to 10,114 and 6,270 respectively, and in certain localities prices have risen owing to interruption of communications by heavy rain.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Average rain has fallen during the week, and the *kharif* prospects are everywhere good. Markets continue well supplied, and prices generally remain steady. The condition of cattle is good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Rainfall general throughout the Province. Prices rising in Jullundur and Rawalpindi, falling in Shahpur, unsettled in Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops in progress. More rain is wanted in Hissar. Prospects of standing crops good. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder is said to be sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Good rain has fallen in all the northern districts, except in the Sihora tahsil of Jubbulpore, where the fall is short. More rain is also required for rice in Nagpur and parts of Chhattisgarh, but cotton and other crops are thriving. Nearly 1,600 cattle are reported to have died in Nimar during June.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th July.*—In Lower Burma, except in Moulmein and Tavoy, the rainfall was light. Rain is wanted in Sandoway, Henzada, and Prome. In Upper Burma heavy rain fell in Mandalay, Ruby Mines, Upper Chindwin, and Meiktila; elsewhere but little rain fell. The price of paddy rose 2 per cent. in Rangoon, 5 per cent. in Pegu, 8 per cent. in Tharrawaddy, 7 per cent. in Prome, 5 per cent. in Shwegyin, 12 per cent in Ruby Mines, 5 per cent. in Minbu, and 12 per cent. in Yamethin. Prices fell in Thayetmyo, Toungoo, and Magwé; elsewhere there was but little change. The food-supply is sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Weather sultry. Rain wanted in Cachar. Some damage to crops by floods in Goalpara and Garo Hills. Transplanting of winter rice and reaping of summer rice continue. Prospects of tea good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Good rain in Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Rainfall general. Crops good. Paddy and sugarcane harvested in parts. Prospects favourable. No material change in prices.

Very heavy rain in Coorg. Standing crops good.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Average rainfall good in Berar. Cotton sowing completed. Sowing of *jowari*, *túr*, and *til* nearly finished. Fodder sufficient, except in the Amraoti district. Agricultural stock good. No change in the price of food-grains. In Jalgaon, Akola district, cotton suffering from want of rain.

Slight rain at Hyderabad during the week. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th July.*—No change of any importance. Fair rain throughout the week. Western Malwa reports crops not damaged and probable outturn good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Moderate rainfall throughout the Province,—heavier in Kerowlee and Dholepore. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock poor in Meywar. Pasturage or fodder scarce in Meywar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th July.*—Good rainfall. Weather hot. Transplantation of rice is busily in progress. Prospects of Indian corn good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XII OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received	Railways	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd June, 1888. Total.	Receipts for week ending 23rd June, 1888. Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd June, 1889. Total.	Receipts for week ending 22nd June, 1889. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd June, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd June, 1888. Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd June, 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd June, 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Last 8 days of June 1889	East Indian	1,514	8,53,295	564	1,514	8,88,331	587	1,13,28,698	624	1,14,60,929	631	1,32,231	...
Ditto ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,599	133	57	7,843	137	1,74,447	152	1,06,778	156	2,331	...
Ditto ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	806	67	12	855	71	15,110	105	11,778	82	...	3,332
29th June, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,94,041	237	1,664	3,97,000	239	47,98,617	240	55,27,832	280	7,29,215	...
First 6 days of July 1889	Bengal Nagpur (a)	186	25,230	135	305	(b) 31,610	104	4,74,898	213	(b) 6,00,943	178	1,26,045	...
Ditto ditto	Southern Marutha (c)	850	72,203	85	857	82,498	96	9,77,617	96	10,92,399	106	1,14,782	...
Last 8 days of June 1889	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,062	65	219	15,905	73	1,24,452	74	1,76,786	67	52,334	...
Ditto ditto	Indian Midland	211	(d) 29,707	141	674	(e) 60,128	89	(d) 3,03,616	120	(e) 7,86,884	109	4,83,268	...
29th June, 1889	Villupuram Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	7,917	95	83	7,149	86	52,890	53	59,824	61	6,934	...
Last 8 days of June 1889	Bareilly Pilibhit	36	1,430	40	36	1,695	47	20,017	46	26,614	62	6,597	..
	TOTAL	4,753	14,01,290	295	5,421	14,93,023	275	1,82,00,362	319	1,98,50,767	313	16,50,405	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
Last 8 days of June 1889	North-Western (f)	2,411	4,86,264	202	2,386	5,25,647	220	57,20,316	198	64,59,722	228	7,19,406	...
Ditto ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,43,950	208	692	1,48,955	215	19,44,252	235	20,99,140	253	1,55,088	...
Ditto ditto	Bengal Central	125	22,418	179	125	13,320	107	1,47,351	98	1,68,476	112	21,125	.
Ditto ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,184	226	45	14,076	313	1,80,560	334	2,12,088	397	31,528	...
Ditto ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,75,691	261	673	1,65,460	246	17,59,815	218	19,55,141	242	1,95,326	...
Ditto ditto	Nalhati	27	3,654	134	27	1,691	62	24,161	74	21,498	66	.	2,663
Ditto ditto	Tirhoot	259	35,875	139	273	38,046	139	4,62,842	149	4,73,306	144	10,464	...
Ditto ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	105	4,741	45	105	7,688	73	69,056	55	89,209	71	20,153	...
29th June, 1889	Jorhát	25	1,317	53	25	982	39	12,099	42	13,572	40	873	..
22nd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	144	20	7	176	25	1,038	12	1,005	11	..	33
22nd ditto	Burma	392	60,127	153	553	79,585	144	7,74,741	174	11,63,135	175	3,88,394	...
	TOTAL	4,762	9,44,365	198	4,911	9,95,626	203	1,10,96,831	195	1,26,56,492	218	15,59,661	..
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies												
29th June, 1889	Madras	840	1,69,441	202	840	2,00,920	239	19,42,204	193	21,90,809	220	2,48,515	...
29th ditto	South Indian	654	1,11,942	171	654	1,17,408	180	13,18,216	168	14,06,874	181	88,658	
Last 8 days of June 1889	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(g) 6,33,811	424	1,440	(h) 5,24,706	365	1,30,67,771	725	1,00,35,899	585		30,31,872
29th June, 1889	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	461	2,34,520	509	461	2,38,000	516	(g) 36,55,782	661	(h) 38,06,180	696	1,50,398	...
	TOTAL	3,452	11,49,714	333	3,395	10,81,034	318	1,99,84,063	482	1,74,39,762	433		25,44,301
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,967	34,95,369	269	13,727	35,69,683	260	4,92,81,256	317	4,99,47,021	308	6,65,765	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES				.			..	2,30,43,730	148	2,34,26,417	144	3,82,687	..
NET RECEIPTS		..	...		...	.		2,62,37,526	169	2,65,20,604	164	2,83,078	...
	Assisted Companies												
Last 8 days of June 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	8,157	371	22	4,893	222	77,740	291	77,566	291	..	174
15th June, 1889	Dibru Sadiya	...	...		...	(j)	...	(k) 92,236	108	(l) 1,06,495	124	14,259	...
Last 8 days of June 1889	Bengal and North Western	376	54,107	144	376	52,500	140	7,09,400	157	7,05,965	158	.	3,435
Ditto ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,800	116	67	7,147	107	89,971	112	98,693	123	8,722	...
	TOTAL	465	70,064	151	465	64,540	139	9,69,347	149	9,88,719	153	19,372	...
	Native States.												
Last 8 days of June 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	29,247	106	354	41,808	118	3,65,567	110	4,87,677	116	1,22,110	...
29th June, 1889	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	2,495	42	59	1,720	29	42,333	60	35,984	51	..	6,349
29th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	8.8	39	27	1,100	40	13,587	54	15,313	48	1,726	...
Last 8 days of June 1889	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh Porbandar	193	15,924	83	260	26,400	102	2,97,805	129	4,18,163	136	1,20,358	...
Ditto ditto	Morvi	68	2,689	40	68	4,310	63	57,429	70	62,072	76	4,643	..
29th June, 1889	Jodhpore	124	8,831	71	124	8,400	68	95,416	64	89,790	61	.	5,626
	TOTAL	742	60,014	81	892	83,738	94	8,72,137	98	11,08,999	105	2,36,862	...

(a) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(b) Include Sanctori Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(c) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(d) Includes the Sindia State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, Amraoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways
(h) Includes the Dhond Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(i) Includes the Patri Branch.
(j) Return not received.
(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th June, 1888.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th June, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *18th July, 1889.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication

SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 424.—Mr J Westland, C.S.I., received charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from Mr D Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

The 25th July, 1889.

No. 428.—The services of Captain C. J. Orr, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 29th instant.

No 431.—Lieutenant G E T Green, M.S.C., is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, in Burma, with effect from the 28th February, 1889.

No. 434.—Mr A P. Howell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 13th proximo or such other date on which he may sail from India.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 24th July, 1889.

No. 49.—Mr. Brajendranath Dé, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honour in Sanskrit in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 5,000.

MEDICAL.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 468.—Brigade-Surgeon J. G Pilcher, Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, M.D., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th July, 1889.

No. 260.—With effect from 20th July or any subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties, the Reverend W. A. Hamilton is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Jubbulpore, during the absence on privilege leave of the Reverend W. H. Bray.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 264.—ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDUM.—The following addition and correction in the

Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, are published for information.

Rule 1 (3). Part I.—For the words "During the temporary absence of the Chaplain and at stations where there is no Resident Chaplain" substitute "Where there are Lay Trustees or a Church Committee they will have the same powers and responsibilities in regard to the cemetery as in regard to the Church. At stations where there are no Trustees or Committee, if there is no resident Chaplain or during the temporary absence of the Chaplain,".

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 19th July, 1889.

No. 1479-*P.*—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 82 *of* 1888.—John Charles Melliss, Civil Engineer, of 232, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in sewing machines.

No. 34 *of* 1889.—George Ashworth and Elijah Ashworth, of the firm of Ashworth Brothers of the Moss Brook Works, Colleyhurst, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineers, for improvements in the method of and in means for attaching the clothing to carding engine flats.

No. 123 *of* 1889.—James Roots, of 19, St. Mary's Road, Westbourne Park, Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in Petroleum Engines.

No. 136 *of* 1888.—Andrew Thomas, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Neemuch, Permanent-Way Inspector, for interlocking level crossing gates with signal.

No. 2 *of* 1889.—Henry Louis Phillips, of South Hornsey, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for improvements in the construction of stoppers or covers for the mouths or openings of bottles, pots, jars, and other hollow vessels.

No. 122 *of* 1889.—Friedrich Adolf Reihlen, Chemist, of Stuttgart, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in treating sparkling and effervescent beverages.

No. 126 *of* 1889.—Henry Edmunds, of 10, Hatton Garden, in the City of London, England, Electrical Engineer, for improved system and means to be used in the supply or distribution and control of electricity for lighting or other purposes.

REVENUE.

The 24th July, 1889

No. 521-R.—The following statement of the terms on which grants of land in Burma may be made to approved applicants who are willing to undertake the introduction of cultivators from certain parts of India, framed by the Chief Commissioner and approved by the Government of India, are published for general information:

Grants of land may be given to approved applicants undertaking to introduce emigrants from Chutia Nagpur and Behar, including the whole of the Patna Division and the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr, on the following conditions, namely:

I.—Applications for grants under these rules shall be made to the Financial Commissioner, and must be accompanied by satisfactory proof that the applicant has sufficient means to work the grant. The applicant must be approved by the Chief Commissioner before action is taken under the rules hereinafter recorded.

II.—The extent of the grant in each case will be determined by the Financial Commissioner; but without the previous consent of the Chief Commissioner no grant shall be made in excess of 10,000 acres.

III.—Ninety per cent. of the cultivators settled on the land shall be natives of Behar, as above defined, and Chutia Nagpur.

IV.—The application must specify the approximate area of the land, the district and township in which it is situated, and the boundaries so far as they are known.

V.—With the application, the applicant shall deposit 4 annas per acre to defray the cost of survey and demarcation. If the cost is less than 4 annas per acre, the excess will be returned to the applicant.

VI.—The land shall be revenue-free for the following terms according to its description :

Description of land.	Duration of tenure free.	Rates of future assessment on cultivated area, and duration thereof.			
	Years.	One anna per acre.	Two annas per acre.	Four annas per acre.	Six annas per acre.
1. Land covered with grass	3	3	3	9	15
2. Land covered with reeds, elephant-grass, or bushes .	6	6	6	6	0
3. Land covered with small trees not exceeding 1 foot in diameter.	9	9	9	6	.
4. Land covered with large trees	12	12	9	...	...
5. Forest jungle on hills	18	15	...	...	...

In determining the class to which each grant may belong, the character of three-fourths of the area, or as near that proportion as is possible, is to be considered as that of the whole. After the expiry of 33 years two-thirds of the rates assessed on similar land in the neighbourhood will be charged for 66 years. Thereafter the land will be liable to assessment under the law for the time being in force.

VII.—When the land comprised in the grant is assessed to revenue after the expiry of the term of 33 years, the grantee shall have the option of accepting the settlement of the land at the rates assessed, or of declining the settlement ; in which case he shall be entitled to receive an allowance of 5 per cent. of the gross amount of revenue assessed on the land, and the Government may make such arrangements for the farming or leasing of the land for such period not exceeding the period of settlement as it may determine.

VIII.—Ten per cent. of the area shall be brought under cultivation during the first five years, and an additional 5 per cent. during each succeeding period of seven years up to the end of 33 years, when the grant shall become absolute.

IX.—Subject to compliance with the conditions above named, the grantee shall be at liberty to transfer the grant during the first 33 years with the consent of the Local Government; after the 33rd year the grantee shall have a perpetual and transferable title, subject only to the laws and regulations regarding tenant-right which may be passed by the Legislature.

X.—The right to all mines and mineral products, coal, petroleum, and quarries under or within any land granted or leased is reserved to Government with full liberty to the Government, its assigns, lessees, licensees, agents, workmen, and all other persons acting on its behalf or with its permission, to search for and work the same, subject to payment of compensation on account of disturbance or surface damage. Such compensation shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner as nearly as may be in accordance with the law for acquisition of land for the time being in force.

XI.—No person shall fell, sell, or remove for sale any teak trees standing on the land granted or licensed to him, except under a special license granted under the Forest Rules. But any person to whom a grant or lease of land has been made may fell, sell, or remove for sale or for private use, without license, any other kinds of trees, whether reserved or not, standing on the land so granted or leased, provided that any timber so felled shall be liable to pay the usual rate at any check station it may pass, but not elsewhere. If such person converts any such trees into charcoal or cutch, he shall pay the usual fee on licenses for the manufacture.

XII.—All changes in the grantee's possession of land by transfer or succession, and all mortgages and partitions of his interest, shall be reported in writing to the Thugyi of the circle—in cases of succession, by the person succeeding; in other cases, by all parties to the transaction—within 60 days of such change, mortgage, or partition. The Thugyi shall register the facts reported in the form of register to be prescribed, and shall obtain the signature of the person or persons reporting, and shall give the person reporting a certificate that the report has been made.

XIII.—If any person, without good and sufficient cause, neglects to make the report prescribed under Rule XI. within the time specified therein, the Deputy Commissioner may impose on him a penalty which shall not exceed Rs. 20, with a further daily penalty not exceeding Re. 1 for each day for continuing breach of the condition.

XIV.—Should any grantee neglect to fulfil the terms specified in these rules, or any portion of them, the grant shall be resumed, or such other penalties shall be inflicted on the grantee as may be agreed upon when the grant is made. Provided that no resumption shall be made without due notice having been served on the grantee requiring him to show cause why his grant should not be resumed, after which proceedings shall be held, and a decision formally recorded in each case. The decision shall be open to appeal in the usual manner.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

Rangoon, the 27th July, 1889.

No. 107 of 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, and in supersession of Notification No. 343, dated the 13th August, 1887, the Chief Commissioner, Burma, is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, with effect from the date of this Notification to the territories transferred to Lower Burma by Notifications Nos. 109 and 341, dated respectively the 24th February and the 13th August, 1887.

By order,
H. THIRKELL WHITE,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1889.

No. 1309-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Braesecke as Consul for Denmark at Rangoon.

The 24th July, 1889.

No. 1318-*G*.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Meywar Bheel

Corps, with effect from the 2nd July, 1889, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, to join the Merwara Battalion, and pending the arrival of Captain E. R. Penrose.

Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command.

Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties.

No. 1428-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 and section 24, sub-section (2), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Resident in Nepal for the time being to be *ex-officio* Registrar of Births and Deaths for Nepalese Territory, and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Bengal to be the Registrar-General to whom the certified copies of the entries in the register books kept by the said Registrar shall be sent.

The 25th July, 1889.

No. 1442-*E*.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 31st May, 1889, is republished for general information.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 28th day of May, 1889.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Coventry.

Lord Ashbourne.

Whereas by the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending Seamen who desert from British Merchant Ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that Seamen, not being slaves, who desert from Merchant Ships belonging to a subject of such power when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities will be given for recovering and apprehending Seamen who desert from British Merchant Ships in territories belonging to the United States of Mexico under a Treaty between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of Mexico, signed at the City of Mexico, on the 27th November, 1888.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette* Seamen, not being slaves and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from Merchant Ships belonging to Citizens of the United States of Mexico, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships. Provided always that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions, he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence, if any, has been fully carried into effect.

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. Peel.

No. 1177-*F*.—The services of Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 23rd July, 1889.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 3802.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII. of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th January, 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

Notice is hereby given that the Securities mentioned in the first division of the list (marked A) will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William on the 31st December 1889 with all interest due upon them, and that upon that date all further interest upon such Securities shall cease. Notice of discharge has already been given in respect of all Securities mentioned in the second division of the list (marked B).

N.B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of the original Securities in the first division (marked A) after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
047153 4% 1842-43	500	Mohamed Ali Rogay	Aug. 1, 1884	Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar.	Order No. 1289/D, dated 3-1-89	July 1889
134185 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto			
048510 " 1854-55	1,000	Dwarka Nath Raghoba and Raghoba Pandurang.	July 1, 1884			
*203852 " 1865	500	Mutty Lall Burral	Nov. 1, 1887	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	" 1433/D, dated 30-1-89	Ditto
193015 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1885	Mrs. Maria de Vizitacao E. Souza.	" 1640/D, dated 13 3-89	Ditto
191278 " "	500					
059378 " 1842-43	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1881	Kanoji Rao Bin Deojee Goond.	" 1638/D, dated 13-3-89	Ditto
086093 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
C121042 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Feb. 1, 1885	Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta.	" 46/D, dated 10-4-89	Ditto
124996 " "	1,000	Hira Lall Tribhuban Dass.	Feb. 1, 1884	Jose Joas Maria Moniz.	" 190/D, dated 10-5-89	Ditto
124997 " "	1,000					
163941 " 1865	500	Tarinee Charan Ghose	May 1, 1886	Sreemutty Kadumbinee Dassee.	" 230/D, dated 17-5-89	Ditto
205192 " "	500					
173492 " "	1,000	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	May 1, 1886	Doyal Chund Chuckerbutty Seromoni.	" 273/D, dated 25-5-89	Ditto
173493 " "	1,000					
173255 " "	500					
208422 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.				
212692 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal				
212693 " "	1,000					
188802 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1886	Jogendro Chunder Sen.	" 275/D, dated 25-5-89	Ditto
008407 " "	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Rawal-Pindi.	Nov. 1, 1870	Kampta Pershad & Ambika Pershad.	" 371/D, dated 10-6-89	Ditto
*A009538Rcd. " 1879	1,000	Nund Kishore	Jan. 16, 1889	Nund Kishore	" 366/D, dated 10-6-89	Ditto

B

000589 3½% 1853-54	500	Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	Feb. 28, 1881	Moolraj	Order No. 10, dated 5-2-87	Aug. 13, 1887
000478 " "	5,000	Shama Sundary	Feb. 29, 1876	Shama Sundary	" 13, dated 23-6-82	Aug. 12, 1882
000936 4% 1832-33	2,000	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Nov. 1, 1873	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto
Ct. 8339 4% 1835-36	500	Kristo Mohun Mitter	March 31, 1863	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee.	Letter No. 8194, dated 14-2-74	Feb. 25, 1882
10948 " "	500	James English	March 31, 1868	Madho Mistry	" 892, dated 16-5-76	Ditto
006592 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	March 31, 1877	Harish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto
006296 " "	500	Ditto	Sept. 30, 1873	Ditto		
005783 " "	600	Nobokissory Dassee	Sept. 30, 1872	Nobokissory Dassee	" 2306, dated 27-7-77	Ditto
001262 " "	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee	March 31, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto
009710 " "	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	March 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee.	" 1510, dated 13-6-78	Ditto
008612 " "	1,000	Kadumbini Dabee	Sept. 30, 1874	Hura Koomar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82	Aug. 12, 1882
011382 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			

* Half-notes—Duplicates ordered to be issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
015719 4% 1835-36	1,000	Bank of Bengal	March 31, 1877	Heera Lall	Order No. 18, dated 3-3-82	Aug. 12, 1882
008595 " "	1,000	Prem Chand Bose	Sept. 30, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	" 15, dated 7-7-82	Ditto
002614 " "	500	Nobin Chunder Paul	Sept. 30, 1871	Rohoram Banerjee	" 21, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 13, 1883
003254 " " } 001285 " " }	2,500	Nursu Babjee Saneh Wayaker.	March 31, 1868	Mt. Umabai	" 66, dated 6-9-84	Sept. 27, 1884
13365 of 8059	4,000	Rajchandra Soor	March 31, 1879	Haridhone Soor and Srimoti Hari Dassi Ditto	" 65, dated 28-8-84	March 21, 1885
13367 "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
3981—14965 "	1,000	Rajah Indoo Bhushan Deb Roy.	March 31, 1861	Poorna Chunder Gangooli.	" 19, dated 9-9-82	Jan. 13, 1883
014514 "	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	Sept. 30, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Jan. 28, 1888
024259 4% 1842-43	1,000	Bholanath Mitter	Feb. 1, 1873	Bholanath Mitter	Letter No. 3043, dated 29-8-76	Feb. 25, 1882
024261 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011852 " "	1,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Ditto	Nabee Buksh Shekdar.	" 3625, dated 20-8-75	Ditto
029914 " "	1,000	Tara Sundary Dabee	Aug. 1, 1874	Tara Sundary Dabee.	" 6032, dated 9-2-77	Ditto
013697 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Feb. 1, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto
013698 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
013699 " "	1,000	Ditto	Feb. 1, 1874	Ditto		
023259 " "	1,000	Ditto	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto		
014164 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
013431 " "	500	Ditto	Feb. 1, 1873	Ditto		
014326 " "	500	Ditto	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto		
Ct. 14914 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1871	Dyal Chand Seal	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto
18998 " "	1,000	Pettumbur Dhar	Ditto	Ditto		
034182 " "	1,000	Jevanjee Bomanjee, Harmusjee Pestonjee & Fuckerjee Lunjee.	Aug. 1, 1874	Hormusjee Pestonjee and Fuckerjee Lunjee.	" 6242, dated 3-11-79	Ditto
002540 " "	1,000	Peary Mohun Ghosamy	Aug. 1, 1866	Guru Churn Chuckerbutty.	" 7706, dated 31-12-79	Ditto
040876 " "	5,000	Bepro Dass Dass	Aug. 1, 1877	Bepro Dass Dass	" 2602, dated 20-6-80	Ditto
075291 " "	10,000	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga.	Ditto	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga Gara.	" 6592, dated 27-12-80	Ditto
029160 " "	4,000	Mothoora Nath Sircar	Feb. 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pall	" 180/D, dated 3-6-81	Ditto
056608 " "	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto	Degumbery Dabee	" 30, dated 18-4-82	Aug. 12, 1882
035874 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1877	Bhoobunesury Dabee.		
019889 " "	5,400	Kadumbini Dabee	Feb. 1, 1875	Huroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82	Ditto
045164 " "	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Aug. 1, 1879	Mungumar Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	" 2, dated 8-2-82	Ditto
047000 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Feb. 1, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen.	" 32, dated 29-12-82	Jan. 13, 1883
047001 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
04,002 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
047003 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
000248 } Ct. 19682 } " "	1,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Kusowlee.	Feb. 1, 1866	Jowala Persaud	" 25, dated 30-10-82	Ditto
009974 " "	300	Audit Chunder Addy	Aug. 1, 1880	Gopal Chunder Ghose.	" 38, dated 6-4-83	Sept. 15, 1883
039090 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stuart	" 40, dated 26-4-83	Ditto
039487 " "	500	S. T. Moysey	Ditto	Ditto		
089923 " "	500	Collector of Allahabad	Aug. 1, 1879	Subadar Boghaul Sing.	" 47, dated 10-8-83	May 3, 1884
038637 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Ditto		
052900 " "	5,000	E. D. I. Ezra	Feb. 1, 1878	Indromoni Dassi, Administratrix, Estate Gunga Narain Sircar.	" 48, dated 28-8-83	Ditto
056251 " "	5,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank.	Ditto	Ditto		
001129 } Ct. 18461 } " "	1,000	Ram Rutten Bose	Aug. 1, 1874	Drobomoyee Dabee	" 52, dated 13-9-83	Ditto
082943 " "	500	Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.	Aug. 1, 1872	Nolini Nath Mitter	" 85, dated 17-9-85	Jan. 30, 1886
088401 " "	1,000	Nobo Gopal Mitter	Feb. 1, 1882	Sreemutty Durgamoney Dassee.	" 83, dated 11-9-85	Ditto
089468 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1881	Goshy Churn Dass, care of Dwarka Nath Dutt, Attorney-at-law, 3, Hastings Street.	" 60, dated 2-4-84	Sept. 27, 1884
067609 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
089582 " "	4,000	Debnath Sreemany	Feb. 1, 1881	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	" 81, dated 15-7-85	Jan. 30, 1886
Ct. 19146 " "	500	Chandi Pershad Dinonath.	Aug. 1, 1869	Bhola Nath, son of Makhun Lall.	" 67, dated 24-10-84	Mar. 21, 1885
050117 " "	500	Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1880	Durga Monee Dabee.	" 12, dated 28-2-87	Aug. 13, 1887
051414 " "	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, Estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	" 13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto
099752 " "	1,500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1881	Burn & Co.	" 19, dated 13-6-87	Ditto
086068 " "	500	Ditto	Feb. 1, 1879	C. G. D'Souza	" 70, dated 17-12-84	Mar. 21, 1885

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
135234 4 % 1842-43	1,000	Parus Das	Feb. 1, 1885	Bhanjan Lal	Order No. 23, dated 5-7-87	Jan. 28, 1888
078500 " "	2,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendra Chunder Mozumdar.	Aug. 1, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto
142763 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1885	Bholanath Banerjee.	" 28, dated 15-12-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
103833 " "	1,000	Prossonno Coomar Mitter	Ditto	Upendro Kissen Mitter and Bepin Behari Mitter, Administrators, Estate, P. C. Mitter.	" 30, dated 15-12-87	Ditto
090867 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1879	Netto Moyee Dassee, Administratrix, Estate, Aukhoy Coomar Mullick.	" 31, dated 15-12-87	Ditto
051063 " "	100	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Aug. 1, 1882	Pana Lall Dass	Letter No. 886/D, dated 24-10-88	Jan. 19, 1889
092215 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Lalla Bhola Nath	" 820/D, dated 25-9-88.	Ditto
035982 " 1854-55	1,800	Mungamur Laksminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	June 30, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Order No. 2, dated 8-2-82	Aug. 12, 1882
Ct. 401 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Seal & Co.	Dec. 31, 1862	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee.	Letter No. 8194, dated 14-2-74	Feb. 25, 1882
10299—17252. " "	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee.	Order No. 24, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 13, 1883
018972 " "	4,600	Mungamur Nursimharaw	June 30, 1878	Mungamur Nursimharaw.	" 28, dated 24-11-82	Ditto
014423 " "	1,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Dec. 31, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttack.	Letter No. 1281, dated 28-5-77	Feb. 25, 1882
024588 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
43985 " "	1,000	Petumber Dhur	June 30, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto
021160 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	June 30, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen	" 7533, dated 1-2-79	Ditto
019182 " "	500	Prem Chand Bose	Dec. 31, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	Order No. 15, dated 7-7-82	Aug. 12, 1882
011859 " "	500	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons	June 30, 1877	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons.	" 44, dated 31-7-83	May 3, 1884
42809 " "	600	A. M. Sutherland	June 30, 1879	C. J. Vencata Soobbiah.	" 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto
022431 " "	900	Bank of Madras	Ditto	Ditto		
019741 " "	2,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
034039 " "	2,000	Pundit Ambicka Proshad	June 30, 1883	Pundit Ambicka Proshad.	" 6, dated 23-9-86	Mar. 5, 1887
33693 " "	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ameeran, Administratrix, Estate, Abdul Rahman.	" 25, dated 5-10-87	Jan. 28, 1888
012572 " "	500	Gundappa Row	June 30, 1875	Gundappa Row	Letter No. 6594, dated 27-12-80.	Ditto
011559 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012560 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012561 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012562 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012563 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012564 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012565 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012566 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012567 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012568 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012569 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012570 " "	2,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012571 " "	1,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
086119 " 1865	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee.	Nov. 1, 1877	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee.	" 173/D, dated 16-6-82	Aug. 12, 1882
2766 " "	500	Modho Soodun Bose	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churn Bose	" 3849, dated 9-9-74	Feb. 25, 1882
003330 " "	2,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Nov. 1, 1872	Nabee Buksh Shekdar.	" 3625, dated 20-9-76	Ditto
1305 " "	500	Tulsey Das Mullick	May, 1, 1873	Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty.	" 6427, dated 3-3-77	Ditto
017194 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Ditto	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto
052804 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Ditto	Ram Gopal Pal and Deno Nath Ruckhit.	" 4877, dated 8-11-77	Ditto
055837 " "	500	Bijraj Jagam	Ditto	Ditto		
028408 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	Nov. 1, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen	" 7533, dated 1-2-79	Ditto
037506 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1875	Comul Churn Endro.	" 9058, dated 20-3-79	Ditto
038264 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	May 1, 1876	Sreemutty Brojocoomary Dassee.	Order No. 87, dated 10-12-85	Jan. 30, 1886
082310 " "	3,000	Joggon Mohini Dabee	Ditto	Joggon Mohini Dabee.	Letter No. 4439, dated 16-8-79	Feb. 25, 1882
060464 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1874	Octavius Steel	" No. 7196, dated 10-12-79.	Feb. 25, 1882
059217 " "	900	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
066053 " "	600	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
064391 " "	1,000	Ram Chunder Seal	Nov. 1, 1880	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	Order No. 81, dated 15-7-85	Jan. 30, 1886
073233 " "	2,000	Modhobun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1881	Kasee Dayee	" 82, dated 10-8-85	Ditto

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
085045 4% 1865	5,000	Dr. Charles J. Jackson and William M. Souter.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal.	Letter No. 4055, dated 21-8-80	Feb. 25, 1882
087736 " "	5,000	Modhobun Dass Dwarka Dass.	Ditto	Jadob Chunder Pal	" 4053, dated 21-8-80	Ditto
112316 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh	Nov. 1, 1880	R. C. Gunning	Order No. 86, dated 12-11-85	Jan. 30, 1886
089663 " "	500	Debnath Sreemany	Ditto	Ditto		
002175 " "	2,000	Brojo Nath Mullick and others, Executors of Taruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle.	Letter No. $\frac{6590}{D}$, dated 27-12-80	Feb. 25, 1882
036859 " "	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie	Nov. 1, 1875	Prosono Coomar Bose.	" 9007, dated 30-3-81	Ditto
066583 " "	1,300	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877	The Dy. Commr. of Delhi, Admr. of G. D. E. Dorris.	" 5734, dated 19-11-80	Ditto
063409 " "	5,000	Dheer Chand Pal	Ditto	Dheer Chand Pal.	" $\frac{183}{D}$, dated 3-6-81	Ditto
063410 " "	5,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
063411 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
063412 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
063413 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
063618 " "	1,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
066944 " "	500	Bissonath Bakchee	May 1, 1878	Prosono Coomar Bakchee.	" $\frac{454}{D}$, dated 29-8-81	Ditto
095796 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1877	Hera Lall	Order No. 8, dated 3-3-82	Aug. 12, 1882
075629 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose	" 26, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 13, 1883
032266 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Nov. 1, 1876	Mohesh Chunder Sen.	" 32, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
032267 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
032268 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
032269 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
038522 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Nov. 1, 1871	Omrito Coomari Dasi.	" 4, dated 29-5-86	Aug. 21, 1886
037713 " "	500	Petrocochino Brothers	Ditto	Ditto		
115472 " "	500	Helen T. Schumacher	Nov. 1, 1879	Helen T. Schumacher.	" 16, dated 8-8-82	Jan. 13, 1883
115473 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
115474 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
5256 " "	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co.	May 1, 1868	S. Bama Soondery Dabee.	" 24, dated 30-10-82	Ditto
000208 " "	500	Kartick Chunder Bural	Ditto	Ditto		
078693 " "	500	National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1880	Ram Coomar Chooramoney.	" 20, dated 13-10-82	Ditto
037871 " "	500	Dayal Chand Sahoye	May 1, 1873	Brijendro Coomar Sen.	" 30, dated 9-12-82	Ditto
048219 " "	500	Mooltan Chund	May 1, 1876	Chuna Lal	" 31, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
050218 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1880	Kudumbini Dassi	" 33, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
102595 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghose	May 1, 1878	Chundi Churn Sen	" 3, dated 28-4-86	Aug. 21, 1886
106893 " "	1,000	National Bank of India	Ditto	Gopal Chund Heerjee Kottra.	" 39, dated 26-4-83	Sept. 15, 1883
106894 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
106895 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
106896 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
106688 " "	1,000	Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1879	Cunchi Jugurlapoody Vencata Soobia	" 56, dated 22-2-84	May 3, 1884
106686 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
036554 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
067785 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
001015—000088. " "	2,000	Nursu Babji Sanch Wayaker.	May 1, 1868	Musomut Amabai	" 66, dated 6-9-84	Sept. 27, 1884
053583 " "	500	Nobo Coomar Acharji	Nov. 1, 1877	Lakhan Chunder Acharji, care of Bama Churn Roy, East Indian Railway, Agent's Office, Calcutta.	" 62, dated 5-6-84	Ditto
142787 " "	1,000	Bistu Das Ghose	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Adya Suckty Dassee and Debendro Nath Ghose.	" 21, dated 27-6-87	Mar. 21, 1885
114368 " "	500	Jogo Mohun Lahiri	Nov. 1, 1882	Jogo Mohun Lahiri	" 72, dated 19-1-85	Sept. 5, 1885
119716 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
089755 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany	Ditto	Ditto		
123866 " "	500	Jogo Mohun Lahiri	Ditto	Bhobo Sundari Dabee.		
150377 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
150385 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
150386 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
026520 " "	1,100	J. L. Buxbury	May 1, 1878	Pir Ali Behehilji	" 73, dated 21-1-85	Ditto
036874 " "	2,000	Pundit Kishen Lall	May 1, 1877	Pundit Kishen Lall	" 76, dated 24-1-85	Ditto
161053 " "	1,000	Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1882	Panna Lall	" 7, dated 16-10-86	Mar. 5, 1887
161054 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
096652 " "	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation.	Nov. 1, 1877	Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Madras.	" 8, dated 28-10-86	Ditto
134064 " "	500	The Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	May 1, 1881	Moolraj	" 10, dated 5-2-87	Aug. 13, 1887
103146 " "	500	Luchmee Chund Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, Estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	" 13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878	Ditto		
163257 " "	500	Kanye Lall Sein	Nov. 1, 1882	Bunkoo Lall Dhur	" 17, dated 26-4-87	Ditto

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	R					
108437 4% 1865	1,000	National Bank of India, Ld.	May 1, 1878	P. Namasevoyam Modeliar	Order No. 18, dated 22-4-87.	Aug. 13, 1887
110825 " "	2,000	P. Namasevoyam Modelier	Ditto	Ditto		
091402 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Burn and Co.	" 19, dated 13-6-87.	Ditto
142785 " "	500	Bistu Das Ghose	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Adya Suckty Dassee and Debendra Nath Ghose.	" 22, dated 27-6-87.	Ditto
142786 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
205064 " "	2,000	Issur Das and Banarasi Das.	Nov. 1, 1884	Bhajan Lal	" 23, dated 5-7-87.	Jan. 28, 1888
104201 " "	500	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	Nov. 1, 1880	Surendra Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87.	Ditto
104234 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
059314 " "	500	Samji Jadooji	Nov. 1, 1875	Framji Cowasji Marker.	Letter No. $\frac{5826}{D}$, dated 23-11-80	Jan. 19, 1889
059315 " "	500	Ditto				
024219 " "	500	The new Bank of Bombay, Ld.				
A012497R " 1879	4,000	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	Jan. 16, 1881	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	Order No. 81, dated 15-7-85.	Jan. 30, 1886
012498 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
A002748 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1881	Sancata Churn Mitter.	" 68, dated 14-11-84	Mar. 21, 1885
004614 " "	800	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Jan. 16, 1872	Khetter Nath Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi.	Letter No. 6265, dated 22-2-77	Feb. 25, 1882
004407 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Jan. 16, 1874	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto
004534 " "	1,000	Ditto	July 16, 1873	Ditto		
023973 " "	5,000	Beethal Pershad	Ditto	Beethal Pershad	" 2305, dated 27-7-77	Ditto
007068 " "	500	Mooktamoni Dabee	Jan. 16, 1872	Mooktamoni Dabee	" 4876, dated 8-11-77	Ditto
013984 " "	500	Denonath Gangooly	Ditto	Denonath Ganguly		
032999 " "	1,000	Mooktamoni Dabee	Ditto	Mooktamoni Dabee		
034511 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
054501 " "	1,100	Ramtaruk Mookerji	July 16, 1877	Kadumbini Dabee	" 1663, dated 26-5-80	Ditto
027398 " "	1,000	Nowrojee Bazanji Fuckerjee.	Jan. 16, 1877	Merwanjee Franjee Moodi and Jarbai.	" 3471, dated 27-7-80	Ditto
024163 " "	1,000	Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy	Ditto	Ditto		
028833 " "	1,000	J. W. Chisholm	Ditto	Ditto		
028834 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
041272 " "	1,000	C. M. H. Day	Jan. 16, 1875	Vullub Dass Heera Chund.	" 4979, dated 29-9-80	Ditto
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Moodellier.	Order No. 1, dated 8-2-82	Aug. 12, 1882
043475 " "	4,000	Jose Francisco de Piedade Pereira.	Jan. 16, 1872	Jose Andre Pereira	" 9, dated 2-3-82.	Ditto
034522 " "	500	Pundit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti.	Jan. 16, 1874	Pandit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti.	" 23, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 13, 1883
034523 " "	500					
005235 " "	500	Rajkisto Banerjee	July 16, 1874	Omesh Chunder Banerjee.	" 27, dated 30-10-82	Ditto
027710 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Jan. 16, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen.	" 32, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
027711 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
049515 " "	500	S. T. Moysey	Jan. 16, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stewart	" 40, dated 26-4-83	Sept. 15, 1883
057055 " "	3,000	Bhawanji Khosal Chand	July 16, 1876	Dabidas Pranjvan Dass.	" 41, dated 16-5-83	Ditto
061360 " "	500	J. Alamalamena	Jan. 16, 1878	Mysore Streenivasa Rao.	" 42, dated 12-6-83	Ditto
065878 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1880	Helen T. Schumachur.	" 16, dated 8-8-82	Jan. 13, 1883
A011498 " "	5,000	Ram Lall Badree Dass	Jan. 16, 1881	Registrar, High Court, Allahabad.	" 49, dated 14-9-83	May 3, 1884
A006468 " "	500	Seeta Nath Mytee	July 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	" 53, dated 19-10-83	Ditto
059007 " "	500	Dr. John Meane	Jan. 16, 1879	Dr. John Meane	" 54, dated 19-10-83	Ditto
059008 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
059009 " "	1,300	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
029091 " "	600	Bank of Madras	July 16, 1879	C. J. Vencata Sobbiah.	" 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto
064279 " "	2,000	Dorabji Dassabhai	Jan. 16, 1881	Dorabjee Dassabhai	" 71, dated 8-1-85	Sept. 5, 1885
007588 " "	1,000	J. E. Sherlock	July 16, 1880	Burn & Co.	" 19, dated 13-6-87	Aug. 13, 1887
036894 " "	500	Pandurang Gopal Pandhe Gurjar.	Jan. 16, 1878	Rakhmabi or Administrator.	" 75, dated 24-1-85	Sept. 5, 1885
036895 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
036896 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
006943 " "	500	Major R. Monks	Jan. 16, 1881	Major R. Monks	" 88, dated 14-1-86	Aug. 21, 1886
063502 " "	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	July 16, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Jan. 28, 1888
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sealkote.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogoan Dass	" 29, dated 15-12-87	Jan. 28, 1888
A027480Rd. " "	10,000	Harmookraj Fool Chand	July 16, 1884	Bissen Dyal Hur Dyal.	" $\frac{1068}{D}$, dated 20-11-88	Jan. 19, 1889
009719 4½% 1870	500	Major R. Monks	Jan. 15, 1881	Major R. Monks	" 88, dated 14-1-86	Aug. 21, 1886

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	R					
011450 4½% 1870	2,500	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate Opendra Chunder Mozumdar.	July 15, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	Order No. 24, dated 6-7-87	Jan. 28, 1888
009706 " "	3,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011458 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011459 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
007874 " "	800	Henry Sevestre	Jan. 15, 1872	Henry Sevestre	" 1089/D, dated 23-11-88	Jan. 19, 1889
Non-transferable Treasury Note.						
000062 5% 1872	500	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmai of Ramtek.	March 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmai of Ramtek.	" 11, dated 5-2-87	Aug. 13, 1887
000019 4% Muttra and Hattras Light Railway Debenture.	5,000	Koer Sham Pershad	April 1, 1883	Koer Sham Pershad	" 26, dated 3-12-87	Jan. 28, 1888
*490 3½% 1853-54	10,000	Shama Soondary	Feb. 28, 1867	Shama Soondary	Letter No. 947, dated 5-5-73	Feb. 25, 1882
*491 " "	10,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*492 " "	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*164 " "	600	Soolayman Mirza	Feb. 29, 1856	Soolayman Mirza	" 1456, dated 3-6-75	Ditto
*000078 " "	1,600	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Aug. 31, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	" 323/D, dated 3-6-89	Ditto
*002205 4% 1832-33	500	Opium Agent, Benares	May 1, 1882	Opium Agent, Benares.	Order No. 84, dated 15-9-85	Jan. 30, 1886
*10084 " "	Sic 500	Shibnarain Roy	May 1, 1842	Shibnarain Roy	Letter No. 7540, dated 20-3-78	Feb. 25, 1882
*14663 " "	5,000	Moti Khanum	Nov. 1, 1856	Bisheshar Pershad†	Order No. 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto
*Ct.001565 " "	2,000	M. Amoorthlingum	May 1, 1878	P. Rama Swamy Moodeliar.	" 362/D, dated 7-6-89	Aug. 12, 1882
*Ct.001566 " "	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*2709 " 1835-36	1,000	Moti Khanum	Sept. 30, 1856	Bisheshar Pershad†	" 55, dated 15-11-83	Feb. 25, 1882
*12380—4231. " "	1,000	Shama Churn Ghose	March 31, 1871	Shama Churn Ghose.	Letter No. 6508, dated 5-12-73	Ditto
*6737—3298. " "	500	Boly Chand Dutt	March 31, 1866	Boly Chand Dutt	" 3154, dated 17-8-75	Ditto
*006752 " "	1,100	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji.	Sept. 30, 1872	Rakhal Chunder Buttacharji.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto
*006814 " "	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji	Ditto	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji.		
*006122 " "	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	Ditto	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	Order No. 57, dated 15-12-83	Sept. 27, 1884
*000671 " "	2,000	Ladlipershad	Sept. 30, 1883	Ladlipershad	" 74, dated 19-1-85	Feb. 25, 1882
*016103 " "	5,000	Unnodapershad Banerji	Sept. 30, 1880	Bank of Bengal	" 79, dated 15-4-85	Sept. 5, 1885
*016139 " "	1,000	Opium Agent	Sept. 30, 1882	Opium Agent	" 84, dated 15-9-85	Jan. 30, 1886
*005940 " "	2,800	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Sept. 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	" 323/D, dated 3-6-89	Feb. 25, 1882
*8186 " 1842-43	500	Shama Churn Chatterji	Feb. 1, 1861	Shama Churn Chatterji.	Letter No. 5564, dated 25-10-73	Feb. 25, 1882
*8475—17794. " "	500	Brojo Govind Shaha	Feb. 1, 1869	Brojo Govind Shaha.	" 8770, dated 10-3-74	Ditto
*11380 " "	700	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*6024 " "	500	Cassee Nath Dhur	Aug. 1, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassee.	" 565, dated 28-4-75	Ditto
*16245 " "	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased.	Aug. 1, 1869	Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassee.	" 6721, dated 25-1-75	Ditto
*8653—9563. " "	3,000	Ditto	Ditto			
*017871 " "	500	Kadumbini Dassee	Feb. 1, 1873	Kudumbini Dassee	" 2399, dated 13-7-75	Ditto
*000254 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*020284 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*011009 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*021705 " "	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji.	Aug. 1, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto
*Ct.18856 " "	500	Modhoosoodon Chunder	Ditto	Ditto		
*21611 " "	600	Nobin Chunder Das	Aug. 1, 1870	Nobin Chunder Dass.	" 3819, dated 12-10-76	Ditto
*022862 " "	500	Moodhoosoodun Chowdhry.	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto		
*24731 " "	2,000	Ramlall Buddredoss	Feb. 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kishore.	" 1020/D, dated 4-12-86	Aug. 12, 1882
*038336 " "	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	Feb. 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	" 4507, dated 16-10-78	Feb. 25, 1882
*016542 " "	10,700	H. Palmer	Aug. 1, 1878	The Revd. Robert Milford Taylor R. M. Taylor, Jr., and Alicia Mary Taylor.	" 3689/D, dated 5-8-80	Ditto
*Ct.14713 " "	500	Anup Chunder Moolchund.	Aug. 1, 1858	Bajoonjee Furdonjee.	" 5111/D, dated 7-10-80	Ditto
*056370 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Aug. 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	" 3142/D, dated 19-7-80	Ditto
*056453 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*056371 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*056372 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*080125 " "	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited	Ditto	Ditto		
*063895 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto	Ditto		
*059414 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto	Ditto		

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Renewed on bond.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's Order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*058152 4% 1842-43	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Feb. 1, 1879	Surgeon H. D. Mussani.	Letter No. 185/D, dated 3-6-81	Feb. 25, 1882
*065207 " "	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*065211 " "	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*1133 " "	500	Kallypado Mookerjee, deceased.	Feb. 1, 1862	Sowdamini Dabee	" 614/D, dated 27-10-81	Ditto
*6970 " "	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*049945 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1878	Mohomed Wujhoollah Khan.	" 9146/D, dated 13-1-80	Ditto
*077070 " "	500	Sitanath Mytee . .	Feb. 1, 1879	Sitanath Mytee	Order No. 18, dated 10-8-82	Jan. 13, 1883
*17528 " "	500	Digamburry Dassee .	Aug. 1, 1874	Digamburry Dassee	Letter No. 168/D, dated 15-6-82	Feb. 25, 1882
*112962 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .	. . .	Collector of Bulandshahr.	Order No. 36, dated 9-3-83 .	Sept. 15, 1883
*3166 " "	500	Bama Cally Dabee . .	Feb. 1, 1874	Bama Cally Dabee	" 51, dated 13-9-83 .	Feb. 25, 1882
*077312 " "	500	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	. . .	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.		
*066820 " "	100	Ditto . . .	. . .	Ditto . .		
*052975 " "	100	Ditto . . .	. . .	Ditto . .		
*051136 " "	100	Ditto . . .	. . .	Ditto . .		
*010804 " "	500	Ditto . . .	. . .	Ditto . .		
*069450 " "	100	Ditto . . .	. . .	Ditto . .	" 57, dated 15-12-83	Sept. 27, 1884
*057135 " "	100	Ditto . . .	. . .	Ditto . .		
*057133 " "	100	Ditto . . .	. . .	Ditto . .		
*090485 " "	2,000	Ditto . . .	. . .	Ditto . .		
*077377 " "	300	Ditto . . .	. . .	Ditto . .		
*017477—141154 "	5,000	Jaffer Ali Khan . .	Aug. 8, 1881	Jaffer Ali Khan .	" 45, dated 31-7-83 .	Feb. 25, 1882
*017479 " "	2,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*032555 " "	5,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1882	J. L. Gallot . .	" 69, dated 13-11-84	Mar. 21, 1885
*007603 " "	3,500	Mootoo Swamy Pillay .	Aug. 1, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	Letter No. 323/D, dated 3-6-89	Feb. 25, 1882
*016383 " "	500	Balcrustna Myaram .	Aug. 1, 1870	Balcrustna Myaram.	" 251/D, dated 20-5-89	Ditto
*20822 " "	500	Hurri Nath Mookerjee .	Feb. 1, 1861	Behary Bhusan Mukerjee.	" 434/D, dated 19-6-89	Ditto
*21200 " "	500	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*20762 " 1854-55	500	D. McCulluch . .	June 30, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassi.	" 565/D, dated 28-4-75	Feb. 25, 1882
*2883—17027 "	500	Obhoy Churn Dutt . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*026294 " "	50,000	H. B. Goodall . . .	Dec. 31, 1873	H. B. Goodall .	" 5500, dated 30-11-74	Ditto
*024455 " "	10,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*024456 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*026295 " "	4,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*022758 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*027593 " "	2,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*022887 " "	5,000	Major J. W. Hogan .	Ditto . .	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	" 5789, dated 12-12-74	Ditto
*38714 " "	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased.	Dec. 31, 1865	Monomohun Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassi.	" 6721, dated 25-1-75	Ditto
*17950 " "	1,500	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*7532 " "	500	Ruggoonath Succaba, deceased.	Dec. 31, 1867	Morabha Saccaram	" 2473, dated 15-7-75	Ditto
*772—18295 "	1,000	Boly Chunder Dutt .	June 30, 1866	Boly Chunder Dutt	" 3154, dated 17-8-75	Ditto
*001886 " "	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co.	June 30, 1875	Capt. F. J. Palmer	" 1088, dated 23-5-76	Ditto
*008379 " "	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter .	June 30, 1872	Unnoda Churan Bhuttacharjee.		
*016140 " "	500	Rakhal Doss Bhuttacharjee	Ditto . .	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto
*016138 " "	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee.	Ditto . .	Obhoy Churan Bhuttacharjee.		
*009231 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*10927—11615 "	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior.	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Johnston .	" 4526, dated 17-11-76	Ditto
*9815 of Lo88/6 "	500	The Administrator General, Administrator to the Estate of H. Randolph.	June 30, 1874	Tara Kissur Mookerjee.	" 6806, dated 17-3-77	Ditto
*33666 " "	4,100	Motee Khanum . .	Dec. 31, 1856	Bisheshur Pershad†	Order No. 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto
*36507 " "	2,000	Bullakedass Khemchand .	Dec. 31, 1863	Veejachand Keekachand.	Letter No. 2227, dated 12-6-79	Ditto
*39958 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Dec. 31, 1862	Ditto . .		
*6392—26308 "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*011009 " "	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	" 6/D, dated 4-4-81 .	Ditto
*1868—9358 "	500	The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle.	Dec. 31, 1861	Sowdomini Dabee	" 614/D, dated 27-10-81	Ditto
*027795 " "	1,000	Khandoss Muncharam .	Dec. 31, 1877	Gurdhunbhai Doyaram.	" 1200/D, dated 13-12-88	Ditto
*034705 " "	1,000	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	" 1366/D, dated 8-1-89 .	Ditto

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Renewed on bond.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*25289 4% 1854-55	2,000	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	Letter No. 323/D, dated 3-6-89	Feb. 25, 1882
*041413 " 1865	500	Golab Shunkar Doobey	Nov. 1, 1872	Goolab Shunkar Doobey.	" 1033/D, dated 31-3-84	Ditto
*058157 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opendro Nath Mitter.	" 3626, dated 20-9-76	Ditto
*011620 " "	1,000	J. W. Smyth	Nov. 1, 1869	J. W. Smyth	" 3393, dated 20-8-74	Ditto
*011621 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*011622 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*011623 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*011624 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*055948 " "	2,000	Bevole Nath Haldar	May 1, 1873	Bevole Nath Haldar	" 5535, dated 2-12-74	Ditto
*2009 " "	1,000	Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited.	May 1, 1865	Khetter Mohun Nag.	" 1739, dated 16-6-75	Ditto
*020899 " "	500	Jebun Kristo Mullick	Nov. 1, 1869	Doorga Churn Mullick.	" 3508, dated 2-9-75	Ditto
*030158 " "	500	Doyal Chand Saloye	Nov. 1, 1870	James Brown	" 5188, dated 30-11-75	Ditto
*1802 " "	500	Cossi Nath Mookerjee	May 1, 1873	Lucky Money Dassee.	" 7292, dated 11-3-76	Ditto
*035154 " "	500	Meher Lal Shamunto	Ditto	Mehar Lal Shamunto	" 573, dated 2-5-76	Ditto
*068458 " "	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	May 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay	" 4507, dated 16-10-78	Ditto
*068459 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*094140 " "	900	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878	Dwarkanath Pyne†	" 507/D, dated 14-10-82	Sept. 15, 1883
*095149 " "	500	Tariny Churn Ghose	May 1, 1877	Chotay Lall	" 2125, dated 9-6-79	Feb. 25, 1882
*099158 " "	500	Gourang Chunder Sircar	Ditto	Gourang Chunder Sircar.	" 4201, dated 7-8-79	Ditto
*099159 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*107375 " "	700	Nogur Mull	Nov. 1, 1878	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Amballa.	" 5073, dated 11-9-79	Ditto
*086879 " "	1,000	Bullover Das	Ditto	The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited.	" 5819, dated 10-10-79	Ditto
*097595 " "	1,000	H. L. Tonnochee	May 1, 1876	H. L. Tonnochee	" 6947/D, dated 1-12-79	Ditto
*099542 " "	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State.	Nov. 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	" 3142/D, dated 19-7-80	Ditto
*014095 " "	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	" 6/D, dated 4-4-81	Ditto
*018419 " "	800	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*027720 " "	1,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank	Ditto			
*027942 " "	500	Byramji Nussurwanje Sehi	May, 1, 1878	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Copland.	Order No. 22, dated 6-11-82	Jan. 13, 1883
*094745 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar.	Ditto			
*055526 " "	1,000	Tabitha Forester	May 1, 1873	Tabitha Forester	Letter No. 275/D, dated 31-7-82	May 3, 1884
*094817 " "	3,500	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	. . .	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	Order No. 61, dated 14-4-84	Sept. 27, 1884
*155422 " "	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	. . .	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	" 57, dated 15-12-83	Ditto
*056787 " "	10,000	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056799 " "	2,000	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056788 " "	1,000	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056797 " "	1,000	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056796 " "	1,000	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056791 " "	1,000	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056798 " "	1,000	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056789 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056790 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056792 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056793 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056794 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056795 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056847 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*056848 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*049461 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*109021 " "	2,000	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*131234 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*111627 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*049799 " "	500	Ditto	. . .	Ditto		
*198933 " "	2,000	Controller of Military Accounts.	May 1, 1884	Controller of Military Accounts.	" 77, dated 19-1-85	Sept. 5, 1885
*072841 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1875	Shama Kanth Chatterjee.	" 9, dated 16-11-86	March 5, 1887
*200570 " "	1,000	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1884	Kristo Kaminee Rudra.	" 14, dated 2-4-87	Aug. 13, 1887
*185916 " "	1,000	Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall.	Nov. 1, 1883	Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall.	" 1, dated 26-4-86	Jan. 28, 1888
*093935 " "	500	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	May 1, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	" 1366/D, dated 18-1-89	Feb. 25, 1882
*099215 " "	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee and another.	May 1, 1879	Ishan Chunder Bose.	" 1614/D, dated 6-3-89	Aug. 12, 1882
*107595 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Renewed on bond.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*090048 4% 1865	500	Luchmeechand Radhakisen.	May 1, 1879	Soobol Chunder Sen.	Order No. 1718/D, dated 28-3-89	Aug. 22, 1882
*045261 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1873	Byramjee Harmusjee.	" 1705/D, dated 26-3-89	Feb. 25, 1882
*048736 4½% 1872 Now Rd. 4% 1879	1,000	Shumboo Pundoorung .	Jan. 16, 1879	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat.	" 1358/D, dated 15-5-80	Ditto
*056565 " "	10,000	The Bank of Madras .	Jan. 16, 1876	V. Thavasumatha Nadan.	" 7283/D, dated 24-1-81	Ditto
*025359 " "	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	July 16, 1877	Davidas Pranjeevandas.	" 767/D, dated 13-12 81	Ditto
*065269 " "	3,000	Aspinwall & Co. . .	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall . .	" 29, dated 29-11-82	Jan. 13, 1883
*033562 " "	1,000	P. Valloida Chetty . .	Jan. 16, 1878	Ditto . .		
*033563 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*033564 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*012607 " "	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn . .	Jan. 16, 1872	Pundit Sheo Churn	" 1583/D, dated 1-3-89	Feb. 25, 1882
*005172 " "	1,000	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee	Jan. 16, 1877	Bhoobun Mohinee Dasee	" 1414/D, dated 26-1-89	Ditto
*034126Rd. " "	4,000	Triposore Shahagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Sept. 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	" 842/D, dated 2-1-86 .	Sept. 27, 1884
*008825 " "	500	J. W. Fordham . .	Jan. 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	" 18, dated 10-8 82	Jan. 13, 1883
*A009862 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	July 16, 1880	The Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces.	Letter No. 216/D, dated 11-6-81	Feb. 25, 1882
*A005090 " "	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*060633 " "	2,500	Nursing Dass . . .	July 16, 1881	Treasury Officer, Lahore, on behalf of Nursing Dass.	" 131/D, dated 5-6-82 .	Aug. 12, 1882
*056278 " "	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	July 16, 1876	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	" 1286/D, dated 5-3-87 .	Feb. 25, 1882
*049224 " "	1,000	Khandas Muncharam .	Jan. 16, 1878	Gurdhunbhai Doyram.	" 1200/D, dated 13-12-88	Ditto
*049225 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*021728 " "	700	Oriental Bank Corporation.	July 16, 1883	Dewan of Mysore .	" 1174/D, dated 10-12-88	Jan. 19, 1889
*005806 4½% 1870	700	The Bank of Madras .	Jan. 15, 1872	Lalladhur Zavir Chand.	" 4478, dated 27-10-75	Ditto
*000996 " "	500	Chundy Churn Ghose .	July 15, 1873	Chundy Churn Ghose.	" 1480, dated 14-6-76	Ditto
*019100 " 1879	3,500	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Sept. 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	" 842/D, dated 2-1-86 .	...
*033891 " "	1,000	J. A. Campbell . .	Sept. 16, 1881	J. A. Campbell .	Order No. 46, dated 11-8-83 .	Feb. 25, 1882
*000017 Nagpore-Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture Loan of 1879 4½ per cent.	200	Bema Pershad . .	July 1, 1880	Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on behalf of the Debenture holders specified opposite.	Letter No. 17, dated 12-8-82	Jan. 13, 1883
*000097	500	Nirunjun Pershad Sukul .	Ditto .			
*000098	500	Ditto . . .	Ditto .			
*000050	500	Doorga Pershad . .	Ditto .			
*000167	500	Raja Mohip Singh . .	Ditto . .			
*000178	500	Sheodat Ram Sukul .	Ditto .			
*000010 Non-transferable 5% Try. Note.	500	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Sept. 16, 1874	Gopica Bai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	" 2053, dated 29-6-75	Feb. 25, 1882
*003488 5% 15 years' Debenture.	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	June 1, 1878	Moonshee Purbhodial.	" 8832, dated 5-2-80 .	Ditto

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

The 23rd July, 1889.

No. 3805.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

June 1889. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

	In June.		To end of June.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I., page 497.]	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,35	2,54	6,33	6,26	24,02	23,67
Opium	93	71	2,06	2,05	8,26	8,56
Salt	62	71	2,32	2,25	8,03	7,67
Stamps	35	37	1,03	1,02	3,96	3,93
Excise	41	39	1,18	1,17	4,73	4,70
Provincial Rates	39	36	1,02	91	3,26	3,09
Customs	11	9	40	33	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	14	15	31	30	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	7	7	45	43
Registration	3	4	9	9	33	33
Tributes from Native States	3	3	14	14	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	22	22	81	73	3,38	3,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,30	5,63	15,76	15,32	60,02	59,02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 14	— 16	— 1,15	— 1,05	— 4,18	— 4,09
Opium	— 3	— 6	— 79	— 1,66	— 2,36	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,73	— 1,65	— 5,46	— 5,05	— 22,95	— 21,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 1,90	— 1,87	— 7,20	— 7,76	— 29,49	— 28,51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 1	+ 10	— 1	+ 26	+ 79	+ 84
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 1	+ 1	— 1	— 1	+ 6	+ 15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 34	+ 42	+ 1,41	+ 1,64	+ 4,25	+ 4,35
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	— 1	...	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 6	+ 12	+ 16	+ 87	+ 78
Do. Issues	— 1,07	— 1,15	— 3,39	— 3,54	— 14,67	— 14,24
Telegraph Receipts	+ 4	+ 4	+ 13	+ 13	— 4	— 1
Do. Issues	— 5	— 5	— 15	— 15		
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 62	+ 53	+ 2,03	+ 1,84	+ 27	+ 7,90
" " Issues	— 61	— 65	— 2,06	— 2,07		— 8,34
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 38	+ 32	+ 1,12	+ 1,08	+ 2,73	+ 3,87
" " " Issues	— 9	— 10	— 40	— 42		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 17	+ 20	+ 39	+ 41	— 5,38	+ 1,97
" " Issues	— 50	— 53	— 1,80	— 1,81		— 7,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 78	— 80	— 2,63	— 2,48	— 11,73	— 12,12
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	...	— 2	...	+ 2,42	+ 2,80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 5	+ 4	— 9	+ 8	+ 8	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 62	— 45	— 2,12	— 1,66	— 6,37	— 6,28
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 1,13	— 89	— 3,93	— 4,04	— 14,69	— 15,38
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 4	+ 3	+ 30	+ 16	— 59	— 28
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,84	— 1,27	— 5,86	— 5,46	— 19,15	— 18,97
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 78	+ 1,69	+ 7	— 38	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,59	11,81	13,30	13,88	12,90	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,37	13,50	13,37	13,50	12,55	13,30

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 3872.—Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 1st September 1889.

Mr. A. P. Pennell, Assistant Comptroller of India Treasuries, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, during Mr. Keene's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 3889.—Mr. H. Farrer is appointed to be Post Master General of the 1st Grade, and Mr. W. P. Symonds to be Post Master General of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th May, 1889, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. A. U. Fanshawe as Director General of the Post Office of India from that date.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 3883.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce No. 257, dated the 6th October 1876, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for regulating the receipt from the public and the acceptance by the Assistant Commissioners of Salt Revenue at Sambhar, Pachbadra, and Khewra of indents for the supply of salt, and its transmission by rail to the station named by the applicant:

Rules.

I.—The salt will be issued as uniform in quality as possible, but no selection will be allowed.

II.—The applicant for salt shall either remit to the Assistant Commissioner in currency notes or by money order, or, if he prefers it, pay into any authorised Treasury or Sub-Treasury, the duty payable on the salt he requires, together with its price, the price including the cost of the salt and loading and all other charges. The duty and price shall be those payable at the rates respectively fixed and in force on the day when the remittance is received by the Assistant Commissioner, or payment is made at a Treasury or Sub-Treasury.

III.—When payment is made into a Treasury or Sub-Treasury, the officer receiving the money will give the person tendering it a receipt, and will by the same day's post despatch the advice of the receipt to the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue by whom the salt is to be supplied.

IV.—Persons indenting for salt must transmit the Treasury receipt or currency notes or money order by post with the indent (forms of which are issued free of charge) in a registered cover to the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue by whom the salt is to be supplied. Full particulars as to the destination of the salt and the person to whom it is to be consigned should be given, and the Assistant Commissioner, after comparing the Treasury receipt with the advice from the receiving officer, or, in the case of a remittance, crediting the sum remitted, will as soon as possible cause the salt to be despatched, *freight unpaid*, to the consignee, sending him the railway receipt by post.

V.—The salt indented for will be weighed, filled into bags, and loaded into the railway wagons without any further charges than those specified in Rule II.

VI.—Persons indenting for salt must provide bags in sufficient number, and must see (1) that the bags are legibly and accurately marked and consigned to the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue by whom the salt is to be supplied, to whom also the railway receipt for the bags should be posted; (2) that all charges are fully paid on the bags; and (3) that they are sufficiently strong to hold the salt during the journey. When these conditions are not complied with, the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue is empowered to refuse to fill the salt into the bags sent.

VII.—The consignee will receive delivery of the consignment from the railway in the usual manner on payment of the railway freight and charges. It must be distinctly understood that the Government is responsible only for the due delivery of the salt to the railway, and that the railway receipt is a sufficient release to the Government for the quantity of salt consigned.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th July, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 658.—Major H. V. Hunt, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class;

Captain and Brevet-Major H. Mansfield, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class;

Captain E. K. E. Spence, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Lieutenant A L. Phillips, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 29th May, 1889, *vice* Major A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G., Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and officiating Commissary-General for Transport, who has been confirmed in that appointment.

No 659.—Lieutenant G. L'H. Sanders, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th June, 1889.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 660.—*1st Cavalry*—

Second-Lieutenant J. L. Orr, 7th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, with effect from the 30th June, 1889.

No. 661.—*2nd Cavalry*—

Lieutenant H. A. Lane, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 662.—Captain W. D. B. Fenton, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, *additional*, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 28th June, 1889, to complete increased establishment.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 663.—Second-Lieutenant Francis Douglas Grant, Hampshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 2nd July, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Grant will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd July, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 664.—Second-Lieutenant Harry McNeale Patterson, Suffolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 31st Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 10th December, 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Patterson will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 10th December, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 665.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Cautley, General List, Cavalry, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, and officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, (p. a.) for one year and 121 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868. (The furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 597 of 1889 is cancelled.)

Captain B. E. Spragge, D.S.O., Yorkshire Light Infantry, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, vol. I., part I.

No. 666.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sparks, Bengal S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, is granted special leave for two years, with effect from the 2nd June, 1889, under Public Works Department Resolution No. 1940-G., dated the 3rd October, 1887.

No. 667.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant C. Herbert, Bengal S. C., 44th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 12th November, 1888.

Surgeon H. M. Brabazon for 182 days. Pension service—2nd year commenced 12th June, 1889.

No. 668.—Colonel H. J. Nuthall, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to reside out of India, with effect from the 10th July, 1889.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 669.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 28th June, 1889, pages 3460 and 3461.

INDIA OFFICE,

28th June, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the Service:

Colonel Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th March, 1889.

Colonel James Fitzgerald, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 19th April, 1889.

Colonel Henry Morton, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Arthur Fletcher, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 3rd March, 1889.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Morison Dallas, C.I.E., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 2nd April, 1889.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander John Cowie, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 19th April, 1889.

Colonel Arthur Frederick Laughton, C.B., Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th May, 1889.

Colonel Charles John Watson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June, 1889.

Brigade-Surgeon Robert Edmund Pearse, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 30th April, 1889.

Surgeon-Major Joseph Patrick McDermott, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 1st May, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macclesfield Forbes Coussmaker, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th May, 1889.

Colonel George Mackenzie, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th June, 1889.

The Queen has also approved of the date of retirement of Deputy Surgeon-General Alfred Eteson, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, being altered from the 13th January to the 14th January, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Oliver Thompson. Dated 18th March, 1889.

Major John Davidson. Dated 24th March, 1889.

Major George Masson Abbott. Dated 31st March, 1889.

Major Alfred Nimmo Sandilands. Dated 31st March, 1889.

To be Majors.

Captain James Andrew Colvile Wedderburn. Dated 17th March, 1889.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Bernard Wilson. Dated 24th April, 1889.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Woodburn Francis Bartleman. Dated 12th March, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Robert Hastie Inglis. Dated 12th March, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Henry Archibald McNair. Dated 1st April, 1889.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Edward Ord Tandy. Dated 2nd April, 1889.

Brigade Surgeon John Richardson. Dated 19th April, 1889.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D. Dated 27th January, 1889.

To be Surgeons-Major.—Dated 31st March, 1889:

Surgeon William Owen, M.D.
Surgeon David Morton Jack.
Surgeon Walter Conry.
Surgeon George Jerome Kellie.
Surgeon Dharmadas Basu.
Surgeon Alexander William Mackenzie.
Surgeon Jeremiah Mullane, M.D.
Surgeon Douglas Mullen, M.D.
Surgeon James Alexander Nelis.
Surgeon Aylmer Martin Crofts.
Surgeon James Crofts, M.D.
Surgeon William Coates, M.D.
Surgeon Joseph Blood.

* * * * * * *.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hibbert, Bombay Infantry. Dated 27th February, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Monro Newbery, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th March, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James Quin, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th March, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone Waters Begbie, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th April, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lancaster Ranking, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th April, 1889

Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Edward Law, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th April, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the date of promotion of Brigade-Surgeon George Cochet Chesnaye and of Surgeon-Major John Bennett, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General and Brigade-Surgeon respectively, being altered from 13th January to 14th January, 1889.

* * * * * * *

ERRATA.

The second Christian name of Major G. W. Deane, Bengal Staff Corps, is *Williams*, and not William, as shown in the *London Gazette* of 15th March, 1889.

The surname of Captain William Edwin Bunbury, Bengal Staff Corps, is as here shown, and not as in the *London Gazette* of 9th April, 1889.

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd July, 1889, page 3534.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 2nd July, 1889.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-General Robert Blair, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Major-General Sir Charles John Stanley Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Colonel Francis Shrubb Iredell, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Major-General Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Colonel Sussex William Lennox, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-General Charles Renny Blair, Bombay Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 17th June, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 670.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Richards Shelley, Madras General List, Infantry,—20th July, 1889.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Henry Affleck Graves,—16th July, 1889.
James Bird Hutchinson,—17th July, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 671.—*1st Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Alah-bakhsh to be Subadar, and Havildar Wájid Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sharaf Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 672.—*10th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Shaikh Sáwan to be Subadar, and Havildar Mána Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shám Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th June, 1889.

Havildar Mansúr Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Búta Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January, 1889.

Havildar Mai Dhan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shankar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 673.—*25th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Búta Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahádur Singh, deceased, with effect from the 20th June, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 674.—*1st Battalion, 5th Gúrkha Regiment*—

Subadar Parbal Gurúng to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kanak Singh Thápa to be Subadar, and Havildar Sarbjit Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagatbír Thápa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 38.—Mr. G. A Rose, first grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 39.—The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st July, 1889

To be Second Grade Officers.

Third grade officer C. J. P. Carey.
Third grade officer H. F. Watts.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th July, 1889.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th and the 26th July, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Walter Thomas Henry Nugent. (a)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.	14th January 1889.	Intestate .	789 13 3	..	25th September 1889.
Reginald Prideaux Wyley. (b)	Lieutenant	2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	17th March 1889.	Intestate .	176 15 1	...	25th September 1889.
Charles Harold Hepworth Beley.	Captain .	Bengal Staff Corps.	4th October 1888.	Will left .	9 9 8		
Arthur de la Cour Travers. (c)	Lieutenant	9th Bengal Lancers.	15th August 1888.	Intestate .	97 15 2	...	25th September 1889.

(a)—*Next-of kin*—Brother—Captain A Nugent, Royal Fusiliers, Poona.
(b)—*Next-of-kin*—Mother—Mrs. M H Wyley, Seacroft, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
(c)—*Next-of kin*—Mother—Mrs. Christine Marion Travers, Stafford House, Naini Tal, North-Western Provinces.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1889.

No. 223.—Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, having vacated his appointment under Rule III. of Public Works Department Notification No. 293, dated the 3rd September, 1880, is reappointed to that post, with effect from the 19th July, 1889.

The 25th July, 1889.

No. 224.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. E. S. Neill, M.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is granted two years' special leave under the terms of Public Works Department Nos. 1940-41G., dated 3rd October, 1887.

No. 225.—Mr. A. R. Becher, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is appointed Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. R. G. Macdonald on privilege leave.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 226.—Mr. W. D. Bruce, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th March, 1889.

No. 227.—Mr. H. W. Perry, Apprentice Engineer, attached to State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 29th May, 1889.

No. 228.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

No. 229.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunningham, R.E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, is granted special leave under the terms of Public Works Department Nos. 1940-41G., dated 3rd October, 1887, with effect from the expiration of the leave sanctioned under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 22nd July, 1889.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank, on Thursday, the 15th August, at 10-15 A.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June, 1889.

II.—To elect two Directors in the room of Mr. George Cheetham and Mr. A. B. Miller, who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Babu Lalmohan Das, M.A., B.L., Tagore Professor of Law, will lecture on the Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion and the Law of Property in Navigable and Non-Navigable Rivers, on Fridays and Tuesdays in the Presidency College, at 5 P.M.

The first lecture is to begin on Friday, the 2nd August.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 25th July, 1889.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July, 1889.

No. 18.—The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary Charles John Maher are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The 15th July, 1889.

No. 19.—The services of 2nd grade Apothecary Walter Henry Harding are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th July, 1889.

No. 755.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification, No. 752, dated 9th July, 1889, for "12th May, 1889," read "13th May, 1889." Mr. James Todd retired from the latter date.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.*,
for *Surveyor-General of India.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 8.—Mr. P. Beechey, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 1st proximo, or subsequent date on which his services can be spared, up to 31st October, 1889.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 9.—Mr. P. J. Serrao, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days, under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 23rd instant.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.*,
Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 19th July, 1889

No. 3.—In supersession of Notification, No. 2 of 28th June, 1889, Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Section ii, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st ultimo.

G. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 3035.—Captain E. E. Robertson, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, from the 20th July, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 3037.—Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from the 22nd July, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

By Order,
F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl
for Central India.

The 17th July, 1889.

No. 3065.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, received charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury, from Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, on the forenoon of the 9th July, 1889.

The 20th July, 1889.

No. 3135.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent, Bhopal, is permitted to proceed on privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from the forenoon of the 8th July, 1889.

By Order,
A. TUCKER,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

The 23rd July, 1889.

No. 3185.—Lieutenant A. Poingdestre, Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in Central India Agency Notification No. 1184, dated 3rd April, 1889, and resumed charge of his duties on the 13th July, 1889.

By Order,
F. W. P MACDONALD,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 2730-G.—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 2606-G., dated 10th July, 1889, it is hereby notified that Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B., Indian Medical Service, took over medical charge of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency, from Hospital Assistant Yusuf Narain, on the forenoon of the 5th idem.

The 17th July, 1889.

No. 2732-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1265-G., dated 10th July, 1889, it is hereby notified that Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.B., assumed medical charge of the Meywar Residency, on the afternoon of the 29th June, 1889.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

The 19th July, 1889.

No. 2798-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1267-G, dated 10th July, 1889, Surgeon C. R. M. Green, Indian Medical Service, took over medical charge of the Erinpura Irregular Force, on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

The 22nd July, 1889.

No. 2812-G.—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 1431-G., dated 23rd April, 1889, Mr. J. R. Tregear, Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, returned from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 16th July, 1889.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 765.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1202-G., dated the 3rd July, 1889, Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., took over charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, from Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup, on the forenoon of the 10th July, 1889.

The 17th July, 1889.

No. 774.—With reference to the orders issued by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, under Notification No. 2541-G., dated the 6th July, 1889, Lieutenant G. S. Jones, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed, with effect from the date of assuming charge, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, during the absence on leave of Captain J. A. Bell.

With effect from the same date, Lieutenant G. S. Jones is invested, under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised during the time he may act as Cantonment Magistrate.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th July, 1889.

No. 24.—Lieutenant C. S. Rose, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Professional Examination, prescribed in paragraphs 9 to 11, Chapter II, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code, on the 3rd June, 1889.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 24th July, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 17th July, 1889 . .	2,37,301	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	4,45,075	
		6,82,376
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...
		6,82,376
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	479	
		479
Balance on the evening of the 24th July, 1889 . . .		6,81,897
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	2,06,948	
Ditto ditto Government	4,74,949	
		6,81,897
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 25th July, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd July, 1889.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	21,77,956	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	84,14,773	13	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 78,74,455 a. 12 p. 3)	2,55,49,090	0	9	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	93,08,724	7	1
Public Deposits at Branches (1,76,74,634 4 6)				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	76,53,025	12	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,32,60,396	11	0	Bills discounted and purchased	2,45,76,861	2	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,54,404	10	0	Balances with other Banks	6,54,125	12	5
Sundries	9,61,166	1	10	Bullion	9,224	14	0
				Dead Stock	12,27,852	7	1
				Stamps	10,856	0	0
				Sundries	3,28,817	9	1
					5,43,62,217	14	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 98,72,723 a. 14 p. 2)	3,15,62,839	9	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (2,16,90,115 11 2)			
RUPEES	8,59,25,057	7	7	RUPEES	8,59,25,057	7	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th July, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 52·4.

Memorandum.

LIABILITIES.	R		ASSETS.	R	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,93,032	Decrease.	Bank's Investments	2,42,609	Decrease.
Ditto at Branches	5,57,700	ditto.	Loans	1,29,817	Increase.
Other Deposits	2,27,839	Increase.	Accounts of Credit	3,00,005	Decrease.
Post Bills	18,144	Decrease.	Mercantile Bills	5,22,634	Ditto.
			Cash at Head Office	30,288	Ditto
			Do. at Branches	4,73,330	Increase.

BRANCH DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 23rd July, 1889.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (*Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.*)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin. R	a.	p.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	Found in the Rohtak District.						
93	Shah Allum	Silver	1	0	0	21	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 1st Oct., 1889.
	Found in the Sarun District.						
94	Muhammad Shah	Do.	1	0	0	22	Do. do. 4th Dec., 1889.
95	Farokh Syar	Do.	1	0	0	4	

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

Charts published by the Marine Survey of India which have been cancelled since 1881.

No.	Title of Chart cancelled.	No.	Cancelled by.
	India, West Coast.		
O.11	Indian Ocean. Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1876.	O.11	Indian Ocean. Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1880.
K.67	Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing stakes. By Commander Taylor, 1877.	K.66	Bombay Harbour. By Commander Dawson, R.N., 1883.
M.39	Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant Haines, R.N., 1876.	400	Janjira Harbour. Indian Government Surveys, 1884.
M.43	Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander Taylor, 1877.	492	Agoada to St. George Islands, Mormugao Roadstead. By Navigating Lieutenant Petley, R.N., 1881.
I 851	Quilon Roads. Published by the Marine Survey of India, 1880.	I.851	Quilon Roads. By Navigating Lieutenant Pascoe, R.N., 1883.
	Ceylon.		
G.1175	Colombo Harbour and its Approaches, 1878 .	914	Colombo Harbour. Government Surveys, 1885.
G.1256	Batticaloa Roadstead, 1881	2031	Ceylon, East Coast. Plan of Batticaloa, &c., 1888.
G.1235	Mullaittivu, or Moeletivoe, 1879 . . .		
	India, East Coast.		
N.15b.	Cape Comorin to Cocanada. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1876.	828	Cape Comorin to Cocanada. Edition of 1888.
N.15c.	Cocanada to Bas ein River. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1876.	829	Cocanada to Bassein River. Edition of 1888.
F.113	Coringa or Cocanada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875.	71a.	Coromandel Coast, Sheet I. Plan of Cocanada or Coringa Bay, &c., 1887.
F.1165	False Point Harbour and Approaches. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876, corrected to 1880. By Commander Taylor.	755	False Point Anchorage, and Entrances of Bacood Creek and Jumboo and Mahanuddy Rivers, 1886.
E.115	False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1881.	814	The Sandheads. False Point to Mutlah River. Indian Government Surveys, 1888.
E.115a.	Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast, 1879 .	859	Mutlah River to Elephant Point. Edition of 1888.
E.117	Hooghly River. Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals, and Entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875.	136	River Hughli. Calcutta to Saugor Point, 1887.
D.126	Chittagong or Kornafuli River. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876.	84	Chittagong River. By Commander Dawson, R.N., 1883.
	Burma.		
N.15d.	Bassein River to Pulo Penang. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1876.	830	Bassein River to Pulo Penang. Edition of 1887.
C.143	Rangoon River Approaches. By Navigating Lieutenant Jarrad, R.N., 1876.	C.1276	Rangoon River, 4 Sheets. By Commander Dawson, R.N., 1883-84.
C.144	Port of Rangoon. In 8 sheets. By Lieutenant Coombs, R.N., 1881.	C.144	Port of Rangoon. By Commander Dawson, R.N., 1883.
C.134	Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled R. C. Carrington, 1879.	823	Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Edition of 1887.
	Andamans, &c.		
A.171	Port Mouat. By F. W. Allen, Commanding I. G. S. *Constance*, 1880.	...	
514	Port Blair. Lieutenant Dickson, 1861 . .	A.170	Port Blair. Lieutenant Whitehouse, R.N., 1887-88.
B.1173	Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Commander De Richelieu, Siamese Navy, 1877.	...	
B.159	Kopah Inlet. Commander Taylor, 1876 . .	...	

ST. L. S. WARDEN,

In charge, Marine Survey Office.

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,

BOMBAY,

The 1st July, 1889.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

The Commissariat Transport Department at Mhow has six elephants (three male and three female) for sale in consequence of reduction of establishment. The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for all or any of the animals which can be seen any day in the Transport Lines on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer.

For further particulars please apply to the—

Chief Commissariat Officer,
Mhow District,
Mhow (Central India.)

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the tombs of the persons named below, in the Civil Lines Cemetery of Agra, are nearly in a ruinous condition; and unless some friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the Standing Orders of Government will be carried out.

List of tombs, &c., in a dilapidated state in the Civil Lines Cemetery at Agra.

Inscription and Name.	Date of birth and decease.
Mamool, wife Heera Lall, Catechist.	Died 13th May, 1845.
Jemima, Ann, Edwards, and James Macleod, children.	*Nil.*
Joseph Geo. Andrews, Armenian, of Julpha.	Died 10th May, 1846.
Revd. J. J Capshore, D.D.	.....
James Mark . . .	Died 1st November, 1855.
Mary, daughter of Mackertish.	Died 27th March, 1867.
Bella, daughter of G. Thakur.	.....
George Thakur, killed in the mutiny, 5th July, 1857.	.....
Mrs. Thakur, the wife .	Died 2nd October, 1864.
Mary Ann Williss . .	Died 9th November, 1859.
J. D. Lindsay . . .	Died 2nd October, 1855.
Hannah Chill . . .	.....
Cecelia Winifred, child of McMullen.	Died 14th September, 1860.
Sophia Ellen Freed . .	Born 16th June, 1864, died 17th September, 1886.
Mary Fisher . .	Died 14th August, 1860.
Mr. Abel	.....
William Samuel Ackbury .	Born 18th January, 1802, died 23rd November, 1857.
Wentworth Septimus .	Died 24th May, 1867.
William Patrick Dudrance	Died 10th May, 1858.
E. Gray, monument erected by office mates	Died January, 1853.
Harriet Louisa, wife of W. H. Lowe, C.S.	Born 11th September, 1832, died 5th July, 1856.
Smith Locke Larkins .	Died 1st March, 1857.
Mr. W. H. Coxen . .	Died 14th July, 1859.
Samuel White . . .	Died 16th May, 1844.
Edward Harding . .	Died 16th January, 1860.
Mr. John Maccoy . .	.....

H. B. FINLAY,
Magistrate.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the G Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Ferozepore, this 18th day of July, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. R.A.—42116, Gunner Thomas Dawson.
Age,—29 years 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—12th July, 1889.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Meean Meer.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd April, 1884.
At what Place Enlisted,—Preston.
Parish and County in which Born,—Ormskirk, Lancashire.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Scars on left arm, nose and back.
Trade,—Shoe-maker.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals, (khakee suit.)
REMARKS,—On 3 days' leave.
Under 6 years' service.

H. J. LYSTER, *Captain, R.A.,*
Comdg. G Batty., 1st Brig., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 20th day of July, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2292, Lance Corporal Joseph Nicholls
Age,—About 25 years 7 months.
Height,—5 feet 4¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—18th July, 1889.
Place of Desertion,—Poona, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd January, 1886.
At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Pancras, London, Middlesex.
Marks,—Scar, left forefinger, mole, left hip, scars on back, scar, right buttock.
Trade,—Carpenter.
Coat or Jacket, . . } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— . } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— . } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Fraud: enlisted in D. L. I. from Gordon Highlanders, name in Highlanders "Montague Carr Glynn." Was on pass to Bombay until 13th July, 1889.
Over 3 years and 6 months' service.

G. A. LEE, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Durham Light Infy.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 17th December, 1888, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R20-4, was found undergrd und by one Para Nagan in an assessed dry land measured in Paimash as No. 77 in the village of Kandiyur, near Valangiman, in Kumbakonam Taluk, Tanjore District:—

Gold pattakarai	1
Gold broken bit	1
Gold ring	1
Broken bits of a ring	2
	5*

* Valued at R20-4.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 10th December, 1889, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. GIBSON,
Collector of Tanjore.

CAMP THOLASAPATNAM,
The 19th July, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 23rd July, 1889.

Campbell, A. D.
Hayley, Messrs. C. P. Luke, Messrs. Jas. & Co.
Kruger, Arthur.
London, Monsieur R. Row, M.
Stegeman, Mrs.
Winckler, E. T. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A.
Abbott, Major A. K.
Adels, E. J.
Aldhan, Mr.
Allen, John.
Anderson, J. K.
Ballantine G.
Barrett, E. C.
Bildt, Gillis.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.
Carlton, Miss.
Cohn, Maritz.
Cliffe, A.
Cox, E. T.
Davis, C.
Dawson, T.
DeRylandt, Count J.
Deuch, Mrs. C.
Dowie, J.
Ellis, Thos.
Emmett, W. H.
Faintyley, E.
Fischer, T. & Co.
Fleury, Miss Agnes.
Freedman, J. J.
Gailkeera, E.
Garland, Capt. V. M.
George, Mrs. C.
Gibson, Peter.
Grean, B.
Hallen, C.
Herklotts, A.
Hersh kovitsch, Issak.
Hindmarsh, William.
Homfray, R. S.
Hooman, J. H.
Hoskins, Mrs. C.
Hughes, R. J.
Hunter, A. F.
Jackson, J.
Kenny, C.
Marners, R.
Manassah, E. J.
McKenzie, James F.
McMaster, J. E.
Millie, W.
Moystin, Mr.
Muller, H. A. H.
Mullins, L.
Nethering, E. O.
Nichlenson, Miss A.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Percy, W. H.
Pisani, R.
Poliscene, N.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Remmington, Capt. F. A.
Riech, Ana.
Rivas, D. F.
Robart, P.
Rourke, J.
Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Schoeneman, G. W.
Silbermann, Simon.
Smith, J. M.
Solomon, Louis.
Staab, Henry.
Stand, Mary.
Stern, Madam Lee.
Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Taksier, David.
Talbot, H. B.
Thomasson, Mrs.
Tighe, J. L.
Vaz, George.
Vincent, J.
Walter, F.
Webber, M. F. V.

Registered Letters.

Aldham, C. J.
Briggs, W. M.
Eglinton, C. A.
Haring, O.
Hughes, Geo.
Monteney, R.
O'Brien, W. W.
Revilliod, Gustave.
Rubinsteen, Anna.
Silbermann, S.
Staab, Henry.
White, David.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd July, 1889.

Corbett, R. dela, Surgeon-Major.
Fox, Mrs. C.
Harris, Mr.
Malcolm, A.
Patulls, W.
Rendell, J. W.
Reynolds, Mr.
Rydquist, C. F.
Sime, J. S.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 27th July, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	27th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto . .	3rd August	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	2nd „	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	27th July	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	29th „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	29th „	Ditto.
Colombo	2nd August	Per P. & O. Str. *Kaisar-i-Hind.*
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Bat[illegible], Singapore and China .	4th „	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	5th „	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	30th July	Per Steamer *Cammilla.*
Ditto ditto . .	2nd August	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	31st July	Per Steamer *Euphrates.*
Port Blair	1st August	Per Steamer *Maharani.*

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*; per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*; per pound tin, *R17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئيناٹين کا صدقه بدل هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد کرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هی يعنے — چار اونس کے ٹين کے تين روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے چودہ روپی '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين کے چار روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے سترا روپی آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے آٹهه آنے ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے بارہ آنے '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates. R1-8.

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JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

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" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India* . . .	...	1 0 0

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Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Reports, should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Orders and subscriptions for 1889 should be at once registered and remitted.

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5—1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
" three issues . . .	" 55	" 36	" 24
" six " . . .	"100	" 68	" 45
" nine " . . .	"145	" 96	" 64
" twelve " . . .	"180	"120	" 80

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A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at R375 a set.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRUCE INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1889.

The Governors of the Bruce Institution will proceed, at 5 P.M., on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1889, to the election of fourteen Eurasian girls on the Bruce Foundation. Candidates must, on the day of election, be not over ten years of age, and preference will be given to orphans and to those deserted by their parents.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Assistant in charge of the office of the Bruce Institution, Room No 29, top floor, Writers' Buildings, and applications on these forms only will be received by that officer up to Saturday, the 10th August, 1889.

By order of the Governors,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Hony. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRUCE INSTN.,

The 10th July, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277469, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹2,500, originally standing in the name of Bepin Behary Munshi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BEPIN BEHARY MUNSHI,

21, Boloram Ghose's Street, Calcutta.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. C.1491—142882—81, dated 1st February, 1842, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Ishan Chunder Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SHAM SOONDER DASS,

Head Asst., Office of the Supdg. Engr., Western Circle.

WRITERS' BUILDING,

CALCUTTA,

The 15th July, 1889.

Stolen.

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 068382, 068383, and 068384, of the 4½ per cent. portion loan of 1879, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of George A. Brigstocke, and last endorsed to George Augustus Brigstocke, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement

GEO. A. BRIGSTOCKE,

Manora.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 30.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1889-90, and of the eighteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.																											YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.							
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.			
1871-72 . . .	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	32	83	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42			1871-72
1872-73 . . .	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	26	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26			1872-73
1873-74 . . .	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87			1873-74
1874-75 . . .	3,06	16,42	3,38	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79			1874-75
1875-76 . . .	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04			1875-76
1876-77 . . .	3,38	15 70	2,66	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58			1876-77
1877-78 . . .	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92			1877-78
1878-79 . . .	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08			1878-79
1879-80 . . .	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60			1879-80
1880-81 . . .	3,33	12,99	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45			1880-81
1881-82 . . .	3,59	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,85	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,72	29,09	39,81	19,80	59,61			1881-82
1882-83 . . .	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,42	...	1,11	2,53	2,32	1	18,99	21,32	11,53	—64*	10,89	24,20	35,09			1882-83
1883-84 . . .	3,63	2	4,81	8,46	2,82	15	34	3 31	97	1	16	1,14	1,27	1	1,55	2,83	2,25	5	15,64	17,94	10,94	24	11,18	22,50	33,68			1883-84
1884-85 . . .	3,08	10	2,51	5,69	2,75	13	54	3,42	1,17	2	15	1,34	1,22	3	1,93	3,18	2,14	3	10,89	13,06	10,36	31	10,67	16,02	26,69			1884-85
1885-86 . . .	3,47	3	3,08	6,58	3,00	14	27	3,41	1,08	1	24	1,33	1,24	2	64	1,90	1,63		14,15	15,78	10,42	20	10,62	18,38	29,00			1885-86
1886-87 . . .	3,32	5	2,69	6,06	3,08	16	41	3,65	1,16	3	27	1,46	1,49	1	1,31	2,81	2,41	—2*	14,07	16,46	11,46	23	11,69	18,75	30,44			1886-87
1887-88 . . .	2,82	10	2,96	5,88	3,53	14	52	4,19	1,37	3	21	1,61	2,24	...	1,25	3,49	2,71	1	13,85	16,57	12,67	28	12,95	18,79	31,74			1887-88
1888-89 . . .	3,63	1,08	4,66	9,37	3,70	1,17	47	5,34	1,19	21	17	1,57	2,49	19	1,24	3,92	2,47	30	8,87	11,64	13,48	2,95	16,43	15,41	31,84			1888-89
1889-90 . . .	3,50	1,85	3,57	8,92	4,06	90	72	5,68	1,39	26	21	1,86	2,40	2	1,62	4,04	2,16	73	15,23	18,12	13,51	3,76	17,27	21,35	38,62			1889-90

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
Calcutta, 23rd July, 1889.

E J SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{50}{63-5}$ S.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 23rd July, 1889.

Read—

The General Report on the Operations of the Survey Department of India for the year 1887-88.

RESOLUTION.

The Survey Department was under the direction of Colonel H. R. Thuillier, R.E., throughout the year, and the report, which presents a record of varied and useful work in survey and exploration, indicates that the Department continues to be maintained in a state of high efficiency.

2. Field operations were prosecuted by twenty-six parties, of which one was devoted to Trigonometrical Surveys, six to Topographical Surveys, nine to Cadastral and Forest Surveys, six to Traverse Surveys, one to Geographical Surveys, and three to Geodetic and Tidal and Levelling Operations.

3. The Party employed on Trigonometrical Surveys completed the 370 miles remaining of secondary triangulation along the east coast of India. Secondary triangulation was also carried out for an aggregate length of 270 miles by the parties employed in Baluchistan as a basis for topographical surveys in that region. The work of the Geodetic Party comprised the measurement of seven arcs of longitude in Southern India; and the Tidal Survey Party continued its observations with self-registering tide gauges at the several stations along the coast where tidal observatories are established and the connected operations of spirit levelling.

4. Geographical Surveys and Explorations have been carried out vigorously in Upper Burma, with the result that triangulation has been extended over an area of 23,000 square miles, and that nearly 21,000 square miles have been surveyed and mapped on the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale. The Survey officers who accompanied the Hukong Valley Expedition on the Eastern, and the Black Mountain expedition on the Western Frontier, succeeded in mapping large areas in comparatively unknown country on both sides of India, while a valuable addition was made to the geographical knowledge of Afghanistan and its borders by the Native Surveyor deputed with the Afghan Boundary Rectification Commission. A reconnaissance along the Nepal boundary has supplied a rough basis for a more accurate and detailed survey of the northern frontier when opportunity offers; and interesting additional information regarding Bhutan and Thibet has been obtained from the adventurous travels of native explorers trained and sent thither by the Survey Department. On the whole, the work accomplished during the year in Geographical exploration is satisfactory, and shows that this important and difficult section of the duties of the Department has received a full share of attention.

5. The number of parties devoted to Topographical and Forest Surveys within India was reduced from eight to six, one party having been transferred to Upper Burma for Geographical, and the other to the Central Provinces for Forest Surveys. Belgaum, Dharwar, and Guzerat in Bombay, and Madura and the Native States of Travancore and Cochin in Madras, were the field of operations in the Southern Presidencies. The Party in Madras took over the Topographical programme from the Provincial Survey Department, and by thus relieving the latter of this class of work enabled it to extend the surveys required for purposes of settlement. In Northern India the Military Surveys in Baluchistan on the

½ inch scale were continued; and a Party in the Punjab operated in Kangra and the Simla Hill States, and provided in the British districts within these tracts a skeleton traverse or frame, which it is intended that the Settlement Department should fill in, for purposes of land assessment in accordance with the system advocated in the eighth and ninth paragraphs of the Survey Resolution of 1882. New Topographical maps were also constructed for a large area in the Punjab by the Traverse party employed in that Province; and a Topographical section, working in conjunction with a Cadastral party, completed the survey of the district of Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces. The aggregate outturn amounted to 15,673 square miles, forming a substantial addition to the data in course of collection for the new maps which are constantly being required for purposes of general administration.

6. Forest Surveys conducted by the Survey of India Department were carried out in the Central Provinces, Lower Burma, the North-Western Provinces, Orissa, and Bombay. The outturn in the forests of Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces was small, as is usual in initiating operations in a difficult and unhealthy tract. In Burma the absence of disturbances enabled a larger area to be surveyed. In the North-Western Provinces and Orissa the Forest Surveys were performed by parties employed on cadastral work, and in Bombay by the two Topographical parties engaged in the Presidency. Under recent arrangements with the Government of Bombay one of these parties will in future be exclusively employed on the survey of Government Forests, and will compile complete maps on a 4 instead of an 8 inch scale. This change, while admitting of a larger outturn of work, will not affect the value of the maps for the purposes of forest management, for which they are primarily needed.

7. In pursuance of the programme laid down four years ago, the greater part of the available Survey force is now devoted to work designed to combine the requirements of Revenue administration with the demands of Cartography. Under this head may be included the Forest Surveys, already referred to, as well as Cadastral and Traverse Surveys, which occupied thirteen out of twenty-six parties. The diversion of what may be termed unremunerative to remunerative work is indicated by the following table in which the classification of the several parties employed in 1884-85 and 1887-88 is based upon the character of the work upon which they were employed. The first term "necessary" implies that, for military or administrative purposes, the survey is urgently required. The second term "unremunerative" comprises topographical surveys, which can be postponed without great inconvenience to the Administration.

	1884-85.			1887-88.		
	Necessary.	Unremunerative.	Remunerative.	Necessary.	Unremunerative.	Remunerative.
Number of parties...	8.	11	7	11	2	13
Total Cost Rs.	(a)3,02,000	7,15,000	8,66,000	(a)4,72,000	1,43,000	13,65,000

(a) Exclusive of cost of 4 Scientific Parties (Coast Triangulation, Tidal and Levelling and Astronomical).

Taking Cadastral and Traverse Surveys together, the area covered during the year was upwards of 25,000 square miles. These extensive operations will aid materially in securing the punctual assessment of large tracts of country in which the settlement engagements are about to expire; and the Government of India desires to record its appreciation of the cordiality and zeal with which the Survey Department has lent itself to carrying out the programme, imposed upon it by pressing fiscal and administrative considerations in this important section of its duties.

8. Cadastral Surveys, involving the plotting of interior details, have been restricted to tracts where no village maps and no village officials trained in survey at present exist, or where, owing to the inferior training of the village staff, the existing village maps have become inaccurate and obsolete. Seven parties were thus employed in the Central and North-Western Provinces, Assam, Burma, and Bengal; and the aggregate outturn was 5,435 square miles. The system pursued varied in each case; but in every instance measures are, as far as possible, being taken to train the local and permanent officials to assist in the work and to maintain the maps and records provided by the professional survey.

Owing to the necessity for adapting the plan of operations to the widely differing conditions and circumstances of the tracts in which Cadastral Surveys were prosecuted, no useful conclusion can be drawn from a comparison of cost rates. But efforts have been continuously and systematically directed to reducing the cost to the lowest possible limits; and the average rate, which in 1884-85 was about Rs. 300 per square mile, is now brought down to something like Rs. 150 per square mile.

9. In Traversing, the principal field of operations continued to be the Central Provinces, where five parties were engaged in providing skeleton plots on the 16 inch scale, and completed 14,287 square miles. These plots are intended to furnish a scientific framework and check for the field survey by trained village officials, which follows. The only other Province in which Traversing formed the special work of a Survey party was the Punjab, where one party was employed and furnished skeletons for 5,795 square miles. In this case the object of the survey was to provide correct outlines for new Topographical maps, the details being taken from the village maps compiled by the Land Record establishment, on the accuracy of which the traverse at the same time serves as a check. The average cost of Traverse surveys did not much exceed Rs. 20 per square mile.

10. It remains to notice the good work done by the Head Quarters Offices. Of new maps, 4,062 were published during the year, and heavy demands continued to be made on the Drawing Office for trans-Frontier maps and maps of Upper Burma. The Photographic and Lithographic Offices show the large outturn of 1,203,861 copies issued during the year, which is in some measure due to requisitions for high class illustrations for archæological and other reports, for the production of which the copying processes perfected in the Photographic Office are admirably adapted. The transactions of the Mathematical Instrument Office also increased; the number of instruments supplied being 57,293, and of those received into store, 70,093.

11. In his concluding remarks in Part I. of the Report, the Surveyor General alludes to the difficulty of providing officers to superintend the various field operations, and the necessity of further recruitment in view of the large number of prospective retirements. These matters are under the separate consideration of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor General of India; to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin; and to the Foreign and Military Departments.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JUNE 1889.

General Weather conditions of month.—The chief feature of the month is the gradual advance of the south-west monsoon humid currents from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal over India. As stated in last month's report, partial advances occur in the month of May over portions of Southern India and Tenasserim, but it is usually not until the last week of May or the first week of June that the great advance occurs which finally terminates in the establishment of the monsoon over India. It advances with more or less regularity northwards up the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and thence extends over the interior of India. The rate and manner of advance depend very largely upon the pressure and other weather conditions prevailing at the time in India. Excessive temperature usually prevails over the whole of Central and Northern India at the commencement of the month. The advance of the monsoon currents over the interior increases the humidity and gives rise to more or less cloud. Hence temperature falls, and the area of excessive temperature retreats northwestward into Sind, the West Punjab, and North-West Rajputana, where temperature remains permanently high throughout the whole of the monsoon, and the highest maximum temperatures of the year are frequently recorded in that area in June and July, and even in August.

This great change from great heat and dryness to moderate heat, excessive humidity, and frequent rain showers is usually not completed over Northern India until the third or fourth week of June, by which date the monsoon currents have penetrated into the Upper Punjab.

Weather is always more or less squally in front of the advancing monsoon currents up the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal; and this squally weather frequently develops into a cyclonic, storm which carries the first heavy burst of monsoon rainfall, as it were, with it in its rear.

Again, after the south-west monsoon winds are fully established, there is a marked tendency to the formation of small cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal and in Bengal (more especially East Bengal). These small cyclonic storms form one of the more conspicuous features of the rains proper. In June and July they usually advance in a west or west-north-west direction across the head of the Peninsula, and give heavy rain over the area they traverse. As they draw away the rain for the time being from other districts and concentrate its fall over the narrow area they traverse, they are one of the chief causes of the irregular distribution of the monsoon rainfall. This effect is exaggerated by the tendency of these cyclonic storms to follow the same general path during the months of June, July, and August, or during the height of the monsoon.

Cyclonic storms and barometric depressions of the month.—The following are the more important depressions of the month:

(1) *Depression and cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea of June 1st to 9th.*—This storm was formed in front of the south-west monsoon current as it advanced northwards along the West Coast of India. Heavy rain began to fall on the Malabar Coast on the 30th and 31st, and weather was very squally off that Coast. On the 2nd heavy rain had extended northwards to Ratnagiri, and the wind directions at the West Coast stations indicated that the squally weather in front of the advancing humid current had developed into a cyclonic storm, the centre of which on the morning of the 2nd was to the west-south-west of Goa. Very heavy rain fell along the West Coast on the 3rd, and the centre of

the storm on the morning of the 4th was west of Ratnagiri. The depression at the centre was now considerable, as pressure at Goa and Bombay was a sixth of an inch below the normal. The depression continued to advance slowly northwards and to deepen. On the morning of the 5th the centre was west of Bombay, where the barometer was a quarter of an inch below the normal. The storm now covered the angle between the Kathiawar and Bombay Coasts, and it was blowing a heavy gale on the Konkan Coast. The average wind velocity at Bombay on the 6th was 37 miles per hour and on the 7th 33 miles per hour. The storm either filled up slowly on the 8th off the Kathiawar Coast or recurved to north-west or west. No reports have been received as yet from ships of the weather at this time in the Arabian Sea; but, so far as can be judged from the Kurrachee observations, the storm drifted to the north-west and marched parallel to the Kathiawar and Sind Coasts on the 8th and 9th. It probably filled up as it advanced and broke up in the neighbourhood of the Makran Coast west of Kurrachee on the evening of the 9th. The chief feature of the storm was the very heavy burst of rain which the westerly winds in the south quadrant gave to the West Coast districts. The following gives the total rainfall received during this period at several of the West Coast Ports:

Stations.	Rainfall of 24 Hours preceding 8 A.M. of							Total Rainfall of Week.
	June 1st.	June 2nd.	June 3rd.	June 4th.	June 5th.	June 6th.	June 7th.	
Cochin	3·24	0·83	0·10	2·61	2·79	0·39	3·92	13·88
Calicut	1·47	0·73	1·10	4·43	1·50	3·49	6·62	19·34
Mangalore	0·02	2·76	2·12	5·40	3·40	3·04	4·08	20·82
Karwar	...	0·55	3·92	5·10	7·30	5·60	10·15	32·62
Goa	...	0·14	1·46	6·00	5·06	5·28	3·22	21·16
Ratnagiri	0·01	2·77	...	0·20	2·56	3·72	0·06	9·32
Bombay	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·07	5·80	5·92

(2) *Depression and small cyclonic storm of 9th to 14th of June.*—Weather was unsettled and squally in the south of the Bay at the commencement of the month. A very small depression was in existence off the Coromandel Coast on the morning of the 2nd. It apparently advanced slowly northwards without showing any sign of further development until the morning of the 9th, when it covered the north-west of the Bay, off the Orissa and Ganjam Coasts. The centre was probably east of Gopalpore on the morning of the 9th, and east of False Point on the morning of the 10th. The depression at the centre was very small, and winds were probably only of moderate intensity in the southern quadrant. The centre at 8 A.M. of the 11th was midway between False Point and Saugor Island. It continued to advance northwards, and was between Burdwan and Berhampore on the 12th. It drifted slowly through Central Bengal on that day, and the centre was to the south-west of Dhubri on the 13th. The storm disappeared before morning of the 14th. It was hence throughout a diffused storm of feeble intensity, and was remarkable for its slow progression northwards, at a rate probably never exceeding 5 miles per hour. This storm carried the south-west monsoon current up the Bay, and general rain began to fall in Bengal on and from the 9th. The breaking up of the Arabian Sea storm, which also occurred on that day, was followed by a rapid advance of westerly humid winds and general rain over nearly the whole of Central and Upper India on the 10th and following days. The present storm gave very heavy rain on the Arakan Coast and moderate rain to Bengal. The following are some of the heaviest

falls throughout the storm and illustrate the distribution of the accompanying rainfall:

Stations.	Rainfall of 24 Hours preceding 8 A.M. of					Total Rainfall of Period.
	June 9th.	June 10th.	June 11th.	June 12th.	June 13th.	
Akyab	2·88	6·05	11·02	4·53	5·60	30·08
Calcutta	0·88	...	0·05	0·05	0·07	1·05
Jessore	1·42	0·16	2·14	0·38	1·25	5·35
Dacca	0·02	3·01	1·38	0·92	1·27	6·60
Burdwan	0·02	0·04	0·02	1·36	0·42	1·86
Berhampore	...	0·04	0·15	2·09	0·09	2·37
Dhubri	0·05	0·14	0·07	0·89	1·35	2·50

(3) *Land-formed depression of June 16th to 20th.*—After the dispersion of the previous storm strong south-westerly winds blew across the Bengal Coast, and weather was squally in Bengal. Slight indications were shown on the 15th and 16th of a tendency towards the formation of a depression in East Bengal, and on the 17th there was a small but well marked depression and cyclonic circulation, the centre of which was between Calcutta and Dacca. It marched westwards, and was south of Hazaribagh on the 18th and in Central India, between Sutna and Saugor, on the 19th. Heavy rain fell over the Central Provinces and Berars at this time. The depression at the centre was a sixth of an inch. It began to fill up on the 20th, on which day the storm was advancing between Saugor and Jhansi into Rajputana. It merged into the area of permanent depression in Rajputana and Sind on the evening of the 20th. This storm gave a moderately heavy burst of rain to the whole of Bengal, Behar, Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Central India.

(4) *Depression and small cyclonic storm of June 24th to 30th.*—The first indications of the formation of this storm were shown on the morning of the 24th. It originated in the north-west angle of the Bay. The centre was between False Point and Saugor Island on the morning of the 26th, and the depression at the centre probably exceeded two-tenths of an inch. It advanced westwards across the North Orissa Coast in the afternoon and passed between Sambulpur and Hazaribagh on the 27th. It was in Central India (probably between Saugor and Jhansi) on the morning of the 28th. Heavy rain was received at this time in the northern and western districts of the Central Provinces and Berars. The storm continued to advance to the west-north-west and was a little to the south of Jeypore on the morning of the 29th, at which time the depression was an eighth of an inch. It merged into the area of permanent low pressure in Upper India on the 30th. It gave general rain to the whole of Bengal, Orissa, Behar, Chutia Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Berars, Central India, and South-East Rajputana.

Pressure.—The chief barometric movements during the month occurred in connection with the cyclonic storms described above. Although they were large in amount, the mean pressure of the month for the whole of India was almost identical with the normal mean—being only ·005″ in excess. The following table gives the pressure anomalies or the variations of the mean pressure freed from the general variation (·005″) for each of the larger Provinces and the corresponding anomalies of May for comparison:

Province.	Barometric Anomalies or Pressure Variations.	
	Month of May.	Month of June.
Burmah	—·002	+·011
Bengal	—·019	+·008
Assam	—·024	+·019
Behar and Chutia Nagpur	—·027	+·006
North-West Provinces	—·009	+·003
Punjab	+·024	—·016
Sind and Rajputana	+·014	—·013
Central India	+·015	—·001
Central Provinces	+·006	—·004
Bombay	—·006	—·001
Madras	—·004	—·002

Hence, as frequently happens, the first effect of the establishment of the south-west monsoon in 1889 has been not only to diminish the amounts of the barometric anomalies but also to reverse their character over the greater part of India. The abnormals over the whole of North-East India for the month of June were positive and over the whole of Western and North-Western India they were negative, and were in all cases, except Bombay and Madras, opposite in character to those of the preceding month. They were, however, small in amount for all stations, except the following :

Dera Ismail Khan	—·030 inch.
Mooltan	—·028 ,,
Jacobabad	—·027 ,,
Sibsagar	+·028 ,,

whence approximately normal average pressure conditions obtained during the month, and the abnormals indicate the continuance of steady and strong south-west monsoon currents, more especially from the Arabian Sea.

Storms.—The large cyclonic storms of the month have been described above. The following local storms were reported during the month :—A tornado at Mymensingh on the morning of the 4th June, which caused some loss of life and property ; severe duststorms at Nagpur and Hoshangabad on the afternoon of the 5th, and violent duststorms on the 9th at Allahabad, Sutna, and Lucknow in the North-West Provinces, and at Krishnagarh in Bengal. No severe local storms have been reported since the 10th, by which date humid monsoon winds extended over nearly the whole of the country.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the month were mainly determined by the rainfall distribution. At the commencement of the month temperature was excessive over the whole of India. The greatest excess of temperature at this time occurred in the area defined by the stations of Ajmere, Agra, Jhansi, Delhi, Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Hoshangabad. The 2nd was a

particularly hot day. The following gives the temperature variations of that day for these stations:

Stations.	Variation of Maximum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Minimum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Mean temperature from normal of day.
Ajmere	+10·1	+10·3	+10·2
Agra	+10·5	+10·7	+10·6
Jhansi	+10·2	+11·3	+10·8
Delhi	+11·1	+11·6	+11·4
Jubbulpore	+11·6	+ 9·9	+10·8
Saugor	+10·4	+ 9·3	+ 9·9
Hoshangabad	+10·2	+ 5·3	+ 7·8

With the advance of the monsoon currents up the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal temperature diminished generally, and the area of greatest excess of temperature was transferred northwards to the Punjab.

The following gives the highest temperatures at stations in the Punjab on the 8th, which was one of the hottest days of the month in the Punjab:

Stations.	Variation of maximum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Minimum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Mean temperature from normal of day.
Sirsa	+ 2·7	+10·4	+ 6·6
Delhi	+ 7·9	+13·0	+10·5
Ludhiana	+10·2	+ 9·6	+ 9·9
Lahore	+10·2	+ 5·9	+ 8·1
Sialkot	+11·1	+ 9·4	+10·3
Rawalpindi	+12·2	+ 4·9	+ 8·6
Peshawar	+11·0	+ 5·3	+ 8·2

A rapid advance of humid monsoon winds commenced on the 9th and increased humidity and diminished temperature very rapidly over the whole country. The reduction of temperature was mainly due to the rapid spread of cloud over Upper India and the occurrence of general rain in all districts, except Sind, the West Punjab, and West Rajputana.

The following table, which gives the temperature variations at several stations in Upper India on the 10th, furnishes remarkable examples of the very large reduction of temperature effected by rainfall at the commencement of the south-west monsoon:

Stations.	Variation of Maximum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Minimum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Mean temperature from normal of day.
Sambhar	—11·4	—13·0	—12·2
Jeypore	—11·7	—12·9	—12·3
Bareilly	—14·6	— 7·3	—11·0
Meerut	—18·2	— 8·7	—13·5
Roorkee	—20·1	— 7·6	—13·9
Delhi	—16·2	— 7·6	—11·9
Ludhiana	—23·5	— 5·0	—14·3
Sirsa	—30·3	—12·9	—21·6
Lahore	—13·5	— 6·8	—10·2
Sialkot	—15·1	— 5·7	—10·4

During the remainder of the month the variations of temperature in Upper and Central India depended almost entirely upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of continued rainfall. They were similar in character to those just described, but much smaller in amount The following give a summary of the temperature data for the month, and shows the general character of the variation of temperature from week to week in different parts of the Empire :

Meteorological Area.	Variation of Mean Temperature from Normal for the Week ending					Variation of Mean temperature of month from normal.
	June 3rd.	June 10th.	June 17th.	June 24th.	June 31st.	
Burmah	+ 3·6	+ 3·4	+ 0·1	+ 0·7	0	+ 1·4
Bengal	+ 3·3	+ 1·0	— 1·3	— 0·2	— 1·3	+ 0·4
North-Western Provinces	+ 2·8	+ 3·9	— 6·8	— 3·0	— 2·5	— 1·2
Punjab	+ 2·0	+ 5·1	— 3·7	+ 4·0	+ 0·6	+ 2·2
Sind and Rajputana	+ 3·7	+ 3·9	— 2·3	+ 0·2	— 1·4	+ 0·7
Guzerat and Central India	+ 5·0	+ 3·1	— 3·3	— 2·0	— 1·1	+ 0·1
Berar and Central Provinces	+ 4·0	+ 4·4	— 2·0	— 4·5	+ 0·5	+ 0·7
Bombay	+ 2·0	— 0·3	+ 0·2	+ 0·2	— 0·3	+ 0·2
Madras	+ 1·2	+ 1·2	+ 0·5	+ 0·7	— 0·1	+ 0·9

Rain.—The south-west monsoon current advanced along the West Coast as far as Broach in the first week of the month and gave very heavy rain to the West Coast districts. It began to extend into the interior after the breaking up of the cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea on the 9th and blew very steadily throughout the remainder of the month.

The Bay of Bengal current was not so strong as the Bombay current. A small diffused storm formed in the Bay during the first week of the month and

drifted very slowly northwards. It crossed the Orissa Coast on the 11th and began to give general rain to Bengal from the 10th. The unusual strength of the Bombay monsoon current at this time was shown by its rapid extension across Central India into the North-West Provinces and East Punjab on the 9th and 10th. General rain over nearly the whole of Northern India due to the advance of both currents hence dates from the 10th June. The distribution of rainfall during the remainder of the month was largely determined by the course of the three small cyclonic storms described above.

Two of the three small cyclonic storms of the month advanced in a general westerly direction across the head of the Peninsula. The indraught to them from the Bay of Bengal gave general and nearly continuous rain during the latter half of the month to Bengal, Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Central India. The strong indraught to the same storms during the latter part of their existence from the Arabian Sea gave heavy rain to the Central Provinces, the Bombay Coast districts, and North Deccan.

In consequence of these conditions, the Punjab received slightly less than its normal amount, whilst the strong westerly or west-south-westerly deflection of the Bombay current, determined by the advance of the last two cyclonic storms, caused the rainfall of Khandeish, Guzerat, and Kathiawar and part of Berar to be considerably below the average. The deficiency in these districts varies within wide limits and averages forty-five per cent. There was also a slight deficiency in Hyderabad and Mysore and a moderately large deficiency in the Carnatic, due chiefly to the more rapid advance than usual of the monsoon currents and their early establishment over Northern India.

In all other districts the rainfall of the month was more or less above the average and was in some districts excessive. Assam received an average of 12 inches more than its normal amount; Malabar, 11 inches; Behar, Orissa, the Circars, and Lower Burmah, 6½ inches; the Konkan, 5½ inches; Lower Bengal and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces (*i.e.*, to the north of the Ganges), 3½ inches, and North Bengal, Rajputana, and Central India, 2 inches in excess.

One very noticeable feature of the present monsoon has been the favourable rainfall in certain districts, including Ganjam, North Behar, the Central Provinces, Khandeish, and Guzerat, where it was more or less deficient during the whole of last season. Thus Ganjam, North Behar, and the Central Provinces received normal or abundant rainfall during the month of June. The rainfall of June was, on the other hand, very much below the average in Khandeish and Guzerat, but heavy rain has fallen during the present month (July) in these districts also.

The large rainfall of the month was mainly due to the earlier advance of the south-west monsoon into the interior of the country and the prevalence of strongly marked monsoon conditions during the last three weeks of the month.

The following example of heavy rainfall during this month appears to deserve record:—Kumpta in North Kanara received 39 inches during the week ending 10th June, and the average fall of the whole district for the same period was 34 inches. Very heavy rain was received in Burmah during the following week, when Akyab received 36 inches, Sandoway 31 inches, Tavoy 26 inches, and Bassein 19 inches. As a rule very heavy rainfalls have been quite the exception, which is in accordance with the general rule that a strong monsoon gives well distributed and continuous moderate to heavy rain, and a weak monsoon tends to give excessive local falls and very irregularly distributed rain.

The following table gives complete data and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which

the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :

Districts.	Number of Stations.	Normal Average Rainfall in June.	Actual Average Rainfall in June, 1889.	Difference from the Average in June, 1889
Punjab, West	7	1·60	0·91	— 0·69
" East	4	3·83	3·34	— 0·49
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	7	5·40	9·00	+ 3·60
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	3·88	3·52	— 0·36
Behar	2	6·66	13·17	+ 6·51
North Bengal	3	15·27	17·14	+ 1·87
Assam—Cachar	3	20·03	32·02	+ 11·99
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	11·17	14·77	+ 3·60
Orissa—North Circars	5	6·39	12·94	+ 6·55
Central Provinces, South	7	9·72	8·94	— 0·78
Berar—Khandeish	2	6·77	4·70	— 2·07
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda.	9	4·33	6·39	+ 2·06
Sind—Cutch	3	0·09	0·18	+ 0·09
Guzerat	3	4·96	3·26	— 1·70
Konkan	4	21·56	27·24	+ 5·68
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	5·12	4·90	— 0·22
Malabar	5	33·40	44·56	+ 11·16
Mysore—Bellary	4	2·80	2·42	— 0·38
Carnatic	6	2·03	0·52	— 1·51
Lower Burmah	7	23·32	29·71	+ 6·39
Ceylon	1	8·03	3·12	— 4·91

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *18th July, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, July 22nd, 1889.

The principal feature in the weather of this week has been the storm, the commencement of which was noticed in the last Summary, which was formed over the Bay and after a period of little or no movement off the Orissa Coast subsequently travelled north-north-westward into Behar. This storm was at no time very deep, the greatest barometric variations from the normal being—·241″ at False Point on the morning of the 19th, and—·238″ at Saugor Island on the morning of the 20th. Owing, however, to a brisk barometric rise which occurred to the south of the storm, just before the centre crossed the Coast, the gradients on the southern quadrants were steep, and strong winds and gales were experienced over the Bay and at the Sandheads. The storm filled up quickly as soon as the centre passed inland, but not without giving very unsettled weather and heavy rain to parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. In those parts of the country unaffected by the storm normal monsoon weather prevailed, though on the North Konkan Coast, accompanying local pressure irregularities, the current was largely above its normal monsoon strength.

The chart of the 16th showed the ordinary high pressure area in the extreme south and low pressure area over the Punjab. Imposed on this distribution there was a well-defined storm area overlying the north-west of the Bay, Orissa, the Circars, and the east of the Central Provinces The centre, or centres (for this part of the storm was probably less clearly defined than would appear from the chart) of the disturbance lay off the Orissa Coast, the lowest barometer being 29·388″ at False Point. The wind circulated cyclonically around the storm area, though without much force, but in other parts of India the normal monsoon directions prevailed. On the 17th the storm occupied approximately the same position, but the barometer had fallen briskly in its neighbourhood, and the lowest reading reported was 29·329″ at False Point. On the North Konkan Coast the wind had "backed" to south-south-east and increased in force apparently in connection with some small local irregularity lying off that Coast. Elsewhere there was no important change. On the 18th the barometer was rising over the head of the Bay, and the storm had lost in definition, while the lowest reading was 29·356″ at False Point. The winds were still very variable about the North Konkan and Kattiawar, the direction at Rajkot being north-north-west, at Surat south-east, and at Bombay west. At the last station the force had again risen. The chart of the 19th showed that pressure had increased briskly over the Peninsula, but had decreased over the whole of Northern India, including the head of the Bay. The storm over the Bay had again developed, and the lowest pressures were shown over the north-west angle of the Bay, apparently midway between the stations of False Point, Saugor Island, and Balasore. There was still very little strength in the wind even close to the storm centre. On the West Coast the direction of the wind had become normal throughout, but the force had risen and a strong breeze was blowing at Bombay. Early in the morning of the 20th the storm crossed the Bengal Coast between

Balasore and Saugor Island, travelling on a north-north-west course. The lowest barometer reading reported was 29·300″ at Saugor Island. Squally and rather strong cyclonic winds prevailed over Lower Bengal and gales over the Bay. On the West Coast the winds remained westerly, but a slight gale was blowing at Bombay. By 8 A.M. on the 21st the storm had reached the neighbourhood of Benares. The barometer was rising, except in the immediate vicinity of the storm centre, and the storm was apparently filling up. Normal monsoon conditions prevailed over the greater part of India, and the force of the wind at Bombay had fallen. On the 22nd the chart showed that the storm had still further filled up without moving its position and that elsewhere normal conditions continued.

Temperature.—Variations from the mean have been rather large—more especially in the Punjab and Bombay, where there was a decided excess of heat about the beginning and a deficiency about the close of the week. In Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana the weather throughout the whole week was warmer than usual; but in the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Guzerat the mean temperature at the close of the week fell below the normal. In the Punjab the mean excess was 5·4° on the 16th and the mean defect 3·6° on the 20th, giving a range of 9° for the week. In Madras, with the exception of a trifling excess on the 19th, the average mean temperature was low throughout. Rather high maxima have been experienced over the Punjab and Sind, more particularly during the earlier days of the week. The highest reading recorded was 114·2° on the 19th at Jacobabad.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

Provinces.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 2·9°	+ 1·6°
Bengal	+ 1·5°	+ 2·1°
North-Western Provinces	— 0·2°	+ 1·8°
Punjab	— 3·6°	+ 0·7°
Bombay	+ 0·1°	— 0·1°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 2·1°	+ 1·5°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 0·6°	+ 2·3°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·7°	+ 3·4°
Madras	— 0·4°	— 0·6°

From this table it will be seen that the weather over Northern and North-Western India, including Guzerat and Central India, has, relatively to the average, been warmer than during the previous week, and that elsewhere there has been very little change.

Rain.—The principal features of the rainfall of the past week are the steady, constant rainfall over the Peninsula, the Central parts of the country, Burma, and Lower Bengal; the heavy local rain in Behar and the east of the North-Western Provinces in connection with the breaking up of the storm; and the slight, local, and scattered rainfall in Upper India.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain:—On the 16th rain was general over the Peninsula, the Central parts of the country,

Orissa, East Bengal, and Burma, but over the whole of Northern India from Behar to the Indus the only rainfall was a few local showers The heaviest rain was on the West Coast. The rain reported on the 17th was distributed in the same manner as that on the 16th, except that there was a little more over Northern India. On the 18th the only difference was the increasing heaviness of the showers in some parts of Northern India. The chart of the 19th still showed the same distribution, but on the 20th, when the storm crossed the Coast, rain became more general over Northern India, and on the 21st and 22nd there was a heavy burst of rain over Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The Punjab has been visited by showers only throughout the week.

The table at the close of this Summary shows that at twenty-two out of the fifty-two divisions there has been an excess of rain during the week and that at twenty-eight there has been a deficiency. The excess has been most marked over Guzerat and Kattiawar, but has been fairly large over the greater part of the Peninsula, in the central districts, and in Orissa and Tenasserim. The deficiency has been greatest over Upper India.

Tenasserim, as mentioned above, has a considerable excess, but all the other divisions of Burma and all divisions in Bengal and Assam, except the Surma and Orissa divisions, have had less rain than the normal. Oudh had a slight excess of rain, but the North-Western Provinces and the whole of the Punjab exhibit a deficiency. The greatest defect is in the hill districts. The Peninsula, Malabar and Mysore show slightly deficient rains, but all the other western districts, *viz.*, Madras (South Central), Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Guzerat, and Kattiawar received excessive rains. The Central Provinces and Berar shared in this excess, but in Central India and Rajputana the amount of rain varied considerably On the East Coast also the variations were irregular and small, some divisions reporting a slight excess, while neighbouring divisions reported a deficiency.

The maxima in Burma were in general moderate, but Tavoy received 23 inches and one station in Amherst $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches within the week. Cherrapunji received $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches and Kurseong $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches, these being the largest amounts in Bengal and Assam. In the North-Western Provinces the maximum falls varied considerably. They were generally small in the plains districts and rather large in the submontane district. In the Punjab there were no falls of any importance.

On the West Coast several large falls occurred. One station in Calicut recorded $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one in Ratnagiri 25 inches, and one in Colaba 20 inches. In the Bombay Deccan the station of Banda in the Kolhapur district received 33 inches. Large amounts were also reported from several central stations and from Guzerat. In Madras the amounts were everywhere small.

The concluding column of the table shows, that the seasonal rains have been deficient over Burma and Eastern Bengal, that from Central Bengal westward as far as Oudh there has been an excess, and that from Oudh westward to the Indus the amount of rain received relatively to the average is very variable. Most of the Peninsula districts, except Mysore, are about or over the average. The Central Provinces show very little departure from the normal, and Guzerat and Kattiawar show an excess.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for Week ending July 22nd, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to July 22nd, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to July 22nd.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	20·27	11·70	+ 8·57	82·27	85·73	— 4
	Lower Burmah	3·69	5·30	— 1·61	31·66	42·53	— 26
	Central Burmah	2·97	3·86	— 0·89	23·05	33·72	— 32
	Upper Burmah	1·28	?	?	21·68	?	?
	Arakan	9·45	10·88	— 1·43	80·49	97·47	— 17
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·57	3·96	— 1·39	32·10	38·00	— 16
	Assam (Surma)	4·93	4·32	+ 0·61	59·16	47·90	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·66	3·53	— 0·87	40·28	42·73	— 6
	Deltaic Bengal	2·16	2·45	— 0·29	21·83	21·85	0
	Central Bengal	1·87	2·42	— 0·55	25·03	21·36	+ 17
	North Bengal	3·17	4·30	— 1·13	48·96	45·95	+ 7
	Orissa	5·67	2·73	+ 2·94	20·51	19·83	+ 3
	Chota Nagpur	2·48	3·00	— 0·52	20·42	18·36	+ 11
	Behar (South)	0·83	2·31	— 1·48	16·27	14·77	+ 10
	Do. (North)	1·30	2·42	— 1·12	21·84	18·71	+ 17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	1·82	2·35	— 0·53	15·42	12·62	+ 22
	Oudh (South)	3·13	2·25	+ 0·88	16·34	12·55	+ 30
	Do. (North)	2·48	2·24	+ 0·24	14·63	14·93	— 2
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2·04	2·24	— 0·20	11·44	10·01	+ 14
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·08	2·44	— 1·36	8·85	10·10	— 12
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·76	2·86	— 1·10	19·32	16·15	+ 20
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·81	1·14	— 0·33	5·82	5·65	+ 3
	Do. (Central)	1·53	1·70	— 0·17	7·29	9·43	— 23
	Do. (Submontane)	1·61	1·91	— 0·30	10·02	10·38	— 3
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·77	6·87	— 5·10	30·23	31·56	— 4
	Do. (North-West)	0·95	1·61	— 0·66	7·79	7·33	+ 6
	Do. (West)	0·45	0·57	— 0·12	3·25	2·83	+ 15
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·28	6·22	— 0·94	60·95	65·14	— 6
	Madras (South Central)	2·50	0·73	+ 1·77	13·14	6·61	+ 99
	Coorg	11·25	8·40	+ 2·85	48·85	44·68	+ 9
	Mysore	0·12	0·75	— 0·63	5·13	8·52	— 40
	Konkan	15·53	8·34	+ 7·19	79·36	54·75	+ 45
	Bombay Deccan	3·38	2·49	+ 0·89	12·59	13·74	— 8
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	3·31	1·16	+ 2·15	8·44	10·37	— 19
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	5·37	2·22	+ 3·15	16·05	14·66	+ 9
	Central Provinces (West)	5·64	2·94	+ 2·70	16·97	17·06	— 1
	Ditto (Central)	5·14	4·28	+ 0·86	21·77	21·74	0
	Ditto (East)	5·42	4·64	+ 0·78	20·53	21·90	— 7
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	6·26	2·89	+ 3·37	20·48	16·03	+ 23
	Kattiawar	6·18	2·22	+ 3·96	19·31	12·81	+ 51
	Sind	0·01	0·77	— 0·76	0·72	1·52	— 53
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·93	3·10	— 0·17	14·47	14·41	0
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·57	2·24	+ 0·33	11·65	9·89	+ 18
	Rajputana (West)	0·24	1·16	— 0·92	4·10	4·46	— 8
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·46	1·55	+ 0·91	13·84	11·33	+ 22
	East Coast (North) (a)	5·60	5·51	+ 0·09	9·14	9·45	— 3
	Hyderabad (South)	1·92	1·33	+ 0·59	8·00	8·70	— 7
	Madras (Central)	0·53	0·86	— 0·31	7·82	6·40	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	1·08	0·82	+ 0·26	7·58	6·81	+ 11
	Ditto (South)	0·05	0·59	— 0·54	5·16	5·01	+ 3
	Madras (South)	0·16	0·12	+ 0·04	2·32	3·00	— 23

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *25th July, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Rainfall general; good in most districts, slight in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem. Agricultural operations retarded in Chicacole in Ganjam by excessive rain. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Salem and Coimbatore; suffering from want of rain in parts of North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly; damaged by excessive moisture in parts of Vizagapatam; affected by insects or disease in parts of Ganjam, Bellary, Coimbatore, and South Canara. Water-supply insufficient in Chingleput and Salem. Stock suffering badly from rinderpest in Anantapur. Prices rising in ten districts, falling in six, and stationary in others. Cholera abating in the three northern districts, but still bad in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Labourers employed on last day of week,—Gopalpur Canal, 1,473; Ghat Roads, 530: drinking-water tanks and wells, 3,369; minor irrigation and other works, 1,850. Number on Rushikulya and some roads not reported. Number on village relief during week ending 13th July, 49,431; fed in kitchens, 9,034. Imports during week by sea and land, 380 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Rain general and sufficient, except in two talukas of Khandesh, where the crops are consequently unhealthy, and in parts of Nasik and Belgaum, where sowing is retarded. Rain deficient also in parts of Dharwar. In two talukas of Surat sowing is retarded owing to incessant rain. Young *bajri* crop doing well in Ahmedabad district, except in taluka Sanand, where it is slightly damaged by caterpillars; young crops also damaged by caterpillars in four talukas of Kaira. Transplantation progressing in Surat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Shikarpur, and Baroda; commenced in two talukas of Ahmedabad, and nearly completed in Colaba. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Karachi. Water scarce in parts of Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd July.*—The break in the rains lasted in many districts up to the middle of the week, but since the 20th, ordinary monsoon weather has set in and the rainfall has become general. The rain has been very beneficial to the transplanting of the winter rice seedlings now in progress. All over the Province early rice, jute, and sugarcane are doing well. In Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna some early rice and jute have been destroyed by excessive rain and floods. In Behar the prospects of the *bhadoi* crops are promising. Indigo manufacture everywhere proceeding well. Prices of rice steady and high throughout the Province. Of the affected districts, in the Patna division Chumparun and Motihari report 11 seers per rupee, Durbhanga and Madhoobani 10 seers, and Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi $7\frac{4}{5}$ to $10\frac{1}{8}$ seers In Durbhanga the average attendance on relief works has been 5,673 during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th July.*—A short break in the monsoon has been followed by fair general rain, and *kharif* prospects are favourable. Markets are well supplied, and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Rainfall general throughout the Province. Prices rising in Rawalpindi; falling in Shahpur; unsettled in Peshawar; stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops still in progress. Rain is reported to be still insufficient in Sialkote. Prospects of standing crops good. Crops on the Jhelum in the Shahpur district slightly injured by river inundations. Cotton crops are under water in parts of

Dera Ismail Khan owing to heavy flood in the Indus. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Sirsa in district Hissar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Rain general. Crops thriving, but more rain is required for rice in Nagpur and parts of Jubbulpore and Bilaspur. Rice sowings were delayed in Sambalpur, but good showers have now fallen, and prospects are improved.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th July.*—The rainfall in Lower Burma, with the exception of Thongwa, has been very light, taking the total inches to date as compared with 1888. Rain is badly wanted in North Tharrawaddy, and the want is felt in Thayetmyo and Toungoo. In Rangoon 29·78 inches have fallen since the commencement of the year against 54·46 in 1888. In Upper Burma the total rainfall since the commencement of the year has been in excess of the fall in 1888 in most districts, but in Shwebo the want of rain is felt, also in Yeu and Meiktila. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen in Mergui, but in other districts the prices remain more or less stationary. In Upper Burma there is a slight rise in prices in Upper Chindwin and Pyinmana, and a fall in Lower Chindwin. The food-supply is sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Weather sunny, with heavy showers. Harvesting of early and transplanting of winter rice continue. Tea doing well. Prospects of crops in general good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Rainfall good in the Shimoga and Kadur districts of Mysore and scanty in other parts. Standing crops good. Outturn of crops harvested fair. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore district.

Good rain in Coorg. Transplanting of paddy in progress. Crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Average rainfall good in Berar. Sowing of *jowari* and *túr* completed. Weeding operations continue. Cotton plants in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Good rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *abi* and *kharif* crops still continues in some talukas and weeding commenced in others. Water in tanks insufficient. Scarcity of fodder felt in one taluka only. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Good rain throughout Central India during the week. Prospects good. Prices falling in Western Malwa and Alirajpur and Jhabua in Bhopawar Agency.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Heavy rain in Kherwara and Shahpura; slight in Marwar, and moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in Meywar, Harowti, and Dholepore; steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th July.*—Good rain. Weather fair. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIII. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 30th June, 1888.			Week ending 29th June, 1889.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th June, 1888.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th June, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 13 days of July, 1889	East Indian	1,514	5,80,133	383	1,514	7,95,724	526	1,19,08,831	605	1,19,22,519	613	13,688	...
Ditto ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,476	166	57	7,058	124	1,13,223	153	1,12,174	153	...	1,749
Ditto ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	762	64	12	840	70	15,872	102	13,380	87	...	2,492
Ditto ditto	Sindia	75	7,775	104	...	(a)	...	1,06,864	110	(a)	...	...	1,06,864
6th July, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	4,85,563	292	1,664	3,88,000	233	52,77,973	244	59,22,072	277	6,44,099	...
First 6 days of July, 1889	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	186	43,335	233	305	(c) 27,565	90	5,18,233	214	(c) 6,09,694	161	91,461	...
Ditto ditto	Southern Marátha (d)	850	77,516	91	857	70,746	83	10,55,134	96	11,73,441	106	1,18,307	...
Ditto ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	12,193	87	219	13,999	64	1,36,648	75	1,87,945	67	51,297	...
Ditto ditto	Indian Midland	136	19,088	140	674	(e) 44,251	66	2,23,615	126	(e) 8,22,688	104	5,99,073	...
Ditto ditto	Villupuram-Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	15,641	188	83	4,861	59	68,531	63	64,806	61	...	3,725
Last 8 days of June, 1889	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,631	45	36	1,752	49	21,648	46	28,350	61	6,702	...
	Total	4,753	12,53,113	264	5,421	13,54,796	250	1,94,47,272	315	2,08,57,069	303	14,09,797	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
13th July, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	5,42,540	225	2,386	4,69,000	197	62,62,856	200	69,28,722	226	6,65,866	...
First 6 days of July, 1889	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,68,678	243	692	1,57,935	228	21,12,931	236	22,61,238	254	1,48,307	...
Last 8 days of June, 1889	Bengal Central	125	14,451	116	125	12,758	102	1,61,802	100	1,81,146	113	19,344	...
First 6 days of July, 1889	Wardha Coal	45	16,350	363	45	6,014	134	1,96,910	337	2,18,258	377	21,348	...
Last 8 days of June, 1889	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,85,656	276	673	1,45,644	216	19,55,471	223	21,07,703	244	1,52,232	...
Ditto ditto	Nalhâti	27	2,044	75	27	2,085	77	26,428	75	23,784	68	...	2,644
First 13 days of July, 1889	Tirhoot	259	30,813	119	273	31,310	115	4,97,039	148	5,10,321	145	12,682	...
First 6 days of July, 1889	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	6,051	58	105	6,448	61	75,107	55	95,424	71	20,317	...
Last 1 day of June, 1889	Jorhát	25	858	34	25	792	31	13,557	42	14,364	39	807	...
29th June, 1889	Cherra-Companyganj	7	102	14	7	234	31	1,140	12	1,239	13	99	...
Last 8 days of June, 1889	Burma	392	56,634	144	553	88,305	160	8,31,375	171	12,56,441	176	4,25,066	...
	Total	4,762	10,24,177	215	4,911	9,20,525	187	1,21,35,216	197	1,35,98,640	216	14,63,424	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
First 6 days of July, 1889	Madras	840	2,12,759	253	840	2,02,360	241	21,55,053	197	23,88,852	221	2,33,799	...
Ditto ditto	South Indian	654	1,31,383	201	654	1,04,074	159	14,49,599	171	15,11,732	180	62,133	...
Ditto ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(g) 6,74,211	451	1,440	(h) 4,38,305	304	1,37,41,982 (g)	703	1,04,80,940 (h)	566	...	32,61,042
6th July, 1889	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	461	2,79,154	606	461	1,83,000	397	39,34,936	657	40,09,847	677	74,911	...
	Total	3,452	12,97,507	376	3,395	9,27,739	273	2,12,81,570	474	1,83,91,371	421	...	28,90,199
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		12,967	35,74,797	276	13,727	32,03,060	233	5,28,64,058	314	5,28,47,080	301	...	16,978
Gross Estimated Expenses		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,03,204	148	2,48,90,947	142	...	12,257
Net Receipts		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,79,60,854	166	2,79,56,133	159	...	4,721
	Assisted Companies.												
First 13 days of July, 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	5,608	255	22	5,436	247	83,348	288	82,939	293	...	409
22nd June, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(j)	...	(k) 1,00,777	108	(l) 1,15,526	123	14,749	...
First 13 days of July, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	58,950	157	376	75,644	201	7,68,351	157	7,80,829	162	12,478	...
Last 8 days of June, 1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	10,664	159	67	11,749	175	1,00,635	116	1,09,486	127	8,851	...
	Total	465	75,222	162	465	92,829	200	10,53,111	149	10,88,780	136	35,669	...
	Native States.												
First 6 days of July, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	39,443	142	354	45,874	130	4,05,010	112	5,33,551	117	1,28,541	...
6th July, 1889	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	2,070	35	59	2,810	48	44,403	58	38,951	51	...	5,452
6th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	804	38	27	1,000	37	14,391	53	16,593	48	2,202	...
First 6 days of July, 1889	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	19,830	103	260	21,502	83	3,17,635	127	4,41,370	132	1,23,735	...
Ditto ditto	Morvi	68	3,066	45	68	4,648	68	60,495	68	67,062	77	6,567	...
6th July, 1889	Jodhpore	124	11,419	92	124	8,600	69	1,06,835	66	98,546	62	...	8,289
	Total	742	76,632	103	892	84,434	95	9,48,769	98	11,96,073	104	2,47,304	...

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Dhond-Mánmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(h) Includes the Dhond-Mánmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(i) Includes the Patri Branch.
(j) Return not received.
(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd June, 1888.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd June, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *25th July, 1889.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 31.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 29th July, 1889.

No. 451.—The services of Mr. G. Carmichael, Bombay Civil Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. 452.—The services of Mr. A. R. Bonus, Bombay Civil Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

MEDICAL.

The 31st July, 1889.

No. 488.—The services of Surgeon J. H. Sellick, I.M.S., officiating Medical Officer, 23rd Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 31st July, 1889.

No. 278.—The Reverend Theodore Edward Fortescue Cole has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 1st August, 1889.

No. 280.—The services of the Reverend W. F. Archibald, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

EDUCATION.

The 31st July, 1889.

No. 339.—Mr. A. Barrett, Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st July, 1889, during the absence on furlough of Rao Bahadur Shriram Bhikaji Jatar, or until further orders.

The 2nd August, 1889

No. 343.—Under Section XII. of Act II. of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Brajamohan Institution, Barisal, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

No. 344.—Under Section XII. of Act II. of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Rajchandra School, Barisal, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1889.

No 334—45-17-*S*.—Lieutenant G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., is appointed to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Superintendents in the Survey of India Department.

Lieutenant Lenox-Conyngham joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 16th July, 1889.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th July, 1889.

No. 1345-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. Schmuck as in temporary charge of the Consular Agency for Russia at Aden, during the absence of Mr. P. Bonenblust.

The 30th July, 1889.

No. 3053-*I*.—Whereas it is expedient to declare the standard yard for British India to be the legal standard measure of length in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore;

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI. of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

Title, extent and commencement

1. (*1*) These orders may be called the Bangalore Measures of Length Law, 1889; and

(2) This Law shall come into force on the first day of September 1889.

Standard yard.

2. The standard yard for British India shall be the legal standard measure of length in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and be called the standard yard.

Standard foot and inch

3. One-third part of the standard yard shall be called a standard foot, and one-thirty-sixth part of such a yard shall be called a standard inch.

Presumption in favour of accuracy of certified measure.

4. A measure having stamped thereon or affixed thereto a certificate purporting to be made under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and stating that the measure is of the length of the standard yard kept under the Measures of Length Act, 1889, in the Town of Calcutta, or that a measure marked thereon as a foot or inch is of the length of the standard foot or standard inch, as the case may be, shall, when produced before any Court by the public servant having charge of the measure in pursuance of a direction published in the local official Gazette by order of the Resident in Mysore, or by any person acting under the general or special authority of such public servant, be deemed to be correct until its inaccuracy is proved.

Inspection of certified measure by the public.

5. The public servant having charge of the measure mentioned in the last foregoing section shall allow any person to inspect it free of charge at all reasonable times and to compare therewith or with any measure marked thereon any measure which such person may have in his possession.

The 31st July, 1889.

No. 1361-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. N. H. K. Becker as Acting Consul for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr W. Bleeck.

No. 1364-*G*.—Diwan Ganpat Rai, Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan at Quetta, is granted privilege leave, for two months, with effect from the 5th August, 1889 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Lala Chokhanand, Mir Munshi of the Office of the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan,

is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan at Quetta, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Diwan Ganpat Rai.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA.

No. 675.—Colonel R. C. Hart, V.C., R.E., officiating Director of Military Education in India, to be Director of Military Education in India, *vice* Colonel Tayler, who has resigned that appointment;

Major A. J. Watson, Suffolk Regiment, officiating Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor, *vice* Colonel Hart,—

with effect from the 20th July, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 676.—Captain R. C. O. Stuart, R.A., to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 11th July, 1889, *vice* Lieutenant Baker, R.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 677.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Colonel F. H. B. Marsh, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 678.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Colonel J. Hay, Bengal S. C., 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 15th July, 1889.

No. 679.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain F. G. Pollock, Bengal S. C., 7th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—16th year commenced 23rd November, 1888.

No. 680.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major A. J. Brander, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Major E. D. F. Bignell, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain C. H. Powell, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) till 4th November, 1889.

Captain E. A. Young, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two months.

Captain F. D. Welchman, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for one month, without pay.

Lieutenant C. W. O'Bryen, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Surgeon-Major W. E. Griffiths (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 681.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 9th July, 1889, pages 3697 and 3698.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 9th July, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

James Ludlow Ferris, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th March, 1889.

Henry William John Senior, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th March, 1889.

Alexander Bredin, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th March, 1889.

Richard Westmacott, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 19th March, 1889.

William Arthur Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th April, 1889.

* * * * * * * * * *

Honorary Captain and Deputy-Commissary George Blake, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 10th July, 1889.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Thomas Rose Nimmo, Bombay, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 10th May, 1889

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE,
9th July, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Colin Finch, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 8th September, 1887, but to rank from 30th January, 1884.

Lieutenant Robert Cobb Lye, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 26th January, 1888, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Charles Francis Dobbie, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 16th August, 1887, but to rank from 28th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Charles Augustus Edwards, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 28th October, 1887, but to rank from 6th May, 1885.

Lieutenant Alexander Henry Eustace, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 13th July, 1887, but to rank from 6th May, 1885.

Lieutenant Charles Edward de Manley Norie, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 31st July, 1887, but to rank from 9th May, 1885.

Lieutenant Charles Oliver Swanston, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dated 18th September, 1887, but to rank from 9th May, 1885.

Lieutenant George Harrington Bush, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 20th July, 1887, but to rank from 24th June, 1885.

Lieutenant Philip Trevor Augustine Spence, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 26th August, 1887, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant Charley Blair Baldock, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 13th March, 1888, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant Henry Walter George Cole, from the Northumberland Fusiliers. Dated 20th May, 1887, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant Percy Garratt Shewell, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 22nd July, 1887, but to rank from 25th November, 1885.

Lieutenant Herbert Charles Vesey, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 21st August, 1887, but to rank from 25th November, 1885

Lieutenant Douglas Herbert, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 14th June, 1887, but to rank from 25th November, 1885.

Lieutenant Lionel Nelson Leeds, from the Border Regiment. Dated 9th September, 1887, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

Lieutenant Arthur Tremearne Walling, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 26th August, 1887, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

Lieutenant Bertram Strachey, from the West Riding Regiment. Dated 7th August, 1887, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

Lieutenant Charles Cameron Leveson-Gower, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 25th August, 1887, but to rank from 28th April, 1886.

Lieutenant Henry Joseph Thacker, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 23rd February, 1888, but to rank from 28th April, 1886.

Lieutenant Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 19th January, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Des Vœux, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 5th February, 1888.

PROMOTIONS.

No 682.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Lieutenant-General C. R. Blair, Bombay Infantry, on the 17th June, 1889:

Major-General S. Black, C.S.I., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.

Colonel W. Kincaid, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.

No 683.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

2nd August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Piercy Henderson Greig, Bombay General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mockler, Bombay General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Day Mander, Bombay General List, Infantry.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 684.—Conductor Charles Mudget to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor Thomas Mithan to be Conductor; and

Sergeant Henry Walter Waller to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 20th March, 1889, to fill existing vacancies.

No 685.—Sub-Conductor Edward Hogan to be Conductor; and

Sergeant Henry David William Hutchins to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 2nd April, 1889, *vice* Conductor Richard Cook, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 686.—Supernumerary Sub-Conductor Joseph Baker is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 15th April, 1889, *vice* Sub-Conductor Michael Murphy, transferred to the pension establishment.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No 687.—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified:

John Arthur Cahill,—1st March, 1889.

Thomas Hammond,—22nd March, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 688.—*19th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Lal Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kisan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

Jemadar Sher Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Khan Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar Khan Muhammad Khan, deceased, with effect from the 23rd June, 1889.

No. 689.—*6th Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Jagesar Misir to be Jemadar, *vice* Surat Singh, deceased, with effect from the 1st May, 1889

No. 690.—*9th Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Mahendar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Báj Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

No. 691.—*21st Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Khuda-bakhsh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ghani Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th June, 1889.

No. 692.—*28th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Dewa Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Jaimal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mana Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

No. 693.—*35th Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Varyám Singh, deceased, with effect from the 29th May, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 694.—*1st Sikh Infantry*—

Subadar Bír Singh to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Shamsud-dín, serving with the Burma Police, to be Subadar, and to remain seconded, *vice* Jamál Din, *Sardar Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Naráyan Singh to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Basant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shamsud-dín, seconded,—

with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

REWARDS.

No. 695.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for good service rendered with the Hazará Field Force:

Military Works Department.

Sergeant William Montague Hollis, Royal Engineers, to be Sub-Conductor.

No. 696.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for services with the Hazara Field Force, subject to the usual conditions regarding examinations:

Subordinate Medical Department.

Second Grade Assistant Apothecary John Thomas Parkinson to be First Grade Assistant Apothecary.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 697.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers have been granted medals with and without gratuities for long service and good conduct, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "for long service and good conduct," with gratuity.

No. 915, Naick Budhibal Rána, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment.

No. 894, Naick Kamán Sing Thápa, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment.

Medals inscribed "for long service and good conduct," without gratuity.

No. 972, Naick Mansa Khan, 45th Bengal Infantry (Sikhs).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 698.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Mr. William Fraser McDonell to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Malcolm, resigned.

No. 699.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Tait, transferred to the supernumerary list.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 20th July and the 2nd August, 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Medical Staff	Surgeon G. S. Tate	8th July, 1889	Kasauli.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 27th July and the 2nd August, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Henry Monpesson Birley. (*a*)	Lieutenant	H-2nd Royal Artillery.	19th February 1889.	Intestate .	2,847 7 1	...	1st October 1889.
Henry DeGrey Warter.	Colonel .	Royal Artillery.	23rd March 1889.	Will left .	3 13 8		
George Robert Douglas Stoddart. (*b*)	Second Lieutenant.	17th Bengal Infantry.	7th February 1889.	Intestate .	999 0 8	...	1st October 1889.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Mother—Mrs. Birley, 49, Tregunter Road, London, S.W. Brother—Major R. Birley, Manchester (7th) Artillery Volunteers.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—Brother—Major C. Stoddart, 16th Bengal Infantry, Agra.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August, 1889.

No. 230.—Mr. A. Izat, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 7th June, 1889.

No. 231.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Howard, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted an extension of one year's special leave by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in continuation of that granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 99, dated 21st March, 1888.

No. 232.—Major M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is permanently promoted from Class I., Grade 3, to Class I., Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 12th June, 1889.

No. 233.—CORRIGENDUM.—The leave referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 229, dated 26th July, 1889, is for one year.

The 2nd August, 1889.

No. 234.—Mr. J. H. Toogood, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Bengal, temporarily employed in Madras, is granted leave for one year on medical certificate. This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 114, dated 4th April, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1889

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 19th July, 1889.

No. 20.—The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary Mark Windross are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 29th July, 1889.

No. 3260.—Captain E. S. Masters, Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, returned from ninety days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification, No. 1324, dated 10th April, 1889, and resumed charge of his duties on the 16th July, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 24th July, 1889.

No. 2862-*G*.—Colonel P W. Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 18th August, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 2878-*G*.—First class Hospital Assistant Alleemuddin, of the Government Reserve List, was granted two months' privilege leave from 23rd March to 22nd May, 1889.

No. 2879-*G*.—Second class Hospital Assistant Brij Mohan Lal, attached to the Charitable Dispensary, Abu, was granted one month and fifteen days' privilege leave, from 2nd May to 16th June, 1889.

No. 2880-*G*.—Medical Pupil Abdullah Khan, Agra Medical School, for service in Native States, passed his final examination on the 2nd May, 1889, from which date he was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant, and placed on the Native States Reserve List.

No. 2881-*G*.—Second class Hospital Assistant Maheeboollah Khan returned on the forenoon of the 13th May, 1889, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 692-G., dated 7th March, 1889

No. 2882-*G*.—Hospital Assistant Shive Shanker Daya Shanker was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service, and placed on the Native States Reserve List from 20th May, 1889.

No. 2883-*G*.—Second class Hospital Assistant Kudrootoollah returned on the forenoon of the 24th May, 1889, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 1126-G., dated 30th March, 1889.

No. 2884-*G*.—Second class Hospital Assistant Muhesh Pershad, attached to Fouj Hospital at Oodeypore, was granted three months' privilege leave from the afternoon of the 26th May, 1889, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Shive Shanker Daya Shanker was appointed to officiate for him.

No. 2885-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mehdi Hussain was granted an extension of one month, in continuation of the privilege leave sanctioned in this Office Notification, No. 1076-G., dated 27th March, 1889, and the whole period of his leave from 9th March to 9th June, 1889, was converted into sick leave, in accordance with Article 266 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2886-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mehdi Hussain returned on the afternoon of the 9th June, 1889, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 2885-G., dated 26th July, 1889.

No. 2887-*G*.—The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of the Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of Transfer.
1st	Hafeezullah .	Bhilwara Dispensary in Meywar.	Charitable Dispensary, Ajmere.	1889. 1st April
2nd	Jawala Pershad.	Government Reserve List.	Kotra Agency Hospital	16th May
2nd	Maheeboollah Khan.	Kotra Agency Hospital.	Government Reserve List.	16th May
3rd	Abdool Shakoor.	Ratangurh Raj Dispensary in Bikaneer.	Ulwar Raj Service.	18th May
3rd	Goverdhandass Ranchordass.	Native States Reserve List.	Jeypore Raj Service.	1st June

The 29th July, 1889.

No. 2920-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1293-G., dated 17th July, 1889, it is hereby notified that Captain E R. Penrose took over charge of his duties as Officiating Second-in-Command, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Officiating Second Assistant to the Resident, Meywar, on the afternoon of the 17th idem.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 806—329.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 765, dated the 16th July, 1889, Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup took over charge of the Office of Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, from Munshi Allahnoor Khan, on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,
First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 26th July, 1889.

No. 2458—3509.—With reference to his Notification, No. 4194—3838, dated the 13th December, 1888, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Subba Rau to be a Chairman of the Bench of Special Magistrates for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, *vice* Mr. T. Vijayaraghavalu Naidu, resigned.

No. 2460—3509.—With reference to his Notification, No. 4193—3838, dated the 13th December, 1888, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following appointments of Special Magistrates for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

(1) Mr. B Lingaiya, *vice* Mr Ramaswamy Chetty, resigned.

(2) Mr. A. Kumarasamy Moodliar, *vice* Mr T. Barton, resigned.

By Order,

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Assistant to the Resident.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 31st July, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th July, 1889	2,06,948	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,74,949	6,81,897
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	1	1
		6,81,898
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	2,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	932	2,00,932
Balance on the evening of the 31st July, 1889		4,80,966
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	1,95,489	
Ditto ditto Government	2,85,477	4,80,966
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 1st August, 1889.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 25.—Pandit Bashashar Nath, class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred temporarily from the North Western to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 26.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 221, dated 19th July, 1889, Mr. F. D. Couchman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

This cancels Director General's Notification, No. 23, dated 3rd July, 1889.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 27th July, 1889.

No. 10.—Mr. R. R. Gales, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under paragraph 24, Chapter II, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code, leave to study Native languages for forty-seven days, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director, N. W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 17th April, 1889, treasure consisting of three idols made of metal (a composition of gold, silver, copper, brass, and bell-metal), one of Venugopal, one of Radha, and one of Balagopalam, in all of a value of R25, was found hidden under the ground by one Mandangi Tirugadu, while ploughing up the field belonging to one Srinivasa Bakshi Patrudu, in the village of Tummiguda, in the Rayaghada Taluk, Vizagapatam District

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam, at his office, on the 30th November, 1889, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

W. A. WILLOCK,

Acting Collector of Vizagapatam.

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 19th July, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th July, 1889.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 82,66,527 10 9)	2,68,49,956	9	10
Public Deposits at Branches (1,85,83,428 15 1)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,49,36,748	6	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,00,045	6	7
Sundries	9,62,141	6	3
RUPEES	8,89,48,891	13	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	19,85,276	0	0
Other authorised Investments	86,30,210	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	90,45,651	14	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	77,23,042	9	2
Bills discounted and purchased	2,43,56,464	12	5
Balances with other Banks	5,86,473	5	7
Bullion	26,918	6	0
Dead Stock	12,30,860	13	7
Stamps	10,515	7	11
Sundries	2,20,476	2	2
	5,38,35,889	12	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,16,11,401 10 5)	3,51,13,002	0	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (2,35,01,600 6 1)			
RUPEES	8,89,48,891	13	5

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st August, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 55·6.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 26th day of July, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 63268, Gunner Thomas Briant.
Age,—22 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 4¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—23rd July, 1889.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Fort William.
Date of Enlistment,—24th October, 1885.
At what place Enlisted,—Winchester.
Parish and County in which Born,—Hurstbourne near Andover, Hants.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Port wine stain above right ankle.
Trade,—Groom.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—White regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

A. H. CALLWELL, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. 8th Batty., 1st Brig., Northern Divn., R.A.

NOTICE.

The following new Chart has been issued by the Admiralty and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. Potter, 31, Poultry, London:—

No.	Scale.	Title.
824	M=0·25	White Point to Mergui, June, 1889.

ST. L. S. WARDEN,
In charge, Marine Survey Office.

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
The 22nd July, 1889.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the tombs of the persons named below, in the Civil Lines Cemetery of Agra, are nearly in a ruinous condition; and unless some friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the Standing Orders of Government will be carried out.

List of tombs, &c., in a dilapidated state in the Civil Lines Cemetery at Agra.

Inscription and Name.	Date of birth and decease.
Mamool, wife of Heera Lall, Catechist.	Died 13th May, 1845.
Jemima, Ann, Edwards, and James Macleod, children.	*Nil.*
Joseph Geo. Andrews, Armenian, of Julpha.	Died 10th May, 1846.
Revd. J. J Capshore, D.D.	.....
James Mark	Died 1st November, 1855.
Mary, daughter of Mackertish.	Died 27th March, 1867.
Bella, daughter of G. Thakur.	.....
George Thakur, killed in the mutiny, 5th July, 1857.	.....
Mrs. Thakur, the wife	Died 2nd October, 1864.
Mary Ann Williss	Died 9th November, 1859.
J. D. Lindsay	Died 2nd October, 1855.
Hannah Chill	.....
Cecelia Winifred, child of McMullen.	Died 14th September, 1860.
Sophia Ellen Freed	Born 16th June, 1864, died 17th September, 1886.
Mary Fisher	Died 14th August, 1860.
Mr. Abel	.....
William Samuel Ackbury	Born 18th January, 1802, died 23rd November, 1857.
Wentworth Septimus	Died 24th May, 1867.
William Patrick Dudrance	Died 10th May, 1858.
E. Gray, monument erected by office mates	Died January, 1853.
Harriet Louisa, wife of W. H. Lowe, C.S.	Born 11th September, 1832, died 5th July, 1856.
Smith Locke Larkins	Died 1st March, 1857.
Mr. W. H. Coxen	Died 14th July, 1859.
Samuel White	Died 16th May, 1844.
Edward Harding	Died 16th January, 1860.
Mr. John Maccoy	.....

H. B. FINLAY,
Magistrate.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 1st August, 1889

Atkinson, R. J.
Campbell. A. D.
Dawes, Mrs. M.
Hayley, Messrs. C. P.
Kelly & Co. (Operative Chemists)
Kruger, Arthur.
Lennox, Mrs. W.
Row, M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A.
Allen, John.
Anderson, J. K.
Barlett, E. C.
Bildt, Gillis.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.
Carlton, Miss.
Clark, Joseph.
Cohn, Maritz.
Cliffe, A.
Cox, E. T.
Daily, William.
Davis, C.
DeRylandt, Count J.
Deuch, Mrs. C.
Doughty, F. E.
Dowie, J.
Faintyley, E.
Fischer, F. & Co.
Flack, F. F.
Fleury, Miss Agnes.
Freedman, J. J.
Gailkeera, E.
Garland, Capt. V. M.
George, Mrs. C.
Gibson, Peter.
Grean, B.
Harding, R. E.
Herklotts, A.
Hindmarsh, William.
Hooman, J. H.
Hoskins, Mrs. C.
Hughes, R. J.
Hunter, A. F.
Jackson, J.
James, Mr.
Kenny, C.
Klymvachler, Mrs.
Manassah, E. J.
Maxwell, Mrs. M.
McKenzie, James F.
McMaster, J. E.
Millie, W.
Muller, H. A. H.
Mullins, L.
Nethering, E. O.
Nichlenson, Miss A.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Percy, W. H.
Pisani, R.
Poliscene, N.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Riech, Ana.
Rivas, D. F.
Robart, P.
Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Sadler, R.
Schoeneman, G. W.
Silbermann, Simon.
Smith, J. M.
Solomon, Louis.
Staab, Henry.
Stand, Mary.
Stern, Madam Lee.
Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Taksier, David.
Talbot, H. B.
Taraldpen, Peder.
Thomasson, Mrs.
Tighe, J. L.
Vaz, George.
Vincent, J
Walter, F.
Webber, M. F. V.
White, Miss M.
Widal, Madam A.

Registered Letters.

Briggs, W. M.
Brooks, G. H.
Eglinton, C. A.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.
Hughes, Geo.
O'Brien, W. W.
Revilliod, Gustave.
Rubinsteen, Anna.
Silbermann, S.
Staab, Henry.
White, David.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th July, 1889.

Corbett, R. dela, Surgeon-Major.
Fox, Mrs. C.
Green, J. (registered letter.)
Malcolm, A.
Marshall, J. F. (registered letter.)
Patulls, W.
Sime, J. S.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 3rd August, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	3rd August	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto . .	10th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	9th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	10th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	10th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	12th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	12th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China .	4th "	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	5th "	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th "	Per Steamer *Kapurthala.*
Ditto ditto . .	9th "	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	7th "	Per Steamer *Coconada.*
Port Blair *viâ* Rangoon . .	6th "	Per Steamer *Kapurthala.*

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*; per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*; per pound tin, *R17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا عمده بدل هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد کرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هی يعنے — چار اونس کے ٹين کے تين روپی چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے چوده روپی '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين کے چار روپی چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے سترا روپی آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے آٹهه آنے : ور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے باره آنے '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below :—

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JOHN ELIOT,
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NOTICE.

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„ three issues . . .	„ 55	„ 36	„ 24
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„ nine „ . . .	„ 145	„ 96	„ 64
„ twelve „ . . .	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

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List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's London Agents, Messrs. Trubner & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRUCE INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1889.

The Governors of the Bruce Institution will proceed, at 5 P.M., on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1889, to the election of fourteen Eurasian girls on the Bruce Foundation. Candidates must, on the day of election, be not over ten years of age, and preference will be given to orphans and to those deserted by their parents.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Assistant in charge of the office of the Bruce Institution, Room No. 29, top floor, Writers' Buildings, and applications on these forms only will be received by that officer up to Saturday, the 10th August, 1889.

By order of the Governors,
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Hony. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRUCE INSTN.,
The 10th July, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277469, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹2,500, originally standing in the name of Bepin Behary Munsi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BEPIN BEHARY MUNSI,
21, Boloram Ghose's Street,
Calcutta.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. C.1491—142882—81, dated 1st February, 1842, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Ishan Chunder Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SHAM SOONDER DASS,
Head Asst., Office of the Supdg. Engr.,
Western Circle.

WRITERS' BUILDING,
CALCUTTA,
The 15th July, 1889.

Stolen.

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 068382, 068383, and 068384, of the 4½ per cent. portion loan of 1879, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of George A. Brigstocke, and last endorsed to George Augustus Brigstocke, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

GEO. A BRIGSTOCKE,
Manora.

Contract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Third Quarter ending 31st January 1889, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1888.

PARTICULARS.	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1889.	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1888	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,03,23,492 15 11	99,49,009 0 6	3,74,483 15 5	
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from November to January in the Widows' Fund	1,29,601 9 1	1,25,998 8 9	3,603 0 4	.
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	86,723 2 9	85,211 7 9	1,511 11 0	.
Entrance fees, &c., ditto	372 0 0	458 12 6	.. ...	86 12 6
Amount credited to divisible surplus	120 12 0	25 8 0	95 4 0	.
Amount of fines imposed under rule 40A	213 6 2	278 8 10	... .	65 0 8
Amount of interest	11 11 1	.. ...	11 11 1	
Total Receipts ...	2,17,042 11 1	2,11,972 13 1	A 5,221 10 5	151 13 2
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,05,40,535 11 0	1,01,60,981 14 4	3,79,705 9 10	151 13 2
DEDUCT PAYMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund ...	95,444 6 6	94,668 4 11	776 1 7	.
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	65,124 8 9	66,315 3 5	.....	1,190 10 8
Establishment, including office-rent and contingencies ...	9,725 6 11	9,918 1 8	.....	192 10 9
Loss in exchange on remittance to England	17,796 9 4	18,223 4 7	... ..	426 11 3
Amount debited to divisible surplus	.....	5 4 0	.	5 4 0
Amount of fine written back	62 7 9	13 11 6	48 12 3	.. ...
Total Payments ...	1,88,153 7 8	1,89,143 14 1	B 824 13 10	1,815 4 8
Balance in favour of the Fund exclusive of interest upon	1,03,52,382 3 9	99,71,838 0 3	C 3,78,880 12 0	1,663 7 6
Amount of divisible surplus payable to qualified subscribers	81,474 0 0	85,288 14 0	. ...	3,814 14 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,569	1,030	1,546	1,022	23	8	.. ...	...
Number of incumbents	452	668	452	668	.....	.....	.. ..	...
Number of subscribers sharing divisible surplus	1,213	790	1,165	787	48	3	..	...

	Rs. A. P.
A. Net increase in receipts	5,069 13 3
B. Net decrease in payments	990 6 10
C. Net increase in balance	3,80,544 3 6

E. E.

JAMES BELL, EDMUND H. LLOYD, } *Auditors, U. S. Pension Fund.*

Published by order of the Directors,

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.* W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE, the 13th July 1889.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 31.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1889

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	..	...	...	...	10 4	9 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	19 7
Tavoy	...	...	...	.	11 4	12 6	13 4	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 [illegible]
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	10 8	10 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	7 9	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 3
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 0	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	20 8	20 8	...	...	157 0	157 0	17 10	17 10
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	10 6	13 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	16 10	14 9
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 11	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 0	150 0	18 11	18 11
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 13	14 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	194 1	215 13	14 3	14 3
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	11 5	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	.	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	17 11
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 12	11 10	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 5	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	..	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 12	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 0	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 0	12 5	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	15 6	16 0	6 13	7 11	75 0	75 0	16 13	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	.	...	...		12 0	14 14	14 0	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	21 5
Kyouk-pyu		...	...	...	12 2	12 14	13 3	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	332 0	30 0	30 0
Akyab	...	...	...	..	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	21 0	21 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	11 4	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 14	15 12	15 12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 6	9 8
Cachar	7 8	7 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 4	9 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 11	8 11	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 6	15 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmáputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Kamrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	6 8	7 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 8
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 0	8 0

Bengal—																												
Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	70 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Tipperah	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Dacca	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	11 4	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	11 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	9 12	9 12
Deltaic—																												
Koolna	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 4	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Midnapore	12 0	18 0	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	...	...	12 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Howrah	...	†	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	12 12	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 11	12 12	16 1	16 9	8 11	9 11	12 10	12 15	16 13	16 13	13 1	13 8	...	...	17 12	18 15	15 1	15 5	...	...	15 14	16 8	100 0	100 0	10 9	10 8
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 15	14 15	*	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 2½	14 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 13	9 2
Jessore	12 4	11 4	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																												
Bankoora	13 12	14 0	17 0	17 0	14 12	15 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	240 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 8	12 4	*	*	11 4	11 10	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	*	*	18 8	19 0	107 0	107 0	9 14½	9 14½
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Moorshedabad	14 0	14 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 8	12 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	16 8	15 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	12 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bogra	15 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	16 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 0
Rajshahye	13 8	15 0	19 8	19 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 8	...	...	18 12	18 12	240 0	240 0	8 13	9 0
Maldah	15 0	15 6	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 0
Northern—																												
Rungpore	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 5	10 8	14 8	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	13 0	14 0	...	24 8	11 4	13 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 12	...	...	18 0	16 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 0
Orissa—																												
Pooree	10 2	11 13	...	...	11 13	10 8	14 7	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 7	14 7	80 0	80 0	9 13	10 8
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	13 2	15 12	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Balasore	16 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singbhoom	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Manbhoom	12 4	21 0	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Lohardugga	11 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	11 12	14 8	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	12 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 8	170 0	140 0	7 8	7 8
Hazáribágh	12 12	13 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	†	†	†	†	19 4	20 0	†	†	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold.

† Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	17 5	16 4	21 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	...	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 ·2	21 0	20 0	8 6	9 8	17 5	16 12	147 0	147 0	9 8	9 8
Gya	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 0	8 4	8 8	12 8	12 12	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0		...	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	16 0	15 8	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	20 8	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	21 8	21 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	15 0	16 0	...		12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...				...	
Bhágalpur	14 8	15 7	17 10	17 10	11 6	10 2	13 4	12 10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	17 10	17 10	16 6	16 6	17 10	17 0	176 12	176 12	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	13 11	14 4½	18 4	18 4¾	10 4	10 4¾	12 9½	13 4	17 2½	11 6½	...	...	17 10	17 5½	8 0	11 6½	18 13	18 13	16 0	16 0	18 13	18 8¾	160 0	137 0	11 6	11 6¼
Mozufferpore	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	13 12	13 8	18 8	19 0	8 8	8 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	18 4	19 4	17 4	17 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Champarun	14 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	15 8	19 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	7 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 6	14 10	18 2	18 2	8 6	8 11	11 6	11 2	14 10	16 13	14 1½	14 1½	10 5	11 6	12 8	12 8	17 14	18 7	19 8	19 8	18 2	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	15 7	15 7	18 10	20 0	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	15 7	18 0	14 3	15 7	...	20 9	12 15	15 7	18 12	20 10	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 10	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	14 0		..	...	..	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...		20 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	13 12	13 8	18 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 12	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 4	15 4	18 0	21 8	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	19 12	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Fatehpur	14 12	16 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	10 12	11 8	12 0	..	..	...	..	...	...	...		20 8	20 8	...		22 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Hamirpur	15 6	17 12	21 1	23 0	9 0	9 0	10 13	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 9	23 13	...	...	23 9	26 2	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 4
Jalaun	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	15 12	17 0	21 8	22 12	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 8	22 12	...		23 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	16 4	17 0	22 8	22 8	5 8	7 0	10 0	12 0	19 4	19 8	19 8	20 4	18 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	24 12	24 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 2	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	16 12	21 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	150 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Mainpuri	17 2	18 4	23 12	25 4	4 8	4 4	12 3	13 4	..	..	...		...	...	...	..	25 5	25 12	...	...	26 2	25 14	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Etah	17 12	17 12	23 12	24 12	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	..	..	14 8	16 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	19 4	19 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12
Western—																										
Lalitpur	15 8	16 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	18 4	18 0	18 0	21 0	12 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jhánsi	16 1	16 1	21 14	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 3½	12 8	21 4	21 7	20 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 11	...			..	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 4	15 0	19 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 6	15 0	22 0	22 8	7 0	7 8	10 0	11 8	17 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	16 8	16 12	23 10	24 8	6 0	6 0	10 12	11 0	21 8	23 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 2	24 12	27 8	28 0	27 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	11 10	12 0
Bulandshahr	16 10	17 10	25 4	26 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	25 0	26 8	28 0	28 0	19 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Meerut	16 12	17 0	26 8	26 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	23 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	10 8	14 4	19 4	19 4	8 4	8 0	13 4	13 0	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	.	20 8	21 0	155 0	155 0	10 4	10 8
Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	18 8	20 10	8 14	8 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 11	...	23 10	14 0	13 10	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 6	13 8	20 13	20 13	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	...	.	...	...	...	..	14 6½	14 6½	20 0	20 0	..	..	20 12	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 7	10 6½
Basti	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	..	...	23 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 8	17 8	25 8	25 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	25 8	25 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Budaun	17 4	17 12	25 4	27 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	.	..	28 8	30 0	192 0	192 0	10 8	10 6
Pilibhit	16 12	15 8	25 0	25 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	25 0	25 0	22 8	16 8	150 0	150 0	11 4	11 4

Bareilly	14 6	15 10	22 8	22 13	5 0	5 0	10 15	10 15	20 10	21 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 5	15 5	21 4	21 4	22 8	23 12	23 2	24 6	150 0	150	10 0	10 10
Moradabad	17 4	18 4	25 12	28 12	7 8	8 0	12 0	11 8	22 0	28 4	17 0	19 8	...	...	16 0	16 4	23 0	23 8	25 0	28 12	26 0	26 4	165 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Tarai	18 12	20 0	34 0	32 8	7 8	8 2	12 8	13 2	25 0	31 4	17 8	18 12	...	...	17 8	20 0	21 4	21 4	26 8	30 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	17 7	18 0	29 8	29 8	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	16 14	.		...	...	...	.		24 0	24 8	...	.	27 0	27 0	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	17 10	18 2	27 8	29 2	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	19 12	22 0	16 8	16 8	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	25 4	25 12	17 10	19 12	13 5	13 4	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Sahâranpur	18 4½	18 13	26 13½	26 1½	7 8½	7 8	9 11	10 12	19 5½	23 10½	23 10½	21 8	32 4	32 4	26 13½	26 13½	25 4	25 13	26 13½	29 0½	19 5½	21 8	172 0	172 0	11 0	11 4½
Dehra Dun	17 8	18 0	27 0	28 0	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 4	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	...	..	21 8	22 0	18 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kumaun	14 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8		.	...		16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	16 0	10 0†	10 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwal	19 0	19 0	22 8	22 8	7 12	7 12	10 12	10 12	..		.		25 0	25 0	...	...	11 14	11 14	..		8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 1	17 0	20 10	13 0	11 0	11 5	12 2	13 0	.	...	...	.			.		20 10	22 8	.		14 10	17 0	180 0	180 0	9 10	10 0
Sultanpur	14 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	15 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	13 8	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	16 0	16 12	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	.	.	11 0	12 0	23 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Lucknow	15 12	16 0	22 12	23 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	19 0		.	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 4	20 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	17 8	18 8	24 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...		...	.		..	...		26 0	26 0	.	.	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 4	14 0	21 0	21 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	16 6	16 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 4	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 12	15 0	21 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	..	16 0	16 0	23 8	22 0	19 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Gonda	16 4	16 8	21 12	23 12	10 8	10 14	12 0	12 8	18 0	20 4	16 8	16 8	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 12	21 12	18 0	19 4	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 12
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	23 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	29 0		.	25 0	28 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	17 4	18 8	26 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	18 4	18 0	26 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	14 6	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	10 0	10 0	.	..	...		15 10	15 0	15 10	15 0	18 12	18 12		...	14 4	14 5
Barswára	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	5 0	7 8	9 6	10 0				.		..	. .	.	15 0	15 0	16 4	16 9	10 0	10 0	.		8 7	9 6
Meywar (Godeypore)	10 8¾	10 8¾	12 14½	12 8	7 6¾	7 6¾	7 13	7 13	12 8	12 8	10 15	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	10 2½	10 2½	12 8	13 10¾	10 15	10 15	9 12½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	8 15¾	8 15¾
Sirohi	11 0	11 8	18 0	18 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 4		160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	13 2½	13 2½	18 4	18 4			8 13	8 13	7 12	17 12	15 12	15 12	...	..		...	17 4	17 4					260 0	260 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0*	...	...	..		18 8	18 8	17 0	18 0	.		80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 8	11 8	16 8	16 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8			13 0	13 0	...	...	..	...	14 4	14 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	.	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	15 0	14 0	18 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 4	18 0	14 12	14 8	...	...	.	..	18 0	18 0	15 4	18 0	..		...	...	13 0	12 12
Boondee	18 0	18 0	26 4	20 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 8	.	.	...	...	..	.	24 4	24 12	..	...		..	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	22 8	22 8	11 0	11 8	...	...			21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	10 0
Jhalláwar	14 13½	14 15	16 15½	17 1½	7 1	7 1	8 14	8 14	18 15½	18 15½	15 3	15 3	...	.	8 9	8 14	19 2	18 15½	..	..	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	15 8	16 0	20 9	22 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	22 4	23 12			...	...	.	.	19 0	20 3	..	...		.	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 6
Jeypore	15 4	15 8	21 0	20 12	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 8	21 0	4 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	17-8 to 19 12	18-8 to 19 4	20 8	21 0	24 0	26 0	110 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	15 6	16 4	20 3	21 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 14	20 0	20 10	17 8	18 2	...	...	14 8	12 8	20 5	20 10	.	.	28 12	28 12	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 15
Dholpur	14 15	15 7	22 7	23 1	9 9	9 14	10 12	11 4	18 0	17 2	15 12	16 0	..	...	13 8	13 8	23 15	24 6			30 7	30 6	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhartpur	15 8	15 6	21 10	21 8	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	17 6	17 2	16 10	15 10	...	...	11 4	11 12	21 8	21 8	18 0	21 8	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	16 10	16 6	22 0	21 12	7 12	7 12	9 11	9 11	23 12	25 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	12 11	13 0	22 6	21 1	22 12	21 9	31 4	28 15	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 11	16 2	21 10	21 1	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	23 5	16 4	16 12	..	...	..	.	19 10	18 8		..	..	.	220 0	220 0	10 8	11 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	15 0	15 6½	19 0	20 1	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 9¼	21 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 4	12 2¾	19 0	19 0	19 7½	20 0	12 0	12 1	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0			9 0	8 8	..	.		..	...	...	..		12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0		..	‡	‡	11 0	11 8
Balmer	9 6	9 6	.		5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	..	..	11 6	12 4	...	...	...	..	11 6	11 6					260 0	260 0	11 9	12 0
Anadra	12 0	12 4	17 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0			14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	16 0	11 0	10 8	. .	..	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	17 0	16 4	20 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 2	18 4	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 15
Western—																										
Jodhpur	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	15 0	13 12	14 6	...	...	..	...	16 14	17 8	15 0	15 0	...		..	...	13 2	13 2
Jaisulmer	10 6	10 6			7 12	8 0	9 8	9 10	12 6	12 6	11 0	10 12	...	..	...	...	10 6	10 0		..	.	.	..		21 0	21 0
Bickanir	12 8	12 8			2 14½	2 14½	6 12	6 12	...	..	13 8	13 8	...	.	...	...	15 0	13 8	.	.	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 12	13 12	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	13 7	19 0	18 10	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 2½	14 0	14 0	...	..		..	19 0	18 9	17 0	16 8½	18 8	18 8	160 0	180 0	11 12	11 12
Baghelkhand (Satna)	16 12	16 12	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17 12	18 4	.	20 0	20 0	20 0	180 0	200 0	10 4	10 8
Goona	17 8	19 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	22 0	24 0		...	.	...	.	...	23 0	24 0	...	..	..	..	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 15	13 4	19 15	20 6	6 6	6 13	7 13	8 3	15 14	16 5	15 0	15 6	...	...	9 1	10 14	19 4	19 11	15 0	17 0	22 7	22 14	145 0	126 14	10 4	10 4

* Not sold

† For husked grain.

‡ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1889—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	19 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	110 0	85 0	11 0	10 0
Ferozepore	21 0	20 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	†	..	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 4
Montgomery	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	18 0	27 0	28 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	17 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	19 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	21 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0
Ludhiána	22 0	22 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	28 0	29 0	38 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	22 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	23 0	24 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	22 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	21 0	22 0	34 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	28 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	8 8	8 8
Kangra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	30 0		8 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	21 0	21 0	31 0	31 0		...	11 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	18 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	7 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	90 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	22 0	22 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	*	*	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	*	*	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	19 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	19 0	19 0	29 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	‡	†	†	8 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0
Peshawar	21 0	21 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	29 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	23 0	19 0	23 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	110 0	106 0	40 0	39 0
Kohat	21 0	22 0	45 0	50 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	‡	†	*	10 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	14 0	‡	†	125 0	125 0	60 0	50 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	25 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	21 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	28 0	28 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	30 0	32 0	31 0	13 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	21 0	21 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	26 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	112 0	112 0	44 0	44 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khán	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	25 0	27 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 8	12 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 8	18 8	18 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	...		..	...	10 0	10 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	22 8	19 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	21 8	17 8	...	...	11 8	12 0	160 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Shikárpur	12 8	13 8	19 0	21 8	8 12	8 12	11 0	10 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 8	10 8	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	22 8	23 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	.	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	16 0	14 0	16 0	15 8	5 0	5 0	7 14	8 1	16 0	16 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	‡	...	64 0	64 0	9 4	8 12

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 5	9 14	14 4	14 4	13 8	13 8	16 7	16 7	...	...	11 4	11 3	...	...	9 9	9 8	135 0	135 0	11 8	12 15
Colába (Alibág)	9 13	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	102 0	122 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 2	6 15	6 9	10 13	10 13	15 7	18 12	13 9	13 6	17 13	17 1	11 4	12 7	14 7	14 7	18 5	17 15	6 15	7 2	72 13	67 1	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8* 0	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 7	9 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	9 12	9 12	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																												
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	68 0	68 0	12 0	12 0
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 10	14 10	12 15	10 15	16 5	16 5	14 5	14 5	16 9	15 9	19 2	19 2	11 0	11 0	99 1	97 1	13 0	13 0
Sholápur	14 1	14 1	17 6	17 6	7 9	7 9	9 7	9 7	19 13	19 13	15 10	17 7	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	15 1	15 1	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Bijápur	13 8	13 8	...	10 5	7 3	7 3	9 2	9 2	19 0	19 0	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 2	...	...	10 2	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	13 10	13 10	8 13	8 13	9 3	9 3	15 4	15 4	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	..	...	14 6	14 6	60 13	60 13	11 15	11 15
Khandesh—																												
Ahmadnagar	13 4	13 2	...	...	7 7	8 0	8 6	9 1	14 5	15 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 13	...	...	14 5	14 7	85 0	46 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	14 1	14 6	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 1	14 0	15 14	15 14	...	...	12 15	13 10	...	...	10 1	10 1	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 7	12 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	15 6	15 7	14 1	15 0	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 6	11 6
Guzerat—																												
Surat	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	13 10	13 10	18 13	18 13	7 7	7 7	9 11	9 11	14 8	14 8	13 14	13 14	15 4	15 4	...	...	12 5	12 15	...	...	...	..	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	12 9	13 11	6 4½	6 14	6 15	8 9½	15 6	16 0	13 2	13 2¼	15 6	15 6¼	...	...	9 9	9 9¼	...	...	8 9½	8 9½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedábad (Daskrohi)	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 0	10 0	17 6	17 6	14 4	14 4	17 6	17 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 2	9 4	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 9	13 3	14 0	14 1	6 1	6 0	8 1	8 0	14 1	14 0	13 2	13 5	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 4	...	...	11 5	10 1	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Kathiawar—																												
Rájkot	12 12	12 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	100 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimar	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 9
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	12 12	12 14	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	17 8	17 4	17 8	17 12	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 8
Betúl	15 0	14 7	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 11	9 12	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	14 0	15 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 6	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	19 0	...	...	10 14	10 4	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 0
Nágpur	16 4	15 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 3	12 3	18 12	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	12 3	13 2	119 0	110 0	9 3	9 13
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	16 0	16 0	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	14 10	14 10	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 2	...	...	14 11	12 10	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 15	15 15	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	8 6	9 2
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	8 12
Jubbulpore	15 12	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 12	9 12	26 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	8 12
Mandla	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	250 0	256 0	9 8	9 0
Seoni	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	17 1	18 6	...	...	12 8	10 8	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	18 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	192 0	192 0	8 0	9 0
Bhandára	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	8 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	190 0	200 0	9 2	9 4
Chánda	15 7	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	14 6	14 6	615 0	615 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																												
Biláspur	17 12	19 14	...	...	10 2	10 3	13 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	15 4	16 8	96 0	96 0	9 1	9 0
Raipur	19 11	20 13	...	...	10 12	10 12	14 12	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	64 0	50 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 5
Berar—																												
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 0	9 0
Básim	16 9	16 10	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 10	9 10	22 13	22 9	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 3	...	...	12 10	13 4			9 1	8 11
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	§	§	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	17 0			9 8	9 0
Amráoti	13 15	13 10	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 8	17 0	17 2	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0			9 0	9 0
Wún	14 0	14 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	...	...	21 0	18 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	12 3	12 3	...	...	6 12	6 10	10 3	10 0	18 4	18 13	...	...	...	18 4	...	...	14 2	14 7	...	...	20 1	20 1	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Bolárum	13 3	13 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	19 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood s sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1889—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or thúr cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 10	12 10	*	*	*	*	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 2	11 14	12 0	12 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	25 6	25 6	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	12 11	11 11
Nílgiris	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	21 10	20 0	16 13	16 13	20 14	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 13	10 3	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 11	13 11	25 14	25 0	21 5	21 5	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	27 5	28 5	20 11	20 11	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	15 2	30 14	31 6	25 6	25 6	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 2	10 2
Cuddapah	12 8	11 13	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 2	14 2	22 8	21 5	*	*	30 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 10
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	22 14	24 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 5	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	9 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 11	*	*	*	*	16 6	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 6	264 6	12 5	11 11
Vizagapatam	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	18 6	19 6	15 13	17 13	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	11 11	11 11	...	...	12 14	13 14	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	20 3	21 2	25 8	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 2	11 11	20 8	21 2	*	*	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 10	9 14	...	...	12 3	11 6	13 3	12 8	24 11	23 0	23 8	21 13	27 13	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 8	11 10	12 13	13 5	*	*	*	*	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 6	91 2	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	12 11	13 2	14 0	14 6	*	*	17 3	17 3	26 11	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 0
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	*	*	*	*	33 6	33 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 14	12 3	14 14	14 0	*	*	21 10	22 5	23 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 6	14 2	*	*	*	*	23 3	23 14	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 11	12 11	21 0	19 10	20 5	20 5	*	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 2	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	10 11	...	...	11 2	11 8	11 10	12 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	9 11	10 2	...	...	12 10	13 6	13 2	13 14	23 8	*	*	22 0	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	11 3	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	22 8	22 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	84 0	84 0	8 8	9 0
Bangalore	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	96 0	96 0	9 4	9 4
Kolar	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	24 8	...	31 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	132 0	144 0	8 0	8 0
Túmkur	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	48 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	11 9	10 8	12 10	12 10	10 8	10 8	14 11	14 11	31 8	33 10	...	...	45 2	43 1	...	...	13 10	14 11	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	70 0	70 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	5 9	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, July 29th, 1889.

The weather of the past week has been very quiet. No storm of any importance has been developed or appeared within the Indian region, and the force of the monsoon currents on both sides of India has decreased steadily during the week. A slight break in the rains has prevailed over North-Western India and to a less extent over the Central parts of the country during the greater part of the period under review, but quite at the close of the week the rainfall area was extending and rain apparently spreading into Upper India.

The Chart of the 23rd showed fairly normal monsoon conditions over nearly the whole country. There was a difference of half an inch in pressure between the south and north of India, and a fairly strong monsoon was blowing on both sides of India. The only important irregularity in the distribution of pressure was that the low pressure trough, which ordinarily lies along the centre of the Gangetic plain, was pushed northward to the foot of the hills. In consequence the slightly higher pressures which normally prevail between the Ganges and the foot of the hills were absent, and with them the south-easterly winds, which under average conditions prevail along the northern side of the Gangetic plain. A similar distribution of pressure prevailed on the 24th, and the wind was westerly (west-south-west—west-north-west) over nearly the whole of India, except the Bay, Burma, and Bengal, where the wind drew into south. The Arabian Sea monsoon blew freshly across the West Coast from Karachi to Bombay and inland over Guzerat, Rajputana, and the Central parts of the country. To the south of Bombay the wind was lighter and the Bay monsoon was not strong, except just at the head of the Bay. The Chart of the 25th showed that the area of lowest pressure which during the two previous days had existed over the north of the Punjab had been transferred to Lower Sind. This change in the distribution was accompanied by the appearance of easterly and south-easterly winds at a few stations in Northern India, but otherwise the wind circulation was the same in all important respects as that reported on the preceding day. On the 26th a moderate to brisk barometric rise was reported from Northern India and a slight fall from the Peninsula. In consequence the difference of pressure between the south and north had decreased, and the 0·50″ which was the difference on the 23rd had been reduced to 0·35″. This reduction in the gradient had been accompanied by a fall in the wind force, and the monsoon currents were generally feeble. By the morning of the 27th the area of lowest pressure had been retransferred to the north of the Punjab, and the distribution as well as the accompanying wind circulation were the same as those reported at the commencement of the week. On the 28th there was no change in the relative positions of the areas of high and low pressures, but the barometric difference had become even slighter and the monsoons were very feeble and variable. The Chart of the 29th showed that a very shallow barometric depression was drifting across the Central parts of the country. In consequence the southerly winds from the Bay now drew into south-east and east up the Gangetic plain, and the wind circulation was less abnormal than it had been during the whole of the week.

Temperature has, over the greater part of India, been fairly steady and uniform. In Burma, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces the mean temperature has oscillated by small amounts about the normal; but in the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana it has been continually and on the whole steadily above the normal average, while in Madras it has been almost equally steadily below it. The maxima have been several degrees higher than usual over Western and Central India, the hottest days being the 28th and 29th, when readings considerably exceeding 100° were recorded all over North-Western India. The highest reading reported during the week occurred however as early as the 25th, when Jacobabad recorded 116°.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCE.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 1·6°	+ 0·7°
Bengal	+ 2·1°	— 0·1°
North-Western Provinces	+ 1·8°	+ 0·3°
Punjab	+ 0·7°	+ 3·1°
Bombay	— 0·1°	+ 1·3°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1·5°	+ 2·2°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 2·3°	+ 1·4°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 3·4°	+ 1·9°
Madras	— 0·6°	— 0·1°

This table shows that the weather relatively to the average has been hotter than it was last week in the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Madras, and that elsewhere it has been generally cooler. The largest changes are in Bengal and the Punjab.

Rain.—There has been a partial break in the rains over Upper India and the Central parts of the country. This has been due apparently to two causes. In the first place, owing to the abnormally northerly position of the low pressure area over the Gangetic plain, the south-easterly winds, which are the usual accompaniments of rain in Upper India, have been absent; and in the second place, to the weakness of the monsoon on the West Coast. It is important to note that, though the plains have been to a large extent without rain, the hill and submontane stations have received heavy amounts.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 23rd there was no rain over the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the Western desert, or the east and centre of the Peninsula, except the extreme north and south. Elsewhere rain was general, and heavy in parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. On the 24th there was a little rain along the foot of the hills in the Punjab, but otherwise the distribution was the same as on the 23rd. On the 25th the only change of importance was the extension of the rainfall on the East Coast. On the 26th there was hardly any rain over the whole of North-Western and Central India, but general rain elsewhere. The same distribution continued during the 27th and 28th, but on the 29th rain again extended along the foot of the hills, reaching as far as Rawalpindi in the Punjab.

The table at the close of the Summary shows that at 18 of the rainfall districts the amount of rain has been in excess of the normal rainfall of the week, and that at 32 the rain has been defective. In Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, the North-Western Provinces Central and West, and the whole of the Punjab except the hill stations, the rainfall has been short, but in all other parts of Northern India it has been excessive—more particularly so on, and along the foot of, the hills. All over the western districts of the Peninsula, the Central parts of the country, Bombay (North), and Rajputana the rainfall is defective, while in the eastern half of the Peninsula the variations are irregular. The regions of greatest excess are Assam (Surma), North Bengal, Oudh (North), and the hill districts of the Punjab. The maximum falls are not on the whole remarkable over North-Eastern India, but Cherrapunji received 63 inches and Kurseong 28 inches. In Upper India all the more important falls occurred on or near the hills: thus Dera Dun received 12½ inches, Naini Tal 26 inches, Padraura (Gorakhpur) 17¼ inches, and Simla 14½ inches. All over the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country none of the falls were remarkable.

The column giving the state of the seasonal rainfall shows that in Burma and East Bengal the rain is deficient, but that in all other parts of Bengal, as well as in Oudh and the east of the North-Western Provinces, the rainfall has equalled or exceeded the average. The western parts of the North-Western Provinces and the whole of the Punjab, except the submontane and hill districts, have had short rain. In the West Coast districts, Madras (South Central), the Konkan, Guzerat, and Kattiawar have all had more than the normal rainfall, but the other districts, as well as those in the Central parts of India and of the Peninsula, have had less. On the East Coast the variations are irregular.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for Week ending July 29th, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 15th to July 29th, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 15th to July 29th	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	8·89	10·25	— 1·36	91·16	95·98	— 5
	Lower Burmah	4·16	5·68	— 1·52	39·37	48·21	— 18
	Central Burmah	2·94	4·39	— 1·45	25·99	38·10	— 32
	Upper Burmah	2·53	?	?	23·27	?	?
	Arakan	11·50	12·60	— 1·10	91·98	110·07	— 16
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	6·43	5·18	+ 1·25	38·53	43·18	— 11
	Assam (Surma)	12·34	4·42	+ 7·92	71·17	52·32	+ 36
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·79	3·09	+ 2·70	45·77	38·87	+ 17
	Deltaic Bengal	3·18	3·34	— 0·16	25·02	25·19	— 1
	Central Bengal	4·05	3·06	+ 1·99	27·83	24·42	+ 14
	North Bengal	10·96	3·84	+ 7·12	59·92	50·59	+ 18
	Orissa	1·89	2·89	— 1·00	22·40	22·73	— 1
	Chota Nagpur	4·75	3·54	+ 1·21	24·08	21·82	+ 10
	Behar (South)	4·02	3·68	+ 0·34	20·29	18·45	+ 10
	Do. (North)	6·45	2·98	+ 3·47	28·14	21·79	+ 29
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	4·32	3·24	+ 1·08	19·74	15·86	+ 24
	Oudh (South)	4·79	2·75	+ 2·04	21·13	15·30	+ 38
	Do. (North)	8·14	2·69	+ 5·45	22·77	17·61	+ 29
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·81	2·98	— 2·17	12·26	13·05	— 6
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·28	2·76	— 2·48	8·83	13·12	— 33
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·86	3·22	+ 2·64	25·18	19·29	+ 31
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	1·01	— 0·98	5·85	6·66	— 12
	Do. (Central)	0·06	1·78	— 1·72	7·35	11·21	— 34
	Do. (Submontane)	0·86	2·49	— 1·63	10·88	12·87	— 15
	Do. (Hill Districts)	14·64	4·46	+ 10·18	36·86	27·48	+ 34
	Do. (North-West)	0·40	1·92	— 1·52	8·14	9·24	— 12
	Do. (West)	0·05	0·67	— 0·62	3·30	3·51	— 6
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·40	5·52	— 1·12	65·35	70·66	— 8
	Madras (South Central)	2·16	0·56	+ 1·60	15·30	7·17	+ 113
	Coorg	2·39	8·15	— 5·76	51·24	52·83	— 3
	Mysore	1·48	2·34	— 0·86	15·58	18·00	— 13
	Konkan	3·96	5·86	— 1·90	83·32	60·61	+ 37
	Bombay Deccan	0·78	2·03	— 1·25	13·38	15·77	— 15
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...		...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·39	0·87	— 0·48	8·83	11·25	— 21
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·00	1·63	— 0·63	17·04	16·29	+ 5
	Central Provinces (West)	1·13	3·25	— 2·12	18·76	19·72	— 5
	Ditto (Central)	1·34	4·34	— 3·00	23·11	20·08	— 11
	Ditto (East)	2·76	2·95	— 0·19	20·68	23·53	— 12
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·86	3·03	— 2·17	21·34	19·66	+ 9
	Kattiawar	0·49	1·76	— 1·27	19·80	14·57	+ 36
	Sind	0·01	0·37	— 0·36	0·72	1·88	— 62
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·35	2·80	— 2·45	14·82	17·22	— 14
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·59	2·01	— 1·42	12·24	11·90	+ 3
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·69	— 0·69	4·10	5·15	— 20
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·35	1·15	+ 0·20	15·19	12·48	+ 22
	East Coast (North) (a)	1·90	3·04	— 1·14	11·04	12·49	— 12
	Hyderabad (South)	0·62	0·95	— 0·33	8·68	9·65	— 10
	Madras (Central)	0·98	0·84	+ 0·14	8·75	7·24	+ 21
	East Coast (Central)	0·40	0·92	— 0·52	7·98	7·72	+ 3
	Ditto (South)	3·12	0·55	+ 2·57	8·28	5·56	+ 49
	Madras (South)	0·65	0·30	+ 0·35	2·97	3·29	— 10

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *1st August, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Rainfall general; good in twelve districts, slight in Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Madras, Tinnevelly; fair in Godavari, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura, and Coimbatore. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore; damaged by excessive moisture in Vizagapatam; affected by insects or disease in Bellary, Coimbatore, and South Canara. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Stock suffering badly, chiefly from rinderpest, in Malabar and Tanjore. Prices rising in ten districts, falling in five, and stationary in others. Prices of *ragi* fell and of other grains rose in Ganjam. Cholera abating in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, but still bad there and in Godavari. Labourers employed last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 2,991; Gopalpur Canal, 1,396; Ghat Roads, 1,236: drinking-water tanks and wells, 3,850; minor irrigation and other works, 3,746. Number on village relief on 20th July, 69,521; fed in kitchens, 11,377; total 80,898, of whom 48,990 were children. Imports during week by sea and land, 824 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st July.*—Rain during week general; total fall insufficient for sowing in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad. Young crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Poona and Ahmednagar, and damaged by floods in parts of Karachi and Shikarpur, by locusts and breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad, and by caterpillars in parts of Kaira and Kathiawar. Standing crops otherwise good, except in Dharwar and three talukas of Khandesh, where they are middling. Sowing and transplantation progressing generally. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th July.*—General rain during the week, the falls have been particularly heavy in North-East Bengal and North Behar. Transplanting of the winter rice seedlings is now making good progress everywhere, but more rain is still wanted in places in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur divisions and the Balasore district. All autumn crops and sugarcane are doing well. In North and East Bengal early rice and jute are being harvested, and the outturn in some districts is reported to be below the average. In Chumparun the *bhadoi* crops have been considerably damaged by excessive rain and floods; loss of these crops by floods is also apprehended in Purneah, Bhagulpur, and Maldah. Food stocks are sufficient throughout the affected tract in the Patna division. In Muzaffarpur and Chumparun all relief works are closed, but gratuitous relief is being given. In Durbhanga the attendance on relief works has fallen from 8,968 to 5,673. In Chumparun prices have risen and paupers are increasing on account of the floods.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 31st July.*—The weather continues seasonable with average rain generally. *Kharif* crops are doing well. Markets are well supplied and prices steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st July.*—Slight rain has fallen in Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in Delhi, Ferozepore, and Rawalpindi; falling in Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops are still in progress. Standing crops are in good condition, except in Delhi. Prospects are discouraging in Peshawar for want of rain. More rain wanted in Hissar, Delhi, Lahore, and

Shahpur. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st July.*—Weather cloudy, with showers occasionally. Young crops are in good condition, but more rain is required, especially for rice. Ground being prepared for winter sowing.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th July.*—Seasonable rain fell during the week throughout Lower Burma, but more rain is wanted in North Tharrawaddy, Prome, Shwegyin, and Toungoo. In Upper Burma heavy rain fell in Bhamo, Ruby Mines, and Upper Chindwin districts, and moderate rain in Yamethin and Pyinmana, but elsewhere little or no rain fell; and in Shwebo, Kyaukse, Minbu, and Meiktila the want of rain is likely to affect the crops. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen slightly in Henzada and Rangoon. In Upper Burma prices have risen 25 per cent. in the Ruby Mines, 9 per cent. in Lower Chindwin, 5 per cent. in Pakokku. Prices have fallen 5 per cent. in Tharrawaddy and Minbu and 3 per cent. in Mandalay; elsewhere prices are stationary. The food-supply is sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 31st July.*—Rain in all districts from 0·68 to 8·56 inches. Lands in Goalpara, Sibsagar, and plains portion of Garo Hills submerged. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Tea blight in Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st July.*—Rainfall good in the Shimoga and Kadur districts of Mysore, and fair elsewhere. Crops good. Paddy and sugarcane harvested in parts, and coffee transplanted in Manjarabad taluk. Prospects fair, but more rain wanted for crops in parts of the Kolar and Mysore districts. Prices fallen in Bangalore, Tumkur, and Mysore districts.

Good rain in Coorg. Coffee and rice crops in good condition. Prices have risen slightly.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st July.*—Rainfall average. Weeding operations continue. Cotton and *jowari* plants in good condition. Fodder sufficient. No change in prices of food-grains. Agricultural stock good.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. *Kharif* and *abi* crops thriving. Weeding of crops continues. Water in tanks insufficient. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st July.*—Rainfall slight in Central India during the week; none in Gwalior and Goona. Standing crops in Goona suffering slightly for want of rain. Crops in Bhopawar Agency are reported to be doing well, and prospects are good. Prices of food-grains falling in Bundelkhund, Western Malwa, and Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 31st July.*—Rainfall slight generally. Good in Pertabgarh. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops are in want of rain in Marwar, Kerowlee, and Bhurtpore. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in parts of Ulwar and Marwar. Prices rising in Kerowlee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th July.*—Sufficient rain. Weather hot. Agricultural prospects good. Transplantation of winter rice completed. More rain still required for the upland rice.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIV. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 7th July, 1888. Total mean length open.	Week ending 7th July, 1888. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 7th July, 1888. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 6th July, 1889. Total mean length open.	Week ending 6th July, 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 6th July, 1889. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th July, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th July, 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th July, 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th July, 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20th July, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,68,648	442	1,514	7,88,712	521	1,25,77,479	593	1,27,11,231	606	1,33,752	...
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	5,991	105	57	8,103	142	1,19,914	150	1,20,277	153	363	...
20th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	653	54	12	768	64	16,525	98	14,148	85	...	2,377
.....	Sindia	75	7,477	100		(a)	...	1,14,341	109	(a)	...	...	1,14,341
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,12,469	188	1,664	3,00,000	216	55,90,442	240	62,77,891	272	6,87,449	...
13th ditto	Bengal Nagpur (b)	186	14,964	80	305	(c) 28,149	92	5,33,197	205	(c) 6,29,300	153	96,103	...
13th ditto	Southern Maratha (d)	850	73,838	87	857	76,324	89	11,28,972	95	12,53,893	105	1,24,921	...
13th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,535	75	219	14,268	65	1,47,183	75	2,02,463	66	55,280	...
13th ditto	Indian Midland	136	11,697	86	668	(e) 40,886	70	2,35,312	123	(e) 8,54,155	101	6,18,843	...
13th ditto	Villupuram-Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,281	52	83	5,109	62	72,812	63	69,975	61	..	2,837
First 13 days of July, 1889	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,079	29	36	1,573	44	22,727	45	29,840	60	7,113	...
	TOTAL	4,753	11,11,632	234	5,415	13,29,952	246	2,05,58,904	309	2,21,63,173	299	16,04,269	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
20th July, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	4,05,469	168	2,386	6,36,854	267	66,68,325	198	75,65,576	229	8,97,251	...
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	96,234	139	692	1,39,230	201	22,09,165	228	24,07,003	248	1,97,838	...
13th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,410	91	125	12,031	101	1,73,211	99	1,95,100	113	21,889	...
13th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,839	263	45	25,158	559	2,08,749	331	2,43,428	390	34,679	
13th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,24,256	185	747	1,51,177	202	20,79,727	221	22,49,188	237	1,69,461	
20th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,542	57	27	1,846	68	27,971	74	26,213	70		1,758
20th ditto	Tirhoot	259	27,271	105	273	36,534	134	5,24,910	145	5,46,654	144	21,744	
13th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	3,442	33	105	7,104	68	78,549	53	1,01,023	69	22,474	...
13th ditto	Jorhát	25	1,240	50	25	1,131	45	14,798	36	15,495	37	697	..
6th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(g)	...	7	187	27	1,140	11	1,426	13	286	...
6th ditto	Burma	392	48,758	124	553	88,308	160	8,80,133	168	13,56,548	175	4,76,415	..
	TOTAL	4,754	7,31,461	154	4,985	11,00,160	221	1,28,66,678	194	1,47,07,654	216	18,40,976	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th July, 1889	Madras	840	1,58,023	188	840	1,81,109	216	23,13,076	197	25,71,720	221	2,58,644	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	1,05,460	161	654	1,35,205	207	15,55,059	170	16,46,997	182	91,938	.
13th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 4,83,875	323	1,440	(i) 5,36,514	373	1,42,25,857 (h)	676	1,10,21,230 (i)	550	...	32,04,627
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,56,206	339	461	2,00,000	434	40,91,142	634	42,17,532	660	1,26,390	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,03,564	262	3,395	10,52,888	310	2,21,85,134	459	1,94,57,479	414	...	27,27,655
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,959	27,46,657	212	13,795	34,83,000	252	5,56,10,716	307	5,63,28,306	298	7,17,590	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,68,15,702	148	2,71,41,311	144	3,25,609	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,87,95,014	159	2,91,86,995	154	3,91,981	...
	Assisted Companies.												
20th July, 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	4,732	215	22	5,353	243	88,080	286	88,292	290	212	...
Last 8 days ending 30th June, 1889.	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,09,099	108	(m) 1,25,590	124	16,491	...
20th July, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	35,282	94	376	50,087	133	8,03,633	153	8,33,002	160	29,369	...
First 13 days of July, 1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,950	104	67	7,742	116	1,07,585	115	1,16,694	126	9,109	...
	TOTAL	465	46,964	101	465	63,182	136	11,08,397	146	11,63,578	155	55,181	...
	Native States.												
13th July, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	20,598	74	354	44,294	125	4,25,608	110	5,77,845	118	1,52,237	...
13th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,469	25	59	2,510	43	45,872	56	41,606	51	...	4,266
13th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	632	30	27	1,000	37	15,023	51	17,671	47	2,648	...
13th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	13,724	71	260	23,292	90	3,31,359	123	4,66,371	129	1,35,012	...
13th ditto	Morvi	68	2,097	31	68	3,313	49	62,592	66	70,428	74	7,836	...
13th ditto	Jodhpore	124	8,203	66	124	7,200	58	1,15,038	66	1,06,464	62	...	8,574
	TOTAL	742	46,723	63	892	81,609	92	9,95,492	96	12,80,385	104	2,84,893	...

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.
(h) Includes the Dhond-Mánmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Mánmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *1st August, 1889.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 32.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1889.

No. 1355.—The services of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Deputy Commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 482.—The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 22nd July, 1889.

SANITARY.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 247.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 72, dated 22nd March, 1889, publishing a translation of the Special Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health applicable to the Mecca pilgrimage of 1889, the following translation of the amended Article 8 of those Regulations is published for general information:

Article 8.—Indian or Malayan pilgrims who take the indirect route *viâ* Suez to the Hedjaz will be subjected to quarantine, unless they can prove by their passports or other official documents that they have come from beyond the Suez Canal, or that they have spent at least five days in Egypt in free pratique and in good health.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th August, 1889.

No. 1060.—With effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office and until further orders, Mr. F. Venning, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, *vice* the Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

No. 1062.—The services of Lieutenant J. D. Perkins, 14th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

POLICE.

The 6th August, 1889.

No. 545—Mr. F. Prideaux is appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 550.—Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Registration, and Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence of Colonel C. T. Lane on furlough, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th August, 1889.

No 289—The Reverend C. H Chard, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 13th January, 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Dated Ootacamund, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 267—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend Act XXXIV. of 1850 (*for the better custody of State prisoners*) and Act III. of 1858 (*to amend the law relating to the arrest and detention of State prisoners*) to the taluks of Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle in the Godavari district.

No. 268.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that Act XXXIV. of 1850 (*for the better custody of State prisoners*) and Act III. of 1858 (*to amend the law relating to the arrest and detention of State prisoners*) are in force in—

(1) the scheduled districts in Ganjam;

(2) the scheduled districts in Vizagapatam;

(3) the following parts of the Godavari district, namely:

(*a*) the Ducharti and Guditeru muttas,

(*b*) the unsettled Government villages in the Yernagudem taluk,

(*c*) the villages of the ex-Mansab of Jaddengi,

(*d*) The petty proprietary estates of Bayanagudem, Billamilli, Jangamreddigudem, Gutala, Gangolu, Patteshim, Polavaram, Petta, Dandengi, Viravaram, and Devipatnam,

(*e*) The Rampa country;

(4) the Laccadive Islands, including Minicoy.

By order,
J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1889.

No. 1578-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 59 *of* 1888.—The Cassel Gold Extracting Company, Limited, of 157, West George Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in extracting gold and silver from ores or other compounds.

No. 9 *of* 1889.—George Woods and Edwin Woods of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, England, Wire manufacturers, for improvements in the seats and backs of railway and tramway carriages.

No. 51 *of* 1889.—Walter Robertson, of 42, Queen's Road, Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for an improved article of food or solidified jelly.

No. 67 *of* 1889.—Robert Allen Cordner, M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Aligarh, for a water meter suitable for measuring the quantity of water used in irrigation watercourses.

No. 75 *of* 1889.—Henry Wilmot Bryning, employed on the Tonghoo and Mandalay Railway, Upper Burma, for an automatic stretcher camp bed.

No. 103 *of* 1889.—Reuben Entwistle, Cotton Mill Manager, of 122, Bury New Road, Bolton, Lancashire, England, also of Bombay, India; and Richard Newell, Ventilating Engineer, of 25, Campbell Street, Farnworth, Lancashire, England, for improvements in and connected with Combined Spray-producers and ventilators.

No. 125 *of* 1889.—Joseph Beverley Fenley, of Sutton Coldfield, in the County of Warwick, England, Civil Engineer, for a method of supplying oil for lamps at different levels, and apparatus for that purpose.

No. 127 *of* 1889.—Charles Cheswright, of Leith Villa, Parkhurst Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for perforating the sides of capsules for bottles and similar receptacles.

No. 137 *of* 1889.—Samuel Robert Baildon, of 1, Whitefriars Street, City of London, England, Gentleman, and James Kershaw, of 97, Wood Street, City of London, England, Gentleman, for improvements in the construction or arrangement of apparatus for working punkahs.

No. 148 *of* 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depoele, residing at No. 57, Center Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in carbon contacts or commutator brushes for use with Dynamo-Electric Generators and Electro-Dynamic Motors.

EMIGRATION.

The 3rd August, 1889.

No. 122—30-5-*E.*—The following draft of a proposed amendment in the Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI. of 1883, is published under section 81 of the Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th September, 1889.

Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date will be received and considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft of Proposed Amendment.

For Rule 160, regarding the disposal of the Nominal Roll of Emigrants, at page 67 of the Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under Act XXI. of 1883, substitute the following:

"On arrival at the port of debarkation, the Master shall, as required by sections 67 and 68 of the Act, deliver to the Immigration Officer, or in the case of a Foreign Colony, to the British Consular Agent, the copies of the List of Emigrants received by him from the Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent respectively, together with an attested copy of the ship's log."

SURVEYS.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 352—17-10 *S.*—Mr. T. W. H. Hughes Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th July, 1889.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1889.

No. 1384-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopal, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th July, 1889, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., or until further orders.

The 5th August, 1889.

No. 1386-*G.*—Surgeon A. T. Bown, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 37th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, and of the Bhopal Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, M.D., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, and pending the return from furlough of Surgeon-Major A. H. C. Dane, M.D., or until further orders.

This cancels so much of Foreign Department notification, No. 1149-G., dated the 27th June, 1889, as relates to Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell.

The 6th August, 1889.

No. 1242-*F.*—Captain A. G. A. Durand, Bengal Staff Corps, at present on special duty beyond the North-West Frontier, is appointed British Agent at Gilgit, with effect from the 17th July, 1889.

No. 1392-*G.*—The following promotions are made in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 21st March, 1889:

Jemadar Umrao Ali Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Sahai Chaube, invalided.

Havildar Kharag Chand, to be Jemadar, *vice* Umrao Ali Khan, promoted.

The 7th August, 1889.

No. 1396-*G.*—Surgeon-Major J. Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major A. Deane, M.D., or until further orders.

Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Duke.

No. 2153-*I.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; In exercise of such powers and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI. of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so

far as they may be applicable, of the following enactments to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, namely:

The Probate and Administration Act, V. of 1881.

The Probate and Administration Act, VI. of 1889

The Succession Certificate Act, VII. of 1889.

2. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

3. So much of Foreign Department notification No. 2252-I., dated 7th August, 1883, as extended Act XXVII. of 1860 to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is hereby cancelled.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 1411-*G.*—Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer, 19th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon in Ulwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

No. 1413-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Georg Karl Heinrichs as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, pending the arrival of Herr Von Syburg.

No. 1416-*G.*—Colonel S. B. Miles, Bombay Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in Meywar, is granted special leave for two months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 1st August, 1889, or the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1418-*G.*—Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Ulwar, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Colonel S. B. Miles, or until further orders.

No. 1420-*G.*—Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent in Ulwar.

No. 1422-*G.*—Major W. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Boundary Settlement Officer in Marwar and Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel P. W. Powlett, or until further orders.

No. 1425-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 1176-G., dated the 29th June, 1889, Mr. V. Escher, Consul for Austria and Hungary at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 13th July, 1889.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

LOANS, &C.

Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

No. 4105.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, XI. of 1879, the Governor-General in Council directs that the following Rule be substituted for Rule 4 of the Rules for the raising of loans by Local Authorities in the open market published in the Notification in this Department No. 16, dated the 1st January, 1889:

"A loan shall not be raised except for the construction or repair of works of public utility within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, or for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits; and the term of a loan shall not extend over a longer period than twenty years except under very special circumstances, and in no case over a longer period than thirty years."

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th August, 1889.

No. 4113.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. Riddell, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, is appointed Mint Master, Bombay, from the 12th August, 1889.

No. 4128.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Baird, R.E., F.R.S., Officiating Mint Master, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment from the 12th August, 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 700.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane, Bengal S. C., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to officiate as Director, Army Remount Department, *vice* Colonel B. Williams, C.B., who has been granted leave, with effect from the 12th August, 1889.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 701.—*3rd Infantry*—

Second Lieutenant J. H. Vanderzee, Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 25th July, 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 702.—The undermentioned Surgeons, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O.

No. 296 of 1889, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:

William Byam Lane,—26th March, 1889.

Philip James Lumsden,—28th April, 1889

Herbert Edward Drake-Brockman,—26th May, 1889.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 703.—Major J. E. Broadbent, R.E., Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary, in succession to Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., who officiates as first Deputy Secretary, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane, appointed to officiate as Director, Army Remount Department;

Captain and Brevet-Major S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major Broadbent,—

with effect from the 12th August, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 704.—Captain A. L. M. Turner, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, is reappointed to the Ordnance Department in India for a further period of five years, with effect from the 14th November, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 705.—Lieutenant Richmond Trevor Crichton, Highland Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 31st Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 4th June, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 706.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Robert Montrésor Lowis, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 22nd Bengal Infantry,—27th January, 1888.

Second Lieutenant William Sebastian Eardley-Howard, Connaught Rangers, Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Infantry,—21st January, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Eardley-Howard will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 21st January, 1888.

No. 707.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant F. Jollie, 20th Hussars

Lieutenant M. H. Eden, Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant W. G. Grey, South Lancashire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant J. D. T. Tyndale-Biscoe, 11th Hussars.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Sherer, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant F. F. Major, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant A. R. H. Garden, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant H. E. Norman, West Riding Regiment.

Second Lieutenant F Fisher, Essex Regiment.

Second Lieutenant J. E. R. Brush, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Second Lieutenant J. S. Hodding, South Staffordshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant W. Y. Jardine, Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant H. R. Troup, South Lancashire Regiment.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Second Lieutenant A. S. Hamilton, Derbyshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant A. V. Weir, Royal Irish Rifles.

Second Lieutenant P. C. Searle, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant W. Beale, West Riding Regiment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 708.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty until the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Colonel B. Williams, C.B., Bengal S. C., Director, Army Remount Department, for one year. Pension service—35th year commenced 27th January, 1889.

No. 709.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain H. S. Wheatley, Bengal S. C., 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 3rd August, 1889.

No. 710.—The special leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sparks in G. G. O. No. 666 of 1889 was availed of from the 30th May, and not 2nd June 1889, as notified therein.

No. 711.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary State for India:

Colonel A. L'E. H. Holmes, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major J. S. Biscoe, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Captain G. B. Renny, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for sixty days.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 712.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

4th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Rutherfurd, Bombay General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Weston, Madras General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry St. Amand Wilton, Madras General List, Infantry.

5th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry del'arny Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Barnes Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Robert John Humphrey Wyllie,—4th August, 1889.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry,—4th August, 1889.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 713.—Sergeant Richard Hart to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd May, 1889, *vice* Sub-Conductor E. Needs, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 714.—*Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Havildar Lál Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Umar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th May, 1889.

No. 715.—*4th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Rádhecharan Tiwári to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Mathura Misr to be Jemadar, *vice* Kedár Dichhit, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 716.—*45th Bengal Infantry*—

Pay Havildar Mastán Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gahal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th June, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 717.—*No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery*—

Jemadar Fattu to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Imám Din, *Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

No. 718.—*No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery*—

Jemadar Bhanga Singh to be Subadar, and Gunner Havildar Ghulám Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Kutbud-din, deceased, with effect from the 3rd February, 1889.

No. 719.—*No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery*—

Subadar Ali Madat, *Bahádur*, to be Subadar-Major to the Artillery of the Force, *vice* Imán Din, *Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 720.—Colonel Frederick Knowles, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th August, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 721.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Ronald Campbell, Bengal S. C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th August, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 722.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant A. Smythies to be Lieutenant, *vice* McGowan, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Mr. Thomas Wilson Armstrong to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Smythies, promoted.

No. 723.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. James Bordine Dunlop to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 724.—*Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Ernest Edward Hill to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 725.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, temporary, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant C. F. Close, R.E.,—13th March, 1889.

Lieutenant F. E. G. Skey, R.E.,—14th April, 1889.

Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay, R.E.,—21st June, 1889.

Lieutenant W. S. Nathan, R.E.,—16th July, 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 40.—The following sub. *pro tem.* promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the dates specified:

To be Assistant Surveyors, First Class.

Mr. W. H. W. Searle, first grade officer, and Assistant Surveyor, second class, from the 20th March, 1889, *vice* Lieutenant E. C. H. Helby, R.N.

Mr. E. J. Beaumont, first grade officer, and Assistant Surveyor, second class, from the 19th May, 1889, *vice* Lieutenant M. H. Smyth, R.N.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Class.

Mr. St. L. S. Warden, first grade officer, and Assistant Surveyor, third class, from the 20th March, 1889, *vice* Mr. Searle.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 3rd and the 9th August, 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps .	Major E. F. J. deC. Rennick	27th July 1889 .	Agra.		
Subordinate Medical Department.	Apothecary A. Lyons .	18th June 1889 .	Chakrata.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1889.

No. 235.—Mr. D. M. Litster, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave on medical certificate for the following periods:

One month in 1887.
Forty days in 1888.
Nine months with effect from 1st January, 1889.

The 5th August, 1889.

No. 236.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 213, dated 12th July 1889, Mr. H. Stuart, Examiner of Accounts, 4th Class, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Manager, Tirhoot State Railway, during the absence on three months' special leave of Captain H. G. Kunhardt, R.E.

No. 237.—Mr. J. W. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, during the absence of Colonel F. D. M. Brown on leave, or until further orders.

The 6th August, 1889.

No. 238.—Major R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Burma, has been permitted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, on completion of his course at Chatham, to avail himself of the unexpired portion (one year and eleven days) of the two years' furlough granted to him under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 in Military Department Notifications Nos. 261 and 685, dated respectively 23rd April and 15th October, 1886.

This leave is granted under the Civil Service Regulations.

The 7th August, 1889.

No. 239.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 1355, dated 3rd August, 1889, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun is reappointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and is posted to Baluchistan.

No. 240.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 236, dated 5th August, 1889, Mr. W. F. Barrow, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, until further orders.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 241.—Rai Sahib Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana and Central India, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st August, 1889.

The 9th August, 1889.

No. 242.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 214, dated 13th July, 1889, *for* "three months," *read* "two months and twenty-eight days."

No. 244.—Mr. G. M. Drury, Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted special leave for one year, under the terms of Public Works Department Resolution No. 1940 G., dated 3rd October 1887, in continuation of the eighteen months' leave on medical certificate previously granted him.

No. 245.—Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March, 1889.

No 248.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Rhind, R. H.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	6th May, 1889 .	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Buyers, J. W., C.I.E. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	6th May, 1889 .	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Brockman, W. D. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	6th May, 1889 .	Temporary.
Higham, T.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	15th May, 1889 .	Temporary.
LeMessurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class .	Chief Engineer, 1st Class .	20th May, 1889 .	Permanent.
Martin, E. J.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem*	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	20th May, 1889 .	Permanent.
Steel, Col. J. P., R.E. . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class .	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	20th May, 1889 .	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Wright, J. W. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	20th May, 1889 .	Permanent.
Wickes, T. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	20th May, 1889.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Walker, F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	20th May, 1889 .	Permanent.
Marshall, Lieut.-Col. G. F. L., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	20th May, 1889 .	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Nicholson, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. G., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	20th May, 1889 .	Temporary.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 9th August, 1889.

No. 243.—Mr. W. H. M. Hare, Assistant Superintendent, Class V., 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent in Class IV., with effect from the 22nd July, 1889, and until further orders.

No. 246.—Sir Albert J. Leppoc Cappel, K.C.I.E., Director-General of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st July, 1889.

No. 247.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st July 1889, consequent on the retirement from the service of Sir Albert J. Leppoc Cappel, K.C.I.E., Director-General of Telegraphs :

Name.	From	To
Colonel H. A. Mallock, B.S.C.	Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, and Officiating Director-General of Telegraphs.	Director-General of Telegraphs.
Mr. W. R. Brooke .	Director and Officiating Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.	Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.
Mr. C. H. Reynolds .	Officiating Director and Superintendent, Class IV., 2nd Grade.	Director, Class III.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th August, 1889.

No. 144.—Mr. O. L. Fraser, Second Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in the Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification, No. 164—3-14-Ex., dated 20th May, 1889, and resumed his duties on 6th August, 1889.

WILL. KING,

Honorary Secretary to the Trustees.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported	REMARKS.
J. K. Wicks .	Chandichar Tea Estate, Sylhet.	3rd December, 1888 .	District Judge of Sylhet, on the 10th December, 1888.	Reported to have left a will. Executors in England. Property has been made over to Mr. H. Wicks who has no probate, letters of administration, or a certificate from the Administrator General.
Mr. Casey . .	Darjeeling. . .	2nd June, 1889. .	Officiating District Judge of Dinagepore, on the 10th July, 1889	No will. Assets about R161-8. The deceased was a driver on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. No application for administration
S. P H. Dyson . .	Magive, Upper Burma.	1st June, 1889 . .	Deputy Commissioner of Magive, on the 3rd July, 1889	Reported to have left an unattested will. Assets over R1,000 in value. No application for administration.
Norman W. E. Marshall	Hazareebagh . .	26th June, 1889 .	Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh, on the 15th July, 1889.	No will. Property estimated at about R200 in the custody of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh. No application for administration.
William Howard. .	Ahmadpur. . .	16th July, 1889 . .	District Judge of Jounpur, on the 16th July, 1889.	Reported to have left a will No application for administration.
Charles Butler Jones .	Mohonamukh, Lakhimpur.	12th June, 1889. .	Officiating Judge of the Assam Valley District, on the 17th July, 1889.	No will left. No application for administration

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 31st July, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th August, 1889.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . (R 1,05,96,788 a. 4 p. 10)	2,79,49,621	7	11
Public Deposits at Branches . (1,73,52,833 3 1)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,28,71,192	8	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,60,716	4	10
Sundries	9,92,190	2	11
RUPEES .	8,80,73,720	8	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .	24,13,972	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .	90,56,664	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . .	1,00,63,402	1	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .	77,96,071	13	5
Bills discounted and purchased .	2,45,10,285	14	9
Balances with other Banks . .	6,64,630	15	3
Bullion	12,230	11	10
Dead Stock	12,31,179	1	6
Stamps	10,486	4	0
Sundries	2,37,403	3	3
	5,59,96,320	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . (R 1,03,59,968 a. 13 p. 6)	3,20,77,393	11	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . (2,17,17,424 14 1)			
RUPEES .	8,80,73,720	8	7

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 8th August, 1889

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Percentage 51·5.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st March, 1889.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of Proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					I. In the English or other European Language.										
Hand Book of Geography.	English	Messrs. A. Shama Rao, H. Basavaraj Urs and M. Vencata Rao.	Miscellaneous.	Place of printing Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; place of publication Mysore.	P. Krishniah, Printer, M. Seetharamiah Taluk Cutcherry, Mysore, publisher.	December 1888	196	Demi Duodecimo.	1st Edition.	500	Printed	0 6 0	Messrs. A. Shama Rao, H. Basavaraj Urs and M. Venkata Rao, Mysore.	Secured 25th January 1889.	A worthless production of the 'cram' description. There are numerous misprints, and the style is bad.
The Mysore and Coorg Directory.	Ditto	J. W. Hayes, Senior.	Ditto	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	The Daily Post and Examiner Press. Richmond F. Hayes, printer and publisher.	22nd January 1889.	536	Royal octavo.	7th Edition.	300	Ditto	4 0 0	J. W. Hayes, Senior, The Grange, Bangalore.	Not secured 22nd January 1889.	A useful guide book and directory for Mysore and Coorg. The figures have, in a good many instances, however, not been brought up to date.
Army Examination Papers.	Do.	Captain A. C. MacDonnell, R E.	Arts.	Do.	Oleff and Co.	8th March 1889.	104	Demi octavo.	1st Edition.	100	Printed Maps lithographed.	2 0 0	Captain A. C. Mac Donnell, R.E., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Not secured 18th March 1889.	A set of examination papers on military law, field fortification, military topography and tactics by the Officiating Garrison Instructor of Bangalore. The papers are a reprint of those actually set at various times.
					II. In the Vernaculars spoken in the Province.										
Sree Maha Bhakta Vijyamoo.	Telugu	Paravastu Jiyaru Suri.	Religion	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	A. Thiroovengadiah, printer, Paravastu Jiyaru Suri, publisher	9th March 1889.	454	Demi quarto.	1st Edition.	764	Printed	4 8 0	Paravastu Jiyaru Suri Dharmaraja street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Secured 9th March 1889.	A translation in simple and readable Telugu prose of a Sanskrit work by the Telugu Pandit of the Central School at Bangalore. The subject is the biography of certain learned and pious men of ancient times.
					IV. In more than one Language.										
The Hindustani Teacher.	Hindustani and English.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, Khan Bahadur.	Language	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	The Chamraj and Firdoosi Press. Mr. Mahomed Ali, Khan Bahadur.	1st January 1889.	418	Octavo.	5th Edition.	500	Lithographed.	5 0 0	Mr. Mahomed Ali, K. B. Narrain Pillay street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Secured 8th January 1889.	A well-known guide 'to Hindustani' in the Dekhani dialect. Contains a grammar, reading lessons and short stories with lists of useful words and a collection of proverbs.

BANGALORE,
The 3rd August, 1889.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Assistant to the Resident.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th July, 1889 .	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,13,100	85,69,400	4,03,22,500	2,11,13,700	9,84,18,487	62,200	73,40,400	11,04,56,600	11,78,59,200	1,33,800	32,200	21,64,98,387
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July, 1889 . .	...	...	...	8,600	3,000	10,300	5,000	26,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July, 1889 . . .	...	...	...	8,500	1,500	26,000	2,000	38,000	...	2,000	68,000	70,000	...	...	1,08,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July, 1889 . . .	...	...	...	8,200	500	5,29,600	...	5,38,300	...	...	21,600	21,600	...	...	5,59,900
	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,38,400	85,74,400	4,08,88,400	2,11,20,700	9,90,21,687	62,200	73,42,400	11,05,46,200	11,79,50,800	1,33,800	32,200	21,71,93,187
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	42,200	500	3,52,900	22,200	4,17,800	6,500	...	40,000	46,500	...	...	4,64,300
Balance on 31st July, 1889	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,45,96,200	85,73,900	4,05,35,500	2,10,98,500	9,86,03,887	55,700	73,42,400	11,05,06,200	11,79,04,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,67,28,887

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st May, 1889, enfaced from India 6,064 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,254 lakhs.

"	1st	"	1889, to 15th June	"	"	"	5	"	"	" 7 "
"	16th	"	" to 30th	"	"	"	3	"	"	" 3 "
"	1st July	"	to 25th July	"	"	"	1	"	"	" 3 "
"	16th	"	" to 31st	"	"	"	7	"	"	" 4 "
							6,080 lakhs.			5,271 lakhs
							5,271 "			
Balance against India .							809 lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st August, 1889.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 7th August, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 31st July, 1889 .	1,95 489	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	2,85 477	4,80,966
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	3,184	3,184
		4,84,150
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes .	...	...
Balance on the evening of the 7th August, 1889 . .		4,84,150
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	1,95,489	
Ditto ditto Government	2,88,661	4,84,150
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals .	2,836	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,836

A. W. BAIRD. *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 8th August, 1889.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1889.

No. 15.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of July, 1889:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.	1889.	
Agogy . .	Bengal . .	1st July.	Opened.
Amgui . .	Assam . .	20th "	Ditto.
Chaman .	Baluchistan . .	15th "	Ditto.
Chidambaram .	Madras Presdy. .	13th "	Ditto.
Mogoung . .	Upper Burma .	22nd "	Ditto.
Porto Novo .	Madras Presdy. .	16th "	Ditto.
Puranigudam .	Assam . .	22nd "	Ditto.
Russelkonda .	Madras Presdy. .	12th "	Ditto.
Sarangpur . .	Central India .	4th "	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.	1889.	
Damukdia Charghat.	Eastern Bengal State Ry	1st July	Closed.
Cinnamara . .	Jorhat State Ry. .	3rd "	Opened.
Chenab Bridge Yard	North Western Ry.	20th "	Closed.

J. H. LANE,

Director, Traffic Branch,

for Offg. Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd August, 1889.

No. 3795.—Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Sibi, returned to duty in the forenoon of the 5th May, 1889, from the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No 277-G, dated the 16th February, 1889.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl's Agent and Chief Commr. in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 5th August, 1889.

No. 3408.—Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 10th August, 1889, or date of departure.

No. 3437.—Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, I.M.S., made over and Surgeon G. B. Irvine, I.M.S., received charge of the duties of Medical Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and Agency Surgeon, Goona, on the forenoon of the 15th July, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl for Central India.

No. 3441.—Colonel H. M. Buller, Political Agent, Western Malwa, returned from the sixty days' privilege leave granted to him in Central India Agency Notification, No. 1016, dated 25th March, 1889, and resumed charge of the Western Malwa Agency from Major H. A. Vincent, on the forenoon of the 27th June, 1889.

By Order,

A. TUCKER,

Asst Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 31st July, 1889.

No. 2954-G.—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmere, and Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, in this Office Notification, No. 1989-G., dated the 1st June, 1889, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 10th idem, is extended by one day.

Lieutenant Erskine returned to duty on the forenoon of the 11th July, 1889, resuming charge of his Office from Lieutenant G. Chenevix Trench.

No. 2969-*G*.—Mr. C. E. Biddulph, Settlement Officer, Meywar, returned, on the afternoon of the 6th July, 1889, from the privilege leave for one month and eleven days granted to him in this Office Notification, No. 2100-G., dated the 8th June, 1889.

The 2nd August, 1889.

No. 3009-*G*.—Hospital Assistant Rahmat Ali was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service, and placed on the Native States Reserve List, with effect from the 15th May, 1889.

No. 3010-*G*.—Hospital Assistant Mogi Ram was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service from 27th April, 1889, and transferred to Bikanir for Raj service from that date.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Rajputana.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 8th June, 1889, treasure consisting of ninety-two gold coins, each weighing three gujas and of the approximate value of ₹54, was found by persons mentioned below in Revision Survey No. 137 in the village of Hulipalli of the Ranibenur Taluka, in the Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency :—

Raosaheb Raghvendra.
Govind Rayadurg, Acting Mamlatdar.
Sawantrawâ, daughter of Basanna Bangar
Hanmanganda bin Balanganda.
Sannatamapa bin Anvirapa Angade.
Halwa kom Subya.
Bharamaka kom Fakira Aladkatti.
Advepa bin Kallapa Pujari.
Irapa bin Chaubasapa.
Nilawa kom Bharmapa.
Kanna bin Bharmanna.
Chika bin Chaubasapa Pomankatti.
Basapa bin Ningapa Benner.
Avaya bin Gonepa.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally or by agent, before the Collector of Dharwar, at his office, on the 10th December, 1889, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(Name illegible)

Collector of Dharwar.

CAMP DHARWAR,

The 30th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern, that in the month of January, 1889, certain treasure consisting of gold as detailed below :—

No.	Name of Article.	Value
8	Hones (हीन)	441 2 0
1	Gold ring (सोन्याचें वेढें) . .	
1	A necklace of seven gold puthalias (सात पुतकयांचें गाठलें) . .	
16	Loose gold puthalias (सोन्याचा पतकया)	
2	Pieces of gold (सोन्याचे तुकरे दीन)	
1	Nose-ring of false pearls (खोटया मोंठयाची नथ) . . .	
4	Ear-rings of gold सोन्याचे वाळे चार)	
1	A necklace of nine gold puthalias (नऊ पुतकयांचें गाठलें) . .	

of the aggregate value of ₹441-2, was found buried under the ground in an enclosure owned by Paramchand Abachand Guzar and others residing in Raviwarpeit in the town of Karad, in the Satara District.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Mamledar of Karad, at Karad, on the 10th of December, 1889, when the Mamledar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878.

ALFRED KEYSER,

Collector of Satara.

SATARA,

The 30th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 23rd March, 1889, treasure consistng of the undermentioned articles, valued at ₹20-8, was found under ground in Paimash No. 188, measured as Poramboke, in the village of Oochutti, in Mayavaram Taluk, Tanjore District :—

	R	a	p.
1 Venugopalasami	14	8	0
1 Venugopalasami goddess . . .	6	0	0
TOTAL .	20	8	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 21st January, 1890, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. GIBSON,

Collector of Tanjore.

CAMP TRANQUEBAR,

The 31st July, 1889.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 20th April, 1889, the undermentioned articles, valued in the aggregate at R100, were found by Parai Suppan, son of Kasamadan and Parai Karuppan, son of Suppan, buried in a wet field, No. 1-0-C., belonging to one Kuppasawmy Iyer of Brahmadisam village in Ambasamudram Taluq, Tinnevelly District, in the Presidency of Madras:—

Description of article.	Approximate value. R a. p
4 Copper idols	100 0 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Tinnevelly, at his office at Tinnevelly, on the 8th day of January, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the tombs of the persons named below, in the Civil Lines Cemetery of Agra, are nearly in a ruinous condition, and unless some friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the Standing Orders of Government will be carried out.

List of tombs, &c., in a dilapidated state in the Civil Lines Cemetery at Agra.

Inscription and Name.	Date of birth and decease.
Mamool, wife of Heera Lall, Catechist.	Died 13th May, 1845.
Jemima, Ann, Edwards, and James Macleod, children.	*Nil.*
Joseph Geo. Andrews, Armenian, of Julpha.	Died 10th May, 1846.
Revd. J. J Capshore, D.D.	.....
James Mark . . .	Died 1st November, 1855.
Mary, daughter of Mackertish.	Died 27th March, 1867.
Bella, daughter of G. Thakur.	.....
George Thakur, killed in the mutiny, 5th July, 1857.	.....
Mrs. Thakur, the wife .	Died 2nd October, 1864.
Mary Ann Williss . .	Died 9th November, 1859.
J. D. Lindsay . . .	Died 2nd October, 1855.
Hannah Chill . . .	.....
Cecelia Winifred, child of McMullen.	Died 14th September, 1860.
Sophia Ellen Freed . .	Born 16th June, 1864, died 17th September, 1886.
Mary Fisher . .	Died 14th August, 1860.
Mr. Abel	.....
William Samuel Ackbury .	Born 18th January, 1802, died 23rd November, 1857.
Wentworth Septimus .	Died 24th May, 1867.
William Patrick Dudrance	Died 10th May, 1858.
E. Gray, monument erected by office mates	Died January, 1853.
Harriet Louisa, wife of W. H. Lowe, C.S.	Born 11th September, 1832, died 5th July, 1856.
Smith Locke Larkins .	Died 1st March, 1857.
Mr. W. H. Coxen . .	Died 14th July, 1859.
Samuel White . . .	Died 16th May, 1844.
Edward Harding . .	Died 16th January, 1860.
Mr. John Maccoy . .	.....

H. B. FINLAY,
Magistrate.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 6th August, 1889

Atkinson, R. J.
Dawes, Mrs. M.
Kelly & Co. (Operative Chemists)
Nissim, Mattatia.
Walls, George.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A.
Abbott, Major A. K.
Allen, John.
Anderson, J. K.
Barrett, E. C.
Bildt, Gillis.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.
Bruce, R. G.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.
Catt, H
Cohn, Maritz.
Cox, E. T.
Davis, C
DeRylandt, Count J.
Deuch, Mrs. C.
Dowie, J.
Faintyley, E.
Fischer, T. & Co.
Flack, F. F.
Freedman, J. J.
Gailkeera, E.
Galbraith, J M L
Garland, Capt. V. M.
Gibson, Peter.
Gordon, Mrs. S C.
Grean, B
Herklotts, A.
Hindmarsh, William.
Hooman, J. H.
Hoskins, Mrs C.
Howden, J. W.
Hughes, R. J.
Hunter, A. F.
Jackson, J.
James, Mr.
Kenny, C.
Manassah, E. J.
McKenzie, James F.
McMaster, J. E.
Millie, W.
Mullins, L.
Nichlenson, Miss A.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Parker, K. Mercer.
Percy, W. H.
Pinto, Miss.
Poliscene, N.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Rivas, D F.
Robart, P.
Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Samuel, Joseph.
Schoeneman, G. W.
Scott, J. D.
Silbermann, Simon.
Smith, J. M.
Solomon, Louis
Staab, Henry.
Stand, Mary.
Stern, Madam Lee.
Sultana, Mrs. C J
Taksier, David.
Talbot, H. B.
Taraldsen, Peder.
Thomasson, Mrs.
Tighe, J. L.
Vaz, George.
Vincent, J.
Walter, F.
Webber, M. F. V.
White, Miss M.

Registered Letters.

Brooks, G. H.
Eglinton, C. A.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.
Fox, Neil.
O'Brien, W. W.
Revilliod, Gustave.
Rubinsteen, Anna.
Silbermann, S.
Staab, Henry.
White, David.
Zanker, H

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th August, 1889.

Cadd, A.
Green, J. (registered letter.)
Marshall, J. F. (registered letter.)

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 10th August, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	10th August	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto . .	17th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	16th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	10th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	10th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	12th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	12th "	Ditto.
Colombo	18th "	Per P. & C. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	15th "	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th "	Per Steamer *Madura.*
Ditto ditto . .	16th "	Per Steamer *Pandua.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	14th "	Per Steamer *Pachumba.*
Port Blair *viâ* Rangoon . .	13th "	Per Steamer *Madura.*

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بغيمت نقد نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين كے چار روپي چودة آنے ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے نو روپي چار آنے ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كے سترا روپي آٹهه آنے '

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Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 205819—204326 and 205820—204326, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed by Baboo Hurro Pershad Chatterji, the proprietor, to the Engineer-in-Chief, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal. and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,
Examiner, P. W. Accts.' Office,
N.-W. P. & Oudh, Allahabad,
late Govt. Examiner,
Indian Midland Ry. Accts., Jhansi.

ALLAHABAD,
The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 131409—044954, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1843, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Mohan Lall Dichit, and last endorsed by Goomti Pershad, the proprietor, to the Examiner of Accounts, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,
Examiner, P. W. Accts.' Office.
N.-W. P. & Oudh, Allahabad,
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ALLAHABAD,
The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The upper halves of the three undermentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, originally standing in the name of A. DeSouza Barrett, the proprietor, by whom they were endorsed to the Superintending Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department, Hyderabad, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the undermentioned notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities :—

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No. 268463 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹500.
No. 268464 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹500.
No. 257559—235109 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹300.

A. DeS. BARRETT,
Public Works Department,
Hyderabad, Deccan.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 068757, of the 4½ per cent. loan, of W. Kamachi Aummal, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of W. Kamachi Aummal, and last endorsed to A. T. Atchutha Rama Sastri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Madras and Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

A. T. ACHUTHA RAMA SASTRI,
81, Sala Street, Big Conjeveram.

Lost or Stolen.

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BEPIN BEHARY MUNSI,
21, Boloram Ghose's Street,
Calcutta.

Stolen.

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 068382, 068383, and 068384, of the 4½ per cent. portion loan of 1879, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of George A Brigstocke, and last endorsed to George Augustus Brigstocke, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

GEO. A. BRIGSTOCKE,
Manora.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 32.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING INDIAN RAILWAYS.

No. 353 R. T., dated Simla, the 23rd July 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Section 8 of Act IV (the Indian Railway Act) of 1879.

Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated 13th September 1880 (publishing the General Rules for all Railways in India) and Public Works Department Circular No. 17 Railway, dated 21st August 1880.

Notification by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 4587-I, dated 21st October 1887.

Read also—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, No. 1479-T., dated 4th July 1889, and enclosure.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879, as extended, by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department read above, to the lands occupied by the Bhopal State Railway in the territories of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Indian Midland Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for Indian Railways, which have received the sanction of the Governor General in Council and were published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September 1880, may be applied to the Bhopal State Railway, now worked by that Company, with the exception of Section XVII, which

refers to the working of a single line of railway on the system termed "Train Despatching" in rule 3 of the said Rules, and of Rules 342 and 343 which he requests may be modified so as to read as follows:—

"No. 342.—No engine or train shall be moved from any station until the Driver has in his possession a "Line Clear," "Caution Message," or other permission written on the authorised form showing that he can proceed to the next station. The Driver is to receive this written permission from no other person than the Guard of his own train, or from the Station Master, or from one of the Station staff duly authorised for such duty, but on all occasions when the Guard does not personally deliver the permission to the Driver, it must be countersigned by the Guard before delivery to the Driver. The Driver must also receive from the Guard the usual starting signal before moving.

When a train is arranged to run through a station without stopping, the written permission to proceed to the next station may be handed to the Driver direct by the Station Master or other authorised person of the Station staff, and a duplicate of it handed to the Guard in the same manner.

"No. 343.—The Station Master, or other authorised person of the Station staff, is to hand the written permission to the Guard, who must satisfy himself that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added, and is signed in full and in ink, and that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given and received, before handing it to the Driver. The Driver must also satisfy himself on these points before starting.

This written permission is never to be given to the Driver until the train is to start; and when waiting to pass another train, it must not be given to the Driver until the whole of such other train has come in and is clear of the points.

When a train is not timed to stop at a station, and the written permission is handed both to the Driver and Guard of the train, the Station Master will be held wholly responsible that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given, and that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added, and is signed in full and in ink."

RESOLUTION.—With Rules 342 and 343 altered as proposed, and with the exception of Section XVII which refers to the working of a single line of railway on the system termed in Rule 3 of the said Rules "Train Despatching," the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 8 of the said Act as so extended, to sanction the application to the Bhopal State Railway of the General Rules for Indian Railways as published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September 1880.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the Railway servants and the public by a copy thereof [with the exception and alterations noted] and of this Resolution being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the Station Master of every station on the said Railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, for information and guidance, with reference to his letter No. 1479-T., dated 4th July 1889; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Nil.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON, 1888-89.

No. I.—KHARIF STATEMENT. *Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall in Canal Districts of Bengal.*

District.	Area in acres.	Culturable, acres.	Area irrigated. 1887-88.	Area irrigated. 1888-89.	1888-89 as compared with 1887-88. Increase.	1888-89 as compared with 1887-88. Decrease.	Rainfall for four months. July. 1887.	July. 1888.	August. 1887.	August. 1888.	September. 1887.	September. 1888.	October. 1887.	October. 1888.	Total. 1887.	Total. 1888.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Cuttack	Information not available.	Information not available.	89,167	129,631	40,464	...	11·43	8·87	7·95	21·65	6·55	8·42	2·79	1·04	28 75	39·18	Average rainfall of the 11 stations in the Cuttack District.
Balasore			9,710	23,578	13,868	...	12 83	14·14	11·19	21·36	3·92	8·03	2·20	1·50	30 14	40·04	Average rainfall at Bhuddruck and Acqapadda stations.
Midnapore			64,885	54,551	...	10,334	17·74	21·30	19·19	21·96	7·56	7·37	3·24	0·79	38 73	51·42	
Hooghly			547	502	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No rain-gauge stations on the Tidal Reaches of the Midnapore Canal.
Gya	3,015,680	2,356,000	29,348*	27,600	...	1,748	6·75	16·06	6·30	21·50	3·95	7·40	3·30	*Nil*	20·30	44·96	Rainfall at Daudnugger.
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	25,409*	28,146	2,737	...	8 64	18 13	5 25	14·23	3·51	4·59	3·20	*Nil*	20·60	36 95	Rainfall at Bankipore.
Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	204,533*	206,929	2,396	...	7·29	17·90	5·93	17·74	5·96	5·58	5 89	0 43	25·07	41·65	Rainfall at Arrah station.
Sarun	1,680,000	1,312,500	1,904†	5,839	3,935	...	8·35 11·40	11·79 14·43	9·82 6·95	11 44 12·32	9 07 2 88	7 18 5·34	5 53 4·95	... ...	32·77 26 18	30·41 32·09	Rainfall at Gopalganj station. Rainfall at Chupra.
TOTAL	...	...	425,503	476,776	63,400	12,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NET INCREASE, 51,273

NOTE.—The figures for 1887-88 as now given are correct.
* Include 13,855 acres hot weather irrigation.
† Includes 205 acres indigo irrigation.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st June 1889.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1888-89.

No. II.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards	...	...	...	...	.	. .	...	..	
Sugarcane	...	. .	...	. .	2,560	1,614	18,938	8	23,120
Cereals — Wheat	...	. .	...	.		.	. .	. .	...
Cereals — Barley	..	.	. .	.			.	...	
Cereals — Rice	129,631	23,578	54,551	502	24,790	26,485	175,820	5,674	441,031
Cereals — Miscellaneous	...	. .	..	.	250	47	402	123	822
Pulse — Gram, &c.	...	. .	...	. .	.	.	. .	...	...
Pulse — Miscellaneous (bhadoi)	...	. .	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres — Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes — Indigo	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	34	34
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds — Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	. .	...		...	. .
Hot-weather	...	...	...	..	...	...	11,769	...	11,769
TOTAL, 1888-89	129,631	23,578	54,551	502	27,600	28,146	206,929	5,839	476,776
TOTAL, 1887-88	89,167	9,710	64,885	547	29,348	25,409	204,533	1,904	425,503

CALCUTTA,
The 21st June 1889.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1888-89.

No. III.—KHARIF STATEMENT. *Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.*

Nature of Crops.	Taldunda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Midnapore Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Sarun Canal.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mahanuddy.	Brahminee-Byturnee.		Acquapadda-Jajepore.		Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and orchards	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugarcane	...	...		...		...	4,174	12,378	6,560	8	23,120	
Cereals: Wheat	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cereals: Barley	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cereals: Rice	41,339	86,278		25,592		55,053	51,275	1,13,006	62,814	5,674	441,031	
Cereals: Miscellaneous (bhadoi)	...	...		...		...	297	99	303	123	822	
Pulse: Gram, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulse: Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fodder crops Grass, Lucerne	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fibres: Cotton	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyes: Indigo	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	34	34	
Dyes: Turmeric, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs: Opium	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs: Tobacco, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds: Mustard, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds: Castor	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hot-weather	...	...		...		...	...	8,980	2,789	...	11,769	
Total, 1889-89	41,339	86,278		25,592		55,053	55,746	1,34,463	72,466	5,839	476,776	
Total, 1887-88	26,688	60,963		11,226		65,432	54,757	1,22,287	82,246	1,904	425,503	

CALCUTTA,
The 21st June 1889.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN OFFICES FROM THE OPERATION OF THE RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. $\frac{22}{1368-82}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 5th August, 1889.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888.
Home Department Resolution No 39-2970-84, dated the 13th November 1888

RESOLUTION.

In modification of the rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached Offices, published in the Resolution of the 3rd July 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that these rules shall not apply to the Traffic and Statistical Sections of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Secretariat and the Offices of Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, when these Sections and Offices fill vacancies by recruitment of Officers already serving in the Offices of Traffic Superintendents and District Officers on State lines. When recruitment is not effected in this way, the rules will apply

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Heads* of Offices under the Home Department; to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; and Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; and to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, for information, in continuation of Home Department communications Nos. 39-2970-84, dated the 13th November 1888.

Surgeon General, Sanitary Commissioner, Registrar, Calcutta University, with the Government of India

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract]

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 1071—72.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

Read—

A communication from the Public Works Department, No. 1944-G., dated 6th July 1889.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Vict. Cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned class of instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Vict. Cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed by the Director, North-Western Railway :

Agreements with Covenanted Engine Drivers on the expiry of the term of their original covenants.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TRANSMISSION OF MARRIAGE RETURNS BY REGISTRARS APPOINTED UNDER ACTS III. OF 1872 AND XV. OF 1865 TO REGISTRARS GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES UNDER ACT VI. OF 1886.

No. $\frac{6}{1074-85}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

Read—

The undermentioned letters on the subject of the transmission of Marriage Returns by Registrars appointed under Acts III. of 1872 and XV. of 1865 to Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under Act VI. of 1886.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 2502, dated 27th June 1889

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 165S, dated 1st July 1889

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13A. of Act III. of 1872 (*to provide a form of marriage in certain cases*), and section 8A. of the Pârsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders.

Copies of entries in the Marriage Certificate Book prescribed in section 13 of Act III. of 1872 and in the Register of Marriages referred to in section 6 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, which Registrars* under these Acts are required to send to the Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, shall be certified in the form set forth in the following schedule, and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July, and October in each year.

* Except the Registrar appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under Act XV of 1865.

Should no entries be made in a Marriage Certificate Book, or a Register of Marriages, as the case may be, during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar General concerned.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate of truth of copies of entries in Marriage Certificate Book under Act III. of 1872 [or Register of Marriages under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, *as the case may be*] *to be sent to Registrar General.*

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. regarding to No. regarding , is a true copy of all the entries in the Marriage Certificate Book under Act III. of 1872 (*or* Register of Marriages under Act XV. of 1865, *as the case may be*) kept by me for the three months ending the day of 18

Dated the of

(*Signature.*)

Registrar of Marriages under Act III. of 1872 (*or* Registrar under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, *as the case may be*) for (*local area*).

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Foreign Department.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, August 5th, 1889.

The quiet undisturbed weather which prevailed during last week has continued during the week under review. The monsoon on both sides of India has been moderate in force, and except quite at the close of the week there has been no storm in any part of the Indian region. Owing to this and to the absence of any exceptional strength in the monsoon currents, the rainfall, though fairly steady and continuous, has been generally moderate or light. In North-Western India, including the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind, there has been a break in the rains during the greater part of the week.

The chart of the 30th July exhibited normal monsoon conditions, except that a very slight depression existed in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Gradients were somewhat slighter than is ordinarily the case, so that, though winds from the usual monsoon directions prevailed in most parts of India, in the south of the Peninsula calms and variable breezes were reported. On the morning of the 31st a well marked depression was shown over Sind, while that reported from Allahabad on the previous day had disappeared. These were the only important changes in pressure. Gradients had become somewhat steep over Sind and Guzerat, and the monsoon in that part of India was blowing freshly. Elsewhere the winds were moderate generally, but in the south of the Peninsula and over the Gangetic plain light variable breezes prevailed. The chart of the 1st showed that the depression over Sind had largely filled up, and that considering the time of year, pressure was generally uniform and the winds light in force. On the 2nd, owing to a general barometric fall in the North and a rise in the South, gradients had increased. Monsoon winds of normal direction and force consequently again prevailed over the greater part of India, the only exception being in the Gangetic plain, where variable airs and calms were still reported. The reports of the 3rd showed a further fall of pressure over Northern and Central India, and a further rise in the south of the Peninsula. Depressions had formed over the Indus Valley and over Bengal, and a difference of over four-tenths of an inch of pressure existed between these regions and the south of the Bay. On the 4th there was very little change, except that the barometric fall had extended to the south of the Peninsula, and that a slight recovery had commenced in North Bengal and Assam. On the 5th the observations showed that a small shallow storm had formed over the head of the Bay. Otherwise there had been little change.

Throughout the whole of the past week the distribution of pressure over Northern India has, notwithstanding daily oscillations, exhibited one constant characteristic, *viz*, low pressures over the Indus Valley and over Bengal, with an intervening shoulder of higher pressure over Rajputana, the east of the Punjab, and the west of the North-Western Provinces. This shoulder of high pressure appears to act as a barrier to the free extension of the monsoon currents into Upper India, and hence the region lying to the west or north-west of it experiences deficient rainfall.

Temperature has been high for the time of year over nearly the whole of India. Over Burma, Bengal, Bombay, the central parts of the country, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana the average mean temperature has exceeded the normal on all days; but in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras the mean temperature has been subject to considerable fluctuations from day to day. On the last day of the week the temperature exceeded the normal in all Provinces. The maxima in North-Western India have undergone large fluctuations during the week; but at the close they were generally largely above the average, a reading of 109·8° being reported from Jacobabad, of 107·5° from Dera Ismail Khan, and of 106° from Multan and Peshawar.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal
Burmah	+ 0·7°	+ 1·5°
Bengal	— 0·1°	+ 0·9°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0·3°	— 1·2°
Punjab	+ 3·1°	+ 0·4°
Bombay	+ 1·3°	+ 1·8°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 2·2°	+ 1·8°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1·4°	+ 1·7°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·9°	+ 2·9°
Madras	— 0·1°	— 0·2°

This table shows that temperature relatively to the normal average has decreased considerably in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and slightly in the Central Provinces and Berar, and that elsewhere it has risen or remained stationary.

Rain.—There has again been a partial break in the rains over a large part of North-Western India, including Sind, the west of Rajputana, and the greater part of the Punjab. This region has throughout the week been to the westward and north-westward of the shoulder of high pressure noticed in a preceding section, and the deficient rainfall of this region is probably due to its position with respect to this shoulder and to the direction of rain bearing winds.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall. On the 30th there was no rainfall reported in Sind, Guzerat, or the greater part of Rajputana and of the Punjab (except the hills), but there was general, though generally light, rain elsewhere. On the 31st the distribution was the same, except that there was more rain both in Rajputana and in the Punjab, a fair fall having taken place all along the line of the hills in the Punjab. On the 1st (when the monsoon was very light) the rain bearing current retreated again from the Punjab and Rajputana, and in addition there was no rain in the Deccan or the North Konkan, but elsewhere there were small amounts. On the 2nd there was general rain, except in the Punjab, Western Rajputana, and Sind. This distribution continued on the 3rd, and in a modified degree on the 4th and 5th; but on the two later dates there was no rain on the East Coast or in Rajputana.

The table at the close of the Summary shows that on the whole the rainfall of the week has been deficient. Only at twenty-one out of the fifty-one districts reporting does the week's fall exceed the average, and in most of these the excess is very small. The most general excess is reported from Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras, in all of which regions the majority of places have received more than the normal amount. In Burma, with the exception of Tenasserim, and in Bengal and Assam, with the exception of the Brahmaputra, Bengal North, and the Behar divisions, all divisions report a deficiency. In the North-Western Provinces, on the contrary, Oudh South and North-Western Provinces Central are the only divisions where the rainfall is short; but in the Punjab the amounts are everywhere below the normal. In the West Coast districts Madras (South Central) and Mysore exhibit an excess; all the remainder, a deficiency. The centre and east of the Central Provinces, the east of Central India, and the east of Rajputana have had, like the North-Western Provinces, more than the usual amount of rain, but all the other central districts, as well as Sind, Kattiawar, and Guzerat, have had less. On the East Coast as mentioned above the rainfall has been heavy.

The maximum amounts were again generally unimportant. In Burma no station received more than 12 inches during the week, and in the greater part of Bengal the falls were much smaller. Cherrapunji registered only 14 inches, and the sole heavy fall in that part of India was 21½ inches at the station of Falacutta in the Jalpaiguri district. Throughout Behar and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces there were no exceptional falls, but in the submontane district the majority of districts report falls of between 10 and 13 inches. In the Punjab the only moderately heavy fall was 9·9 inches at Kangra. There is nothing of importance in the records of the West Coast districts or in those of the central districts of the Peninsula and of India. Fair falls are reported from all parts of the East Coast from Ganjam in the north to Madura in the south.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for Week ending August 5th, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to August 5th, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to August 5th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	12·63	10·58	+ 2·05	103·79	106·56	— 3
	Lower Burmah	3·98	5·04	— 1·06	39·03	53·25	— 27
	Central Burmah	2·52	4·17	— 1·65	28·50	42·28	— 33
	Upper Burmah	3·10	?	?	24·93	?	?
	Arakan	7·75	9·72	— 1·97	99·73	119·79	— 17
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·45	4·50	— 3·05	39·98	47·68	— 16
	Assam (Surma)	3·57	3·97	— 0·40	74·74	56·29	+ 33
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·95	2·52	+ 0·43	48·71	41·38	+ 18
	Deltaic Bengal	1·74	3·40	— 1·66	26·76	28·59	— 6
	Central Bengal	1·14	3·14	— 2·00	27·76	27·56	+ 1
	North Bengal	6·21	4·16	+ 2·05	66·13	54·75	+ 21
	Orissa	2·67	2·84	— 0·17	25·08	25·77	— 3
	Chota Nagpur	2·62	3·51	— 0·89	27·73	25·43	+ 9
	Behar (South)	3·14	2·57	+ 0·57	23·43	21·02	+ 11
	Do. (North)	3·24	2·53	+ 0·71	30·45	24·12	+ 26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	3·00	2·87	+ 0·13	22·74	18·16	+ 25
	Oudh (South)	2·19	2·89	— 0·70	23·32	18·19	+ 28
	Do. (North)	3·49	2·72	+ 0·77	23·76	20·33	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·94	2·87	— 0·93	14·20	15·87	— 11
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·61	1·90	+ 0·71	11·70	14·62	— 20
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·54	3·28	+ 2·26	30·72	22·58	+ 36
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·30	0·90	— 0·60	6·15	7·56	— 19
	Do. (Central)	0·88	1·43	— 0·55	8·23	12·63	— 35
	Do. (Submontane)	1·70	2·00	— 0·30	12·58	14·85	— 15
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·60	7·39	— 1·79	43·14	45·65	— 6
	Do. (North-West)	0·88	1·67	— 0·79	9·08	10·92	— 17
	Do. (West)	0·15	0·72	— 0·57	3·52	4·22	— 17
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·66	4·57	— 1·91	68·03	75·23	— 10
	Madras (South Central)	1·87	0·85	+ 1·02	17·17	8·01	+ 114
	Coorg	3·35	7·68	— 4·33	54·59	60·51	— 10
	Mysore	1·42	0·96	+ 0·46	8·09	10·26	— 21
	Konkan	3·55	5·35	— 1·80	86·87	65·96	+ 32
	Bombay Deccan	0·58	1·50	— 0·92	13·96	17·27	— 19
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·26	0·68	— 0·42	9·09	11·93	— 24
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·14	1·76	— 0·62	18·19	18·05	+ 1
	Central Provinces (West)	1·36	2·59	— 1·23	20·12	22·31	— 10
	Ditto (Central)	4·97	3·59	+ 1·38	28·08	29·68	— 5
	Ditto (East)	4·59	3·02	+ 1·57	28·51	28·22	+ 1
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·70	1·86	— 1·16	22·05	21·52	+ 2
	Kattiawar	0·49	2·21	— 1·72	20·29	16·78	+ 21
	Sind	0	0·75	— 0·75	0·72	2·63	— 73
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	3·35	2·76	+ 0·59	18·18	19·98	— 9
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·46	1·72	+ 0·74	14·70	13·62	+ 8
	Rajputana (West)	0·16	1·41	— 1·25	4·26	6·56	— 35
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·00	0·91	+ 1·09	17·19	13·39	+ 28
	East Coast (North) (a)	2·20	1·69	+ 0·51	13·24	14·17	— 7
	Hyderabad (South)	0·68	0·99	— 0·31	9·36	10·64	— 12
	Madras (Central)	0·94	0·47	+ 0·47	9·69	7·71	+ 26
	East Coast (Central)	1·17	0·64	+ 0·53	9·15	8·36	+ 9
	Ditto (South)	2·02	0·85	+ 1·17	10·30	6·41	+ 61
	Madras (South)	0·91	0·45	+ 0·46	3·88	3·74	+ 4

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *8th August, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Rainfall general; good in most districts. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore; damaged by excessive rain in Vizagapatam and Godavari; affected by insects in Coimbatore and South Canara Water supply insufficient in parts of Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Salem, and Coimbatore. Prices rising in five districts, falling in seven, and stationary in others. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,117; Gopalpore Canal, 1,382; Ghat Roads, 1,196: drinking-water tanks and wells, 1,801; minor irrigation and other works, 3,727. Number on village relief on 27th July, 70,184; fed in kitchens, 9,318. Imports during week by sea and land, 695 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Rain during week general; more required in Nasik and parts of Guzerat, Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops withering for want of moisture in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Ahmednagar and damaged by floods and crabs in parts of Karachi; standing crops otherwise good, except in three talukas of Khandesh. Sowing and transplantation progressing in several districts. Preparations for late crops commenced in Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Fodder and drinking water scarce in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th August.*—General rain fell during the week, but the fall in many districts was light and scanty. Transplanting of winter rice is proceeding, but more rain is wanted in almost all parts of the Burdwan division, in places in the Presidency division, and also in the Balasore and Hazaribagh districts. Early rice, jute, sugarcane, and *bhadoi* crops are generally doing well. In North Behar the *bhadoi* and winter rice crops have suffered from excessive rain and floods; the loss of the *bhadoi* in the Chumparun district is considerable. In North and East Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute is progressing. Foodstocks are everywhere sufficient. In the afflicted area in the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions the price of common rice is 10 seers per rupee at Madhubani and Motihari and 10½ seers at Sitamarhi. No relief works in Muzaffarpur and Chumparun. 272 persons employed on two relief works in the north of Bhagalpur. Persons receiving charitable relief are 4,800 in Muzaffarpur, 288 in Chumparun, and 129 in the Contai subdivision of Midnapur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th August.*—The weather continues favourable, and the *kharif* crops are doing well. Markets are fully stocked, and prices are mostly stationary; but a fall is reported from a few districts. Fodder for cattle is abundant.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Partial rain in most districts. Prices rising in Rawalpindi and Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughing for *kharif* crops are nearly over; sowings still in progress. Standing crops are flourishing and are in good condition. The standing crops at Hissar and Peshawar have suffered for want of rain. It is reported from Hissar that there is much fear of an almost complete failure of *kharif*. More rain wanted in almost all parts of the Province. Stock cattle are reported healthy, except in four villages of Sialkot tahsil. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Weather seasonable. Good rain in most districts; more rain is wanted in Nimar and in parts of

Jubbulpore and Bilaspur. *Kharif* crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Fodder sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall during the week was under 2 inches in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo, and Mergui and under 1 inch in Prome and Thayetmyo. Elsewhere there was heavy rain. Ploughing is backward, and the early crops are suffering from want of rain in Prome, Tharrawaddy, and Toungoo; elsewhere in Lower Burma the crop promises well. In Upper Burma heavy rain fell during the week in Mandalay, Bhamo, and Ruby Mines; fair in Shwebo, Yeu, Sagaing, and Myingyan districts; elsewhere but little rain fell. Rain is urgently wanted in Kyaukse and Minbu and to a less extent in Shwebo. Ploughing and sowing for the wet weather crops in Upper Burma are generally progressing favourably. The price of paddy, owing to heavy demands from Singapore, has risen 5 per cent in Rangoon. Prices in other districts have risen as follows:—Pegu 10 per cent., Tharrawaddy 11 per cent., Toungoo 5 per cent., and Minbu 5 per cent. In the other districts there have been little or no fluctuations.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall light. Harvesting of summer rice and transplanting of winter rice continue. Some damage has been done to crops in Nowgong and Sibsagar districts by floods.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Good rainfall in the Civil and Military station of Bangalore and in the Bangalore district. Rainfall more or less throughout the State. Standing crops good, except in parts of the Mysore district, where more rain is wanted. Harvesting of paddy continues in parts. Outturn fair. No material change in prices.

Heavy rain in Coorg since 5th. Health improved.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Average rainfall fair in Berar. Weeding of cotton and *jowari* in progress *Kharif* crops in good condition. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Rainfall fair during the week in Hyderabad *Kharif* and *abi* crops prospering. Water in tanks insufficient. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Good rain throughout Central India during the week. Heavy falls in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Goona. Prospects appear good throughout, especially in Goona, where condition of standing crops has improved. Condition of agricultural stock in Bhopal is reported as indifferent this week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Rainfall slight in Sirohi and Marwar, heavy in Deoli, and moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops want rain in Marwar and Sirohi. Agricultural stock good Pasturage or fodder insufficient in parts of Marwar and Ulwar. Prices rising slightly in Marwar and Ajmere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st August.*—Beneficial rain fell. Autumn and winter rice progressing. Prospects of Indian corn good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR 1888.

No. 381 R.T., dated Simla, 5th August, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 68 (Statistical) of the 29th May 1889, from the Director General of Railways, submitting the Administration Report on the Railways in India for the year 1888, Part I.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Annual Administration Report for 1888 has been submitted by the Director General of Railways with punctuality, and is in improved form in many details. The distribution of the several chapters has been rearranged, and the first chapter of the Report furnishes an interesting and useful summary of the principal results of the year's working.

Principal incidents.

2. The transfer to the State of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Company's undertaking on the 1st January 1889; the Railway Conference which was held at Simla in September 1888; and the completion during the year of the "Lansdowne" bridge over the Indus at Sukkur, with its formal opening on 27th March 1889, are referred to as being the principal events. The tunnel through the Khwaja-Amran mountains, commenced in 1887, was vigorously pushed on during the year, the length bored to the 31st March 1889 being 7,373 feet out of a total of 12,400.

Abstract of statistical results.

3. The main facts related in Chapter I. of the Report may for general convenience be briefly recapitulated thus:

During the twelve months ending 31st March 1889 there were opened for public traffic 886 miles of railway, as compared with 988 miles opened during 1887-88; the total open mileage at the end of 1888-89 was 15,245 miles.

The Capital expended upon Railways directly by the State to end of the calendar year 1888 was Rs. 1,12,01,06,776, against Rs. 1,09,47,54,468 at the end of the calendar year 1887; while that expended by Companies for these two periods was respectively Rs. 80,69,19,877 and Rs. 79,70,90,168.

This does not include expenditure in Native States, which was Rs. 5,08,75,527 and Rs. 6,23,65,740, respectively, to end of 1887 and 1888.

The gross earnings on all Railways during 1888, inclusive of Steam-boat services, amounted to Rs. 19,76,44,749, against Rs. 18,46,47,937 during 1887.

During 1888 the number of passengers carried was 103,156,013, the coaching earnings being Rs. 6,43,50,321, and the passenger mileage 4,349,054,980; while during 1887, 96,289,324 passengers were carried, with coaching earnings of Rs. 6,02,83,498 and passenger mileage of 4,089,914,830.

The aggregate tonnage of goods, material, and live stock carried during 1888 was 22,393,202 tons, which earned Rs. 12,79,03,904, the ton-mileage being 3,576,997,334. In 1887 the totals were 20,195,677 tons, with an earning of Rs. 11,92,70,989 and a ton-mileage of 3,195,563,738.

The total working expenses amounted in 1888 to Rs. 9,87,43,474, or 49·96 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with Rs. 9,15,68,849, or

49·59 per cent. in 1887, the distribution under the several Departmental heads of expenditure being as under—

	1888.	1887.
Maintenance	14·12 per cent.	13·79 per cent.
Locomotive	16·15 "	15·80 "
Carriage and Wagon... ...	4·35 "	4·50 "
Traffic	7·98 "	8·11 "
General	5·26 "	5·48 "
Steam-boat	0·52 "	0·51 "
Special and Miscellaneous ...	1·58 "	1·40 "
TOTAL	49·96 "	49·59 "

The net earnings realised during 1888 were Rs. 9,89,01,275 against Rs. 9,30,79,088 in 1887, giving a return on the Capital expenditure on open lines, including Steam-boat services and Suspense accounts, of 5·12 per cent., against 5·09 per cent. in the previous year.

Financial results of Railway working.

4. The financial results of the working of the year 1887-88 are given in paragraph 13 of Chapter I. of the Report, and show a net loss of Rs. 1,97,54,770. The year 1887-88 was a peculiarly unfavourable year; and as the figures for the calendar year 1888 are given in pages 86-89 of the Report, and though liable to some small alteration, are approximately correct, it will be useful to show what the results of Railway working for that year were. And here it must be remarked that the proper way of treating this subject is a matter of some complexity. The statistical results of Railway working are one thing; the financial results to the State are another. In the former the payments made to Companies for surplus profits and the share of profits paid on leased lines to the lessees, are excluded; in the latter they are included. Again, the Capital outlay on a Railway is one thing; the actual cost to the State when it has bought that Railway at 25 per cent. premium, as in the case of the East Indian Railway, or at 50 per cent. premium, as in the case of the Eastern Bengal Railway, is another thing. The following table shews the Capital expended on construction up to the 31st December 1888, the interest in rupees (sterling being converted at standard rates of exchange, not at contract rates in the case of Guaranteed Railways), the actual net earnings, as well as that portion of the net earnings which passed into the Government Treasury:

	East Indian.	State Commercial.	State Military.	State lines leased to Companies.	Guaranteed Railways	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital outlay to 31st December 1888 ...	39,33,63,060	35,02,81,031	39,54,63,485	22,64,16,718	62,33,28,324	1,98,88,52,618
Interest for the year ...	2,60,16,053	1,51,42,187	1,91,87,394	88,03,392	3,96,83,855	10,88,32,881
Net earnings ...	3,00,27,370	1,85,32,091	82,82,706	19,18,121	3,71,08,236	9,58,68,524
Surplus or deficit ...	40,11,317	33,89,904	—1,09,04,688	—68,85,271	—25,75,619	—1,29,64,357
Percentage of net earnings on Capital ...	7·63	5·29	2·1	0 85	5·95	4·82
Net receipts of the State	2,92,86,543	1,78,82,276	80,05,617	19,91,402	3,14,13,238	8,85,72,076
Surplus or deficit ...	32,70,490	27,40,089	—1,11,81,777	—68,11,990	—82,70,617	—2,02,53,805
Percentage of net State receipts on Capital ..	7·44	5·1	2·02	0·88	5·04	4 45

High interest the cause of the State loss on its Railways.

5. The net earnings of the Railways were less than the interest which had to be paid on them by 130 lakhs of rupees. Of this sum, 69 lakhs accrued on the "State Railways leased to Companies," which are only partially open and far from their

full working power. The rest of the deficit is due to the Military Railways and to the loss on the Guaranteed lines, which have to earn nearly 6½ per cent., in order that enough gold may be purchased to pay the guaranteed interest in sterling in England. It will be observed that the total interest of the year amounts to nearly 5·5 per cent. on the Capital outlay. This is accounted for partly by the high rate on the Guaranteed lines, partly by the purchase of three of the old Guaranteed lines at a considerable premium, and partly by the fact that the figure shown as interest contains about 25 lakhs of rupees, which really are a sinking fund towards the extinction of the Capital debt raised to purchase those three lines. The cardinal fact to be noticed is that, after all deductions made, the Railways earned 4·82 per cent. on their Capital, of which the State received 4·45 per cent.; so that had the whole debt been raised at 4 per cent., which is the rate at which the Government can now borrow in silver in India, there would have been a profit of about 89 lakhs of rupees received in the Treasury. That this profit was turned into a loss of 202 lakhs of rupees is due to the fact that in past years the credit of the State was not so good, and it was forced to borrow at higher rates, in gold instead of silver, and through Guaranteed Companies, instead of coming directly on the market.

Comparative figures of five years.

6. The main results in gross earnings and working expenses on all Railways for the last five years are compared in the following table:

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Open mileage on 31st December ...	11,619·17	12,210·48	12,870·39	14,059·34	14,459·97
Mean mileage worked during the year ...	11,036·79	12,044·91	12,508·36	13,532·74	14,378·54
Gross Earnings—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	5,07,14,066	5,55,67,338	5,80,96,624	6,02,83,498	6,43,50,321
Goods	10,56,55,122	11,93,84,142	12,39,16,556	11,92,70,989	12,79,03,904
Steam-boat, Telegraph, and Miscellaneous	42,98,719	53,86,775	50,51,504	50,93,450	53,90,524
TOTAL ...	16,06,67,907	18,03,38,255	18,70,64,684	18,46,47,937	19,76,44,749
Earnings per mean mile worked ...	14,557·49	14,972·15	14,955·17	13,644·53	13,745·81
Working Expenses—					
Maintenance	2,23,21,879	2,44,52,857	2,52,09,000	2,54,66,397	2,79,14,081
Locomotive	2,68,12,037	2,92,46,660	2,90,40,683	2,91,82,754	3,19,07,256
Carriage and Wagon	84,91,968	89,88,424	86,53,837	83,03,003	86,00,132
Traffic	1,26,42,712	1,36,24,519	1,43,11,902	1,49,67,386	1,57,70,452
General	83,49,711	92,34,982	92,67,743	1,01,14,513	1,03,98,112
Steam-boat, Special, and Miscellaneous, and rent of leased lines ...	34,52,724	41,10,038	35,01,293	35,34,796	41,53,441
TOTAL ...	8,20,71,031	8,96,57,480	9,00,20,422	9,15,68,849	9,87,43,474
Expenses per mean mile worked ...	7,436·13	7,443·60	7,196·82	6,766·47	6,867·42
Ratio of expenses to earnings	51·08	49·72	48·12	49·59	49·96
Ratio of net earnings to Capital outlay ...	5·06	5·60	5·69	5·09	5·12

Growth of gross earnings.

7. The gross earnings from all sources show steady improvement between 1884 and 1886. The falling off in 1887 may be attributed to a deficient wheat crop in the spring of that year and to failure in the cotton crop of 1886. The total weight of goods lifted during 1887 was greater than the previous year, but the ton-mileage was less, the increased tonnage being principally over the Eastern

Bengal and Southern Mahratta lines, with a comparatively short lead; while there was a decrease in the tonnage lifted on the North Western and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways. This decrease in the ton-mileage appreciably affected the earnings. The gross earnings in 1888 show improvement as contrasted with 1887, consequent upon more favourable harvests and larger demands from England for wheat supplies; but they do not compare favourably with the figures for the years 1884-85-86, when the additional mean mileage worked is considered, the results being lower in earnings per mean mile in 1888 than those of any of the three years last named. This may partly be accounted for by the reduced earnings in carriage of construction material due to completion of several lines, and partly by the fact that extension of Railways seems, for the time at least, to have overtaken expansion of traffic.

Growth of working expenses.

8. Under Working expenses, the cost per mean mile worked shows unfavourably in comparison with 1887. The mean mileage worked was increased by 6·25 per cent., while the Maintenance expenses increased by 9·61, the Locomotive expenses by 9·34, and Steam-boat, Special, and Miscellaneous expenditure by 17·50 per cent. Apart from the increased ordinary outlay due to more extended mileage, these high percentages of increase in Departmental working may be explained (*a*) under "Maintenance" by heavy renewals in permanent way on the East Indian, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the North Western, and the Southern Mahratta Railways; (*b*) under "Locomotive" by renewals and replacement of locomotive engines on the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, and North Western Railways; by increased train-mileage worked over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways, and by the higher cost of fuel upon those Railways which drew supplies from England; and (*c*) under "Steam-boat and Special and Miscellaneous" by heavy repairs to steamers and replacement of barges for the river traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and by provision made by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for claims unadjusted and disputed at the end of the year, and for bonus to the Company's staff.

Earnings per mile per week

9. The gross earnings per mile of Railway per week (excluding Steam-boat) in five-yearly periods from the commencement up to the year 1888 are given in the following table, the lines being arranged in the order of their intake in 1888:

Railway (including Branches and leased Lines)	1853.	1858.	1863.	1868	1873.	1878.	1883.	1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	138	287	260	298	497	532
Great Indian Peninsula	119	173	175	357	282	394	467	526
East Indian	...	279	222	346	382	499	585	525
Eastern Bengal (*a*) ...	...	...	130	259	331	254	288	283
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	...	...	...	...	32	129	197	215
North-Western ...	...	...	171	112	154	193	228	202
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	120	56	163	192	197
Madras	...	93	110	181	157	148	148	195
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	115	187	178
South Indian (*c*)	...	...	74	90	120	102	149	158
Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102

(*a*) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway.
(*b*) Excluding the Viramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar State Railway.
(*c*) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.

10. The following table shows the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings, and gross earnings per mile open per week, on the principal Railways for 1887 and 1888:

Earnings per mile per week with ratio of working expenses for two years

RAILWAYS (INCLUDING BRANCHES AND LEASED LINES.)	1887.		1888	
	Percentage of Working expenses to Gross earnings (excluding Steam-boat)	Gross earnings per mile open per week (excluding Steam-boat).	Percentage of Working expenses to Gross earnings (excluding Steam-boat)	Gross earnings per mile open per week (excluding Steam-boat).
		Rs.		Rs.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	41·89	508	44 11	532
Great Indian Peninsula	46·84	511	46·96	526
East Indian	32·69	529	34 16	525
Eastern Bengal (a)	51·61	268	45·77	283
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	50·84	191	48·26	215
North-Western	72 11	182	67 27	202
Oudh and Rohilkhand	52·83	186	57 38	197
Madras	64 76	189	58 72	195
Burma	53·12	192	62 33	178
South Indian(c)	68 20	149	68·98	158
Bengal and North-Western	56 81	90	53 50	102

11. The average statistical cost of carrying one passenger one mile on the principal Railways during 1888 is as follows:

Cost per passenger.

		Pies.
Standard gauge	Eastern Bengal	0 60
	East Indian*	0 76
	Madras	1 02
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1·13
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	1·17
	Great Indian Peninsula*	1 41
	North-Western*	1 45
Metre gauge.	Rajputana-Malwa	0·82
	Bengal and North-Western	0·99
	South Indian, including Pondicherry	1 03
	Burma	1 50
	Southern Mahratta*	1 74(d)

12. The average statistical cost of hauling one ton of goods one mile during the year is —

Cost per ton

		Pies.
Standard gauge.	East Indian*	2 05
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	3 45
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	3 47
	Great Indian Peninsula*	3 74
	North-Western*	4 23
	Eastern Bengal*	4 70(d)
	Madras	4 96
Metre gauge	Bengal and North-Western	3·45
	Rajputana-Malwa	3·64
	Burma	5 49
	South Indian, including Pondicherry	6·32
	Southern Mahratta*	6 61(d)

13. On Maintenance of Way and Works the average expenditure for the year per mean mile maintained on the principal standard gauge lines is Rs. 2,502 and on the metre gauge,

Cost of Maintenance.

(a) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Excluding the Viramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar State Railway
(c) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.
(d) Corrected from the Analysis of Working.
* Including Branches and leased Lines.

Rs. 1,364. Excluding the cost of permanent-way, the cost of maintenance per mile of track, including sidings, is the lowest for its gauge on the East Indian Railway, with a mean age of 23·95 years. Of the metre gauge lines, the Bengal and North-Western Railway is the lowest. The details are given in the following table:

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).	Cost per mile of track, including sidings.			Cost per mean mile maintained.	Ton-mileage per mean mile worked	Total cost of maintenance per 1,000 gross ton-miles.
	Mean age in years.	Excluding Permanent-way.	Permanent-way.			
			Standard Gauge.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
East Indian	23·95	481	1,571	3,131	1,902,252	1·62
North-Western	10·97	823	1,022	2,152	940,071	2·28
Eastern Bengal (a)	12·54	583	845	1,795	797,588	2·12
Madras	24·96	834	567	1,652	745,911	2·21
Great Indian Peninsula	22·23	1,131	1,188	3,204	1,747,698	1·84
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	22·34	1,452	1,460	3,914	1,711,840	2·29
Oudh and Rohilkhand	13·66	611	633	1,449	890,018	1·63
			Metre Gauge.			
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	9·34	406	624	1,174	704,273	1·67
Southern Mahratta	3·18	465	556	1,089	283,244	3·85
Burma	6·04	414	1,103	1,759	526,913	3·20
South Indian (c)	15·49	999	1,130	2,374	483,132	4·92
Bengal and North-Western	3·73	856	243	663	400,400	1·66

Locomotive Expenses.

14. The differences in the average prices of coal per ton render any comparison of working on the basis of Locomotive cost misleading. A better comparison can be made if the cost of fuel be deducted from the Locomotive expenses. Excluding the cost of fuel, the Locomotive expenses per 1,000 gross ton-miles on the principal standard and metre gauge lines compare as follows:

Standard Gauge.

1887.	Rs.	1888.	Rs.
East Indian*	1·01	East Indian*	1·04
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1·22	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1·18
Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	1·51	Eastern Bengal*	1·36
Eastern Bengal*	1·59	Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	1·42
North-Western*	2·01	Madras	1·69
Great Indian Peninsula* ...	2·05	North-Western*	1·87
Madras	2·07	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	1·90

Metre Gauge.

Bengal and North-Western ...	1·46	Bengal and North-Western ...	1·29
Burma	1·69	Rajputana-Malwa	1·68
Rajputana-Malwa	2·02	Burma	1·69
Southern Mahratta*	2·03	Southern Mahratta*	2·02
South Indian*	2·15	South Indian*	2·21

Cost of fuel.

15. Particulars of the fuel consumption and supply are given in Chapter IX. Compared with 1887, the consumption of coal on all Railways was greater by 12¼ per cent. The quantity of English coal rose by 11¾ per cent., while the quantity of country coal consumed rose by 12½ per cent. The total consumption of coke and wood

(a) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway, excepting in two last columns.
(b) Excluding the Viramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar State Railway.
(c) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.
* Including Branches and leased Lines.

increased by 30¼ per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, and that of patent fuel decreased by 7 per cent.

The cost of fuel per train-mile and the consumption per 1,000 gross ton-miles on the principal Railways are stated below:

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines)	Standard or Metre Gauge	Cost per train-mile.	Consumption per 1,000 gross ton-miles	Source and description of fuel
		Annas.	lbs.	
East Indian	S	0·83	136 17	Bengal coal.
Eastern Bengal ...	S	2 08	196 64	Bengal coal.
Bengal and North-Western	M	2 32	152 73	Bengal coal
South Indian	M	3 29	191 62	English and Australian coal; principally the former
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	S	3 43	145 47	Bengal coal
Madras	S	3 71	(a)398·53	Wood and patent fuel; principally the former.
Burma	M	3·84	135 28	English coal, patent fuel and wood.
Southern Mahratta ...	M	3 88	(a)612 95	English coal and wood; principally the latter
North-Western ..	S	4 30	126 58	English, Bengal, Khost and Dandot coal, also patent fuel and wood.
Rajputana-Malwa ...	M	4 40	155 88	English and Bengal coal, principally the latter
Great Indian Peninsula ...	S	4 41	177·59	English, Warora, Umaria, Mohpani, Singareni coal, and wood, but principally English coal
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	S	4·67	113 84	English coal and wood; a very small percentage of the latter

Carriage and Wagon Expenses

16 The Carriage and Wagon expenses for the principal standard and metre gauge lines open for traffic show the following comparison of cost per 1,000 vehicle miles run by home vehicles:

Standard Gauge.

1887.	Rs.	1888.	Rs.
East Indian*	4 84	Oudh and Rohilkhand ..	4 26
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	5 10	East Indian*	4 47
Eastern Bengal*	7 33	Eastern Bengal* ...	8·46
Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	9 11	Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	9·80
North-Western*	11·52	North-Western*	10 96
Great Indian Peninsula*	11 93	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	11 70
Madras	15 45	Madras	13 64

Metre Gauge.

Southern Mahratta*	2·57	Bengal and North-Western ...	2·08
Bengal and North-Western ...	2·72	Southern Mahratta* ...	3 98
Burma ...	5·49	Burma	4 62
Rajputana-Malwa ...	5 98	Rajputana-Malwa	5·00
South Indian* ...	7 53	South Indian*	6·27

(a) In terms of wood.

* Including Branches and leased Lines.

Cost of Train Staff.

17. The following table compares the cost of Train staff in annas per train-mile, the lines being arranged in order of cheapness:

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).	Cost per train-mile.
	Annas.
South Indian	0·334
Bengal and North-Western	0·498
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	0·544
Southern Mahratta	0·562
Rajputana-Malwa	0·571
Madras	0·602
Eastern Bengal	0·715
Oudh and Rohilkhand	0·746
Burma	0·875
North-Western	0·973
East Indian	1·001
Great Indian Peninsula	1·308

Cost of Traffic expenses per train-mile.

18. The Traffic expenses per train-mile are given in the following table; the cost is highest on the Burma State Railway and lowest on the South Indian Railway:

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).	Train-mileage per mean mile worked.	Average distance between stations, in miles	Cost per train mile.
Standard Gauge.			
		Miles.	As.
Great Indian Peninsula	6,129	7·30	4·58
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2,972	6·86	5 05
North-Western	3,026	7·59	5·09
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	5,063	5·62	5·26
Madras	2,819	6·71	5·36
East Indian	5,055	8·66	5·61
Eastern Bengal (*a*)	3,786	4·88	6·92
Metre Gauge.			
South Indian (*b*)	3,096	6·49	3·48
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	3,643	7·24	3·78
Bengal and North-Western	2,001	5·88	4·15
Southern Mahratta	1,949	8 06	4·43
Burma	2,954	7·00	6·99

General Charges.

19. The General Charges, on the basis of percentage on Gross earnings, vary as follows on the principal standard and metre gauge lines:

Standard Gauge.

Rs.†	1887.	Per cent.	Rs.†	1888.	Per cent.
(26,597)	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	3·12	(27,346)	Great Indian Peninsula*	3·11
(27,559)	East Indian*	4·38	(27,639)	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.*	4·13
(26,388)	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.*	4·56	(27,333)	East Indian*	4·22
(14,857)	Eastern Bengal ...	5·01	(15,698)	Eastern Bengal ...	4·26
(9,815)	Madras ...	5·89	(10,531)	North-Western* ...	5·30
(9,465)	North-Western* ...	6·21	(10,165)	Madras	5·83
(9,653)	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	7·10	(10,220)	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	7·55

(*a*) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway.
(*b*) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.
(*c*) Excluding the Viramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar State Railway.
* Including Branches and leased Lines.
† The figures in parentheses represent the Gross earnings (including Steam-boat), per mean mile worked.

Metre Gauge.

Rs.†	1887.	Per cent.	Rs.†	1888.	Per cent.
(10,074)	Burma	6·30	(11,184)	Rajputana Malwa ...	6·09
(9,930)	Rajputana-Malwa ...	6·83	(7,618)	South Indian* ...	6·88
(7,293)	South Indian* ...	7·17	(9,269)	Burma	7·02
(4,529)	Southern Mahratta* ...	12·44	(5,876)	Bengal and North-Western	11·68
(5,170)	Bengal and North-Western	13·19	(4,495)	Southern Mahratta* ...	12·73

Spirit in which statistics should be studied.

20. The figures in the various tables are for the most part the bare results of the working as shown in the published Revenue Accounts of the various lines. When contrasting the results, the Government of India is fully aware how much the varying conditions under which the traffic is worked on the different lines affect these results. The amount of the earnings per mile per week; the want of balance in the up and down traffic; the fluctuations in the amount of traffic at different periods of the year; the gradients; the price of fuel—all these, together with other varying local conditions, greatly influence the results of the working and may account for the divergences shown.

Nature of goods traffic

21. The quantity of merchandise carried was 17,937,610 tons, or about 8 per cent. more than in 1887, and the freight received aggregated Rs. 12,24,52,343, being more by about 7 per cent. Of this increase, consignments of "Railway plant and rolling stock" contributed 30 per cent. in weight and 18 per cent. in receipts, and the grain traffic contributed 15 per cent. in weight and 40 per cent. in earnings, "Oil seeds" giving 11 per cent. in weight and 16 per cent. in receipts. There was also an increase in the coal and jute consignments both in the quantity carried and in the receipts.

A falling off occurred under "Metals" of 13 per cent. in weight and 19 per cent. in receipts, and under "Raw cotton" of 14 per cent. in weight and 17 per cent. in earnings, compared with 1887.

Average distance of haulage.

22. The following table shows the average distance over which a ton of goods and a passenger was carried on some of the principal Railways:

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).	Mean mileage worked during the year 1888.	Average distance over which a ton of goods was hauled	Average distance travelled by each passenger.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
East Indian	1,706·05	202·62	66·51
Eastern Bengal	795·11	105·17	27·07
Bengal and North-Western	376·00	123·94	33·60
Oudh and Rohilkhand	692·46	117·13	44·70
North-Western	2,440·02	164·57	55·35
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664·42	257·72	55·30
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	166·78	19·89
Great Indian Peninsula	1,501·48	247·59	44·67
Southern Mahratta	854·05	96·36	44·23
Madras	839·27	105·17	39·16
South Indian (b)	662·00	47·32	34·90
Burma	364·24	87·93	28·12

(a) Excluding the Viramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar State Railway.

(b) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.

* Including Branches and leased Lines.

† The figures in parentheses represent the Gross earnings (including Steam-boat), per mean mile worked.

Statistics of Railways in seven classes.

23. The following table shows the Gross earnings, Working expenses, and Net earnings, and gives also figures per train-mile, excluding Steam-boat, of all Railways under the following grouping:

	Gross earnings.	Per train-mile.	Working expenses.	Per train-mile.	Net earnings.	Per train-mile.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian Railway	4,53,91.210	5·45	1,53,35,210	1·84	3,00,56,000	3·61
State Railways (Commercial)	3,58,97,826	3·21	1,78,97,067	1·61	1,80,00,759	1·60
Ditto (Military)	2,55,74,038	3 46	1,72,03,129	2·33	83,70,909	1·13
State Lines leased to Companies	73,62,300	2·40	54,38,286	1·77	19,24,014	0 63
Guaranteed Railways	7,48,43,974	4·15	3,77,21,046	2·09	3,71,22,928	2·06
Assisted Companies	36,92,139	3·24	20,82,691	1·83	16,09,748	1·41
Native States	36,98,558	3·26	20,29,954	1·83	16,68,604	1·43

In 1887 the results per train-mile were—

	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian Railway	5·36	1·72	3·64
State Railways (Commercial)	3·36	1·77	1·59
Ditto (Military)	3·39	2·44	0·95
State Lines leased to Companies	2·69	1·87	0·82
Guaranteed Railways	4·15	2·08	2·07
Assisted Companies	3·09	1·82	1·27
Native States	3·18	1 92	1·26

Number of employés.

24. The number of persons of all races employed on open lines during 1888 was 243,585, against 225,047 in 1887. The distribution is shown in the following table:

Year ending	Number of Employés.				Number of miles open.	Number of stations.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.		
31st December 1887 ...	4,684	5,077	215,286	225,047	14,065	1,988
31st December 1888 ...	4,674	5,604	233,307	243,585	14,463	2,096

The Native Staff represented 95·78 per cent. of the entire body of Railway employés. The percentage of increase in the total number employed was 8·24. The length of additional open mileage gives a percentage of 2·82, and the additional stations open a percentage of 5·43. Under the head of Europeans,

there was a decrease of 0·21 per cent.; under East Indians an increase of 10·38 per cent.; and under Natives an increase of 8·37 per cent.

Number of accidents

25. The total number of persons killed and injured during the year 1888 was 1,331, as compared with 1,121 during 1887. The number killed was 482, as against 429. Of these, 41 were killed from causes beyond their own control, 193 from their own want of caution, 12 at level crossings, 219 while trespassing and by suicide, and 17 from miscellaneous causes.

The number of accidents to trains increased from 2,844 in 1887 to 3,252 in 1888, or by about 14⅓ per cent. The number of train accidents per 1,000 train-miles was 0·06, which is the same number as in 1887. There were two passengers killed from causes beyond their own control, being an average of one per 51$\frac{7}{12}$ millions of passengers travelling; and 26 passengers injured, being an average of one per four millions, or an average of one casualty for 155⅓ millions of miles travelled.

RESOLUTION.—The thanks of the Government of India are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Conway-Gordon, R.E., C.I.E., Director General of Railways, for the zeal and ability with which he conducted the duties of his office throughout the year under review.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan
The Accountant General, Public Works Department
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XV. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 14th July, 1888.			Week ending 13th July, 1889.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th July, 1888.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th July, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th July, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,63,062	438	1,514	7,87,543	520	1,32,40,541	583	1,34,98,774	595	2,58,233	...
27th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,111	107	57	8,278	145	1,26,025	147	1,28,555	150	2,530	...
27th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghâzipur	12	635	53	12	756	63	17,160	95	14,904	83	...	2,256
.....	Sindia	75	7,232	96	..	(a)	...	1,21,573	108	(a)	...	..	1,21,573
20th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,82,349	170	1,664	3,30,000	198	58,72,791	235	66,19,221	268	7,40,430	...
20th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	180	20,004	111	305	(c) 20,909	69	5,53,801	198	(c) 6,46,440	146	92 639	...
20th ditto	Southern Maratha (d)	850	72,217	85	857	68,774	80	12,01,189	94	13,24,489	103	1,23,300	...
20th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,196	65	219	12,164	56	1,56,379	75	2,14,057	65	57,678	...
20th ditto	Indian Midland	136	11,124	82	668	(e) 44,553	64	2,40,436	121	(e) 8,87,041	97	6,40,605	...
13th ditto	Villupuram-Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,549	43	83	4,594	55	76,361	61	74,316	60	...	2,045
13th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,208	35	36	1,544	43	23,995	48	31,384	62	7,389	...
	TOTAL	4,753	10,77,347	227	5,415	12,77,115	236	2,16,30,251	303	2,34,39,181	295	18,02,930	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
20th July, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	4,07,290	160	2,386	4,61,953	104	72,10,104	199	80,27,529	226	8,17,425	...
20th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,03,902	150	692	1,20,729	174	23,13,068	223	25,30,197	244	2,17,129	...
13th ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,260	82	125	12,611	101	1,83,471	98	2,07,711	111	24,240	...
20th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,887	264	45	13,058	290	2,20,636	327	2,56,486	384	35,850	...
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,35,409	201	747	1,52,099	204	22,15,136	219	24,01,287	234	1,86,151	...
20th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,640	61	27	1,806	67	29,611	78	28,019	73	...	1,592
27th ditto	Tirhoot	259	27,800	107	273	37,405	137	5,52,710	152	5,84,059	153	31,349	...
20th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	105	3,679	35	105	6,327	60	82,228	52	1,07,213	68	24,985	...
13th ditto	Jorhát	25	945	37	25	1,422	56	15,745	36	16,917	38	1,172	...
13th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(g)	...	7	16	2	1,140	10	1,442	13	302	...
13th ditto	Burma	392	46,866	120	553	76,504	138	9,26,999	164	14,34,151	173	5,07,152	...
	TOTAL	4,754	7,49,678	158	4,985	8,83,930	177	1,37,50,848	193	1,55,95,011	213	18,44,163	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
20th July, 1889	Madras	840	1,62,001	193	840	1,87,546	223	24,75,077	196	27,62,380	221	2,87,303	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	1,01,170	155	654	1,09,895	168	16,56,229	169	17,57,597	181	1,01,368	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 4,75,255	318	1,440	(i) 4,52,779	315	1,47,01,112 (h)	653	1,14,81,858 (i)	535	...	32,19,254
20th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,48,857	323	461	1,61,000	349	42,39,999	613	43,78,649	639	1,38,650	...
	TOTAL	3,452	8,87,283	257	3,395	9,11,220	268	2,30,72,417	446	2,03,80,484	404	...	26,91,933
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,959	27,14,308	209	13,795	30,72,265	223	5,84,59,516	301	5,94,14,676	292	9,55,160	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,87,99,321	148	2,92,09,179	144	4,09, 858	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,96,60,195	153	3,02,05,497	148	5,45,302	...
	Assisted Companies.												
27th July, 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	5,172	235	22	5,340	243	93,252	279	93,631	281	379	...
First 6 days of July, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,17,800	108	(m) 1,34,919	124	17,059	...
27th July, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	42,040	112	376	45,829	122	8,45,673	150	8,78,831	157	33,158	...
13th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,705	100	67	7,075	106	1,14,290	122	1,23,709	132	9,479	...
	TOTAL	465	53,917	116	465	58,244	125	11,71,075	144	12,31,150	153	60,075	...
	Native States.												
20th July, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	24,124	87	354	41,660	118	4,49,732	108	6,19,505	118	1,69,773	...
20th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,526	26	59	1,810	31	47,398	54	43,621	50	...	3,777
20th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	656	31	27	800	29	15,679	50	18,486	46	2,807	...
20th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	13,447	70	260	12,338	47	3,44,806	119	4,77,984	124	1,33,178	...
20th ditto	Morvi	68	2,820	41	68	2,270	33	65,412	64	72,381	71	6,969	...
20th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,012	57	124	5,900	48	1,22,050	66	1,11,075	60	..	10,975
	TOTAL	742	49,585	67	892	64,778	73	10,45,077	94	13,43,052	102	2,97,975	...

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.
(h) Includes the Dhond-Mánmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Mánmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th July, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *8th August, 1889.*

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 33.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No 33.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 13th August, 1889

No 490—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission

Lieutenant C. P. Thompson, Bengal S C., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenant C B Rawlinson, Bombay S. C, 24th Bombay Infantry.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th August, 1889

No 1118—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV. of 1889, the Governor-General in Council directs that Criminal Courts, in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure, or weight of the goods specified hereunder, shall observe the following instructions:

I—A trade description of length stamped on *grey, white,* or *coloured cotton piece goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(*a*) where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under;
5 " " " " " above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long;
7 " " " " " " 23 " " " 36 " "
9 " " " " " " 36 " " " 47 " "
18 " " " " " " 47 " long;

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length;

(*b*) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than—

9 inches in piece goods under 35 yards long;
18 " " " " 35 yards and up to 47 yards long;
36 " " " " above 47 yards long;

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white,* or *coloured cotton piece goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless the description exceeds the actual width by—

half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width;
three-quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width;
one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width.

Provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey cotton yarn* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(*a*) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., or

(*b*) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle of such yarn is less than 840 yards; or

(*c*) in a bundle described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots or *moras* of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots or *moras* of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn.

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if it exceeds the actual length by more than 5 per cent.:

Provided that the average length of the whole number of hanks in the yarn in question shall not be less than the described length.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind* (of cotton, wool, flax, or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in imperia lyards of thirty-six inches.

The 15th August, 1889.

No. 1138.—The services of Colonel W. B. Birch, Bengal S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August, 1889.

No. 1581-*E*.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 31st May, 1889, is republished for general information:

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the *28th* day of *May, 1889*.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Coventry.

Lord Ashbourne.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Her Majesty and the King of Spain for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, it was directed that the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should apply in the case of Spain:

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer:

And whereas a Declaration was concluded on the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, between the Government of Her Majesty and the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, for amending paragraph 5, Article II., and paragraph 5, Article VI., of the abovementioned Treaty of the fourth June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, which Declaration is in the terms following:

"THE Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, being desirous to provide for the more effectual repression of crimes and offences in their respective territories, have authorized in due form the undersigned to agree as follows:

"EL Gobierno de Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y Emperatriz de la India, y el Gobierno de Su Majestad el Rey de España, deseando hacer mas efectiva la represion de los delitos cometidos en sus respectivos territorios, han autorizado en debida forma á los Infrascritos para convenir en lo siguiente:

"ARTICLE I.

"The English and Spanish texts of paragraph 5, Article II., of the Extradition Treaty of the 4th June, 1878, are cancelled, and the following text is substituted therefor:

"'Unlawful carnal knowledge or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under sixteen years of age. Indecent assault'

"ARTICULO I.

"Los textos Español é Inglés del párrafo 5 del Artículo II. del Convenio de Extradicion de 4 de Junio, de 1878, quedan anulados y se sustituyen del modo siguiente:

"'Comercio carnal ilícito ó tentativa del mismo delito en la persona de una jóven menor de diez y seis años de edad. Atentado contra el pudor.'

"ARTICLE II.

"The Spanish text of paragraph 5, Article VI., of the aforesaid Treaty is amended by the substitution of the words 'no menor' for the words 'que no podrá exceder,' so that the Spanish text shall run, 'A la terminacion de un plazo no menor de quince dias desde que se ordenó la prision y sujecion á juicio del preso,' &c.

"ARTICULO II.

"El texto Español del párrafo 5, Artículo VI., del antedicho Tratado queda enmendado, sustituyendose por las palabras 'no menor' las palabras 'que no podrá exceder,' de modo que el texto Español será 'á la terminacion de un plazo no menor de quince dias desde que se ordenó la prision y sujecion á juicio del preso,' &c.

"ARTICLE III.

"The present Declaration shall come into force ten days after its publication in the manner prescribed by law in the respective countries.

"In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done at Madrid, in duplicate, the nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(L.S.) "FRANCIS CLARE FORD."

"ARTICULO III.

"Esta Declaracion comenzará á regir diez dias despues de su publicacion en la forma prescrita en los respectivos paises.

"En fé de lo cual los Infrascritos la firman y ponen el sello de sus armas.

"Hecho en Madrid, por duplicado, á diez y nueve de Febrero, de mil ochocientos ochenta y nueve.

(L.S.) "EL MARQS. DE LA VEGA DE ARMIJO."

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Declaration of the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, with the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, as fully to all intents and purposes as in the case of the said recited Treaty of the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight:

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Acts shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the Kingdom of Spain and to the said Treaty and Declaration, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

The 16th August, 1889.

No. 1465-*G.*—Lieutenant A. D'A. G. Bannerman, officiating Squadron Officer (on probation), 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave to Bombay, for three months, to study the Native languages, with effect from the 7th July, 1889, or date of departure.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th August, 1889.

No. 4222.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department in the month of July 1889 are notified:

With effect from the 11th July 1889, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R. Logan,—

Mr. E. S. Byrne to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III.

With effect from the 15th July 1889, in consequence of Mr. E. W. Kellner's return to duty,—

Mr. J. E. O'Conor to revert to Class II. of the Enrolled List.

Mr H. G. H. Cowie to revert to Class III.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to Class IV.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to revert to Class V.

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to Class VI., and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from the same date, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. E. Cooke,—

Mr. H. G. Cowie to officiate in Class II. of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th July 1889, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph,—

Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in Class III. of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 31st July 1889,—

Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate in Class III. of the Enrolled List.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to officiate in Class IV.

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in Class V., and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in Class VI.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 13th August, 1889.

No. 4182.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July, 1889, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX. of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta .	6,67,45,760	2,18,51,869	2,32,552	2,20,84,421
Allahabad .	73,45,380	1,06,13,535	..	1,06,13,535
Lahore .	85,24,615	61,61,540	..	61,61,540
Bombay .	5,45,70,230	4,39,26,113	48,98,547	4,88,24,660
Kurrachee .	46,09,505	38,08,370	26,400	38,34,770
Madras .	1,85,84,770	35,94,145	2,10,000	38,04,145
Calicut .	17,77,850	24,51,670	...	24,51,670
Rangoon .	27,93,020	73,56,360		73,56,360
TOTAL .	16,49,51,130	9,97,63,602	53,67,499	10,51,31,101
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,23,51,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,98,20,029
GRAND TOTAL				16,49,51,130

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th August, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 726.—Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett, Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts, Madras and Bombay Circles, with effect from the 8th August, 1889, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon W. S. Fox, on furlough, or until further orders.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 727.—Lieutenant Frederic George Lucas, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gúrkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 1st August, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 728.—Lieutenant Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon, Hampshire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 2nd January, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 729.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, (p. a.) for four months, under article 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I., part I.

Sub-Conductor D. Kirk, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 132 days, under rule VI. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 730.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major C. W. Muir, C.I.E., Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for four days.

Captain E. U. Marrett, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain P. B. Lindsell, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for seven days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 731.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 19th July, 1889, pages 3896 and 3897.

INDIA OFFICE,

19th July, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Campbell Lamb. Dated 5th May, 1889.

Captain and Brevet Major Vernon Ansdell Schalch. Dated 29th May, 1889.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 1st May, 1889.

Godfrey Beckett Hodgson.
Walter Harding Allen.
Colquhoun Grant Roche Thackwell.
Henry Samuel Price Davies.
William David Thomson.
James Harry Christie.
Philip James Melvill.
Thomas George Johnson.
John Gunning Hunter.
Henry Francis Kelly Waldron.
Lestock Hamilton Reid.
Charles Frederick Gordon Young.
Julian Henry Young.
George John Younghusband.
Francis Patrick Hutchinson.
Henry Templer.
George Stewart Ommanney.
William Hunter Cornish.

Herbert Hugh Dobbie.
Irton Eardley-Wilmot.

Dated 11th May, 1889.

Oliver Carleton Armstrong.
Francis Bernard Walter Richardson.
St. George Loftus Steele.
Edward Lancelot Hight.
George Alexander McCarthy.
Charles Le Gendre Justice.
Robert David Cautley Davies.
Edmund Elliot Robertson.
Ralph Champneys Broome.
Arthur Fountaine Hogge.
Herbert James.
Francis George Rodney Ostrehan.
Hugh Rose.
William Joseph Newell.
Ernest James Medley.
Percy Maxwell Carpendale.
Henry Bulckley Burlton Watkis.
William Giles.
Henry Horace Frederick Fagan.
Herbert Sidney George Hall.
Mowbray Townshend Thomson.
Charles Patrick William Pirie.
Ernest Leonard Wright.
Herbert Richard Browne.
Frederic Blundell Mein.

Dated 25th May, 1889.

William Hall Mackintosh Stewart.
Gaston Bouverie Unwin

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The date of rank of the undermentioned officers to be altered from 19th December, 1888, to 20th December, 1888:

Deputy Surgeon-General Archibald Hamilton Hilson, M.D.

Brigade-Surgeon James Cleghorn, M.D.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major George King. Dated 2nd April, 1889.

Surgeon-Major William Center. Dated 19th April, 1889.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Smalley, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th May, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Godfrey, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th May, 1889.

* * * * * * * * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services:

Colonel William Francis Badgley, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th June, 1889.

Colonel Edgar Hastings Thomas, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 13th June, 1889.

Colonel Charles Campbell Hewetson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1889.

Colonel William Gwynne Hughes, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Babington, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 24th June, 1889.

Deputy Surgeon-General Philip Warren Sutherland, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 20th December, 1888.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander John Cowie, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 19th April, 1889.

Surgeon-Major Edward Colson, Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 24th June, 1889.

The Queen has also approved that the retirement of Brigade-Surgeon Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, be antedated to the 13th July, 1888.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 732.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Graham Smith, Bengal General List, Infantry,—11th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Richard Peart, Bombay Staff Corps,—12th August, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 733.—Store-Sergeants Francis Naylor and John Hutton to be Sub-Conductors, with effect from the 19th April and 10th June, 1889, respectively, to complete the establishment.

No. 734.—Sub-Conductor John F. Dwyer to be Conductor, and

Store-Sergeant Henry Collis to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 13th July, 1889, *vice* Conductor W. P. Pickering, transferred to the pension establishment.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 735.—The following promotions are made in the Apothecary Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department:

First grade supernumerary Senior Apothecary William Wade is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 10th January, 1889, *vice* first grade Senior Apothecary T. M. Sullivan, deceased.

First grade Apothecary Henry Isaac Finnamore to be second grade Senior Apothecary, from the 10th January, 1889, *vice* First grade supernumerary Senior Apothecary Wade, confirmed.

First grade Assistant Apothecary Albert Campbell to be second grade Apothecary, from the 21st December, 1888, to complete the establishment.

First grade Assistant Apothecary George Murphy to be second grade Apothecary, from the 10th January, 1889, *vice* first grade Apothecary Finnamore, promoted.

Second grade supernumerary Apothecary Alexander Luke is confirmed in that grade, from the 19th February, 1889, *vice* second grade Apothecary A. L Pushong, retired.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary George Oswald Weston to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 21st December, 1888, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Campbell, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Michael Galvin to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 10th January, 1889, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Murphy, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Alfred Greenwood to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 19th February, 1889, *vice* second grade Apothecary Luke, confirmed.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 736—*8th Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Jug-ráj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bakhtáwar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 6th July, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 737.—*No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery*—

In G. G. O. No. 719 of 1889, *for* "*vice* Imán Din," *read* "*vice* Imám Din."

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA

No. 738.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in and admission to the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified.

BOMBAY

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Risaldar Muhammad Bakhsh, *Bahadur*, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Moosaji Israel, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—16th June, 1889.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Resaidar Abdullah Khan, Aden Troop, *vice* Risaldar Muhammad Bakhsh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—16th June, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 739.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Edwin Arthur Murphy to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th June, 1887.

Mr. Frank Fitzherbert to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, resigned.

Mr Charles Ulysse Lodge Rosselet Droux to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Mulligan, resigned.

Mr. Robert Terence O'Brien to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Mr. Charles Liddell to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hanrahan, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 740.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant W. A. M. Partridge resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATIONS.

No 41.—Mr. A. C. Heron, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 9th July, 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th August, 1889.

No 249.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 205, dated the 5th July, 1889, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunningham, R E., is posted permanently to the Central Provinces, with the rank of Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 12th August, 1889.

No 250—Mr. F J E. Spring, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 24th June, 1889, during the absence of Mr. J R Bell, on privilege leave.

The 13th August, 1889.

No. 251.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Mu Valley Railway, with effect from the date of his return from privilege leave.

The 15th August, 1889.

No. 252—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 218, dated 18th July, 1889, *for the words* "to hold charge until further orders of the office of", *read* "to officiate until further orders as".

No. 253.—Mr. A. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, resumed his rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, on 18th July, 1889, on return from the two-and-a-half months' special leave granted him in Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 4, dated 16th May, 1889.

No 254 —The Right Honourable the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction from borrowed funds of three subsidiary Canals in connection with the previously sanctioned project of the Sidnai Canal situated in the Mooltan district of the Punjab. The Notification is published for general information.

	Sanction by Secretary of State.		Secretary of State's Despatch sanctioning the construction of the Canal.		Remarks
	Direct outlay.	Indirect outlay.	Number.	Date.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*			
Punjab.					
Sidhnai Canal and three subsidiary Canals, *viz.*, Koranga, Fazal-shah, and Abdul Hakim . .	9,62,383	37,092	33 P. W.	11th July, 1889	

The 16th August, 1889

No. 255 —With reference to Notification No. 217, dated 18th July, 1889, Mr. M. King, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence of Mr. J. S. Beresford on privilege leave, or until further orders.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the B. E. and L. E. Examinations —

B. E. EXAMINATION

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1 Chattopadhyay, Satischandra . . C. E. College.
2 Chandra, Adharlal . . . Ditto.

L. E. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

1 Bremner, W. S. . . . . C. E. College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Bhattacharyya, Kalibar	C. E. College.
2	Bandyopadhyay, Krishnadhan	Ditto.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Rajendranath	Ditto.
4	Gangopadhyay, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
5	Chakrabarti, Nabakumar	Ditto.
6	Sen, Saratchandra	Ditto.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 13th August, 1889

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Applications in writing for the post of First Assistant in the Office of the University of Calcutta (salary R100, rising in five years to R150), will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st August. Applicants should have passed the M. A. Examination or the B. A. with Honours.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 12th August, 1889.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th August, 1889.

No. 756.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Baird, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, having been confirmed as Mint Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 12th August, 1889, *vide* Finance and Commerce Department Notification, No. 4128, dated 9th idem, the following promotions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. A. D'Souza, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th August, 1889.

No. 10.—Mr. C. S. Gasper, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 17th instant or subsequent date.

No. 11.—Mr. A. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st proximo.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.,*
Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

No. 16.—Mr. E A. Kenyon, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for sixteen months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th July, 1889.

H. MALLOCK,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 8th August, 1889.

No. 3485.—Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, availed himself, on the 22nd July, 1889, of the sixty days' privilege leave granted to him in Central India Agency Notification, No. 3037, dated 16th July, 1889.

No. 3487.—Lieutenant F. deH. Smith, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notifications, No. 1584, dated 14th May, 1889, and No. 2830, dated 4th July, 1889, on the 29th July, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th August, 1889.

No. 3088-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 26th August, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th August, 1889.

No. 854—390.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 517, dated the 10th of May, 1889, Assistant Surgeon Kshetra Pal Chuckerbutty, M.B., returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the medical duties of the Civil Station of Beawar from 1st class Hospital

Assistant Mahomed Abdul Wahid, on the forenoon of the 1st August, 1889.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

The 10th August, 1889.

No. 873—96.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 774, dated the 17th July, 1889, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant G. S. Jones received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, from Captain J. A. Bell, on the afternoon of the 2nd August, 1889.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 9th August, 1889.

No. 2657—3509.—With reference to his Notification, No. 4193—3838, dated the 13th December, 1888, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. Meerah Saib to be a Special Magistrate for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, *vice* Mr. Frederick James, resigned.

By Order,

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Assistant to the Resident.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 5th August, 1889.

No. 11.—Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, extraordinary leave for one month in extension of the six months' special leave granted to him in this Office Notification, Nos. 3 and 7, dated respectively the 30th April and the 22nd June, 1889.

The 9th August, 1889.

No. 12.—In continuation of Director's Notification, No. 9, dated 1st July, 1889, Mr. C. D. D. Wilson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for thirty-four days, with effect from 9th July, 1889.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Director, N. W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 8th June, 1889, the undermentioned articles, valued in the aggregate at R12-15-5, were found underground near the new Railway Station yard at Tiruvennamalai, South Arcot District, in the Presidency of Madras:—

No.	Description of Article.	Approximate Value. R	a.	p.
1	One pair of gold ear ornaments (one a little broken) (அனந்தமுடிசு)	6	0	0
2	One string of gold beads, eleven in number (வைரமணி)	3	4	0
3	One gold ear-ring, set with one pearl (முத்துக்கடுக்கன்)	0	4	0
4	Thirty-four beads of lac, covered with brass leaf	...		
5	One lac bead (அரகுகுண்டு)	...		
6	One false ruby or red stone (சிகப்புகாசுக்கல்)	0	0	1
7	Ten gold pieces (some broken) one of which is attached to a slender wire silver chain	3	6	0
8	One blue stone (நீலமணி)	0	0	3
9	Two white pieces not metal, the name of which is not known	...		
10	One silver piece	0	0	6
11	A small broken chombu (probably of pewter) containing the above articles	0	0	1
	TOTAL	12	15	5

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of South Arcot, at his office at Cuddalore, on the 22nd day of January, 1890. in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. SEWELL,

Collector of South Arcot.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value have been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other persons claiming a right to them, are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1888-89	No of Note.	Value R	Name of Claimant.
W36	D 24—40703	50	The Auditor, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

A. G. MILLS,

Asst. Accountant Genl., In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,

The 14th August, 1889.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED

Regr. No. 1889.	No. of Notes	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W93	U 33—00346	100	Deoki Ram Jaiswar, Shahpore, *via* Beehea, Arrah.
	" —00347	100	
	" —00348	100	
	R 91—92528	100	

H. KEENE,

Asst. Comptroller Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,

The 16th August, 1889

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th August, 1889.

LIABILITIES	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,08,90,727 a. 13 p. 1) + Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,58,21,465 a. 11 p. 5)	2,67,12,193	8	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,31,05,046	5	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,93,822	3	2
Sundries	10,03,796	3	0
RUPEES	8,71,14,858	3	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	37,95,264	0	0
Other authorised Investments	89,66,069	2	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,08,19,980	14	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	83,36,410	11	6
Bills discounted and purchased	2,51,90,775	11	8
Balances with other Banks	8,24,661	3	1
Bullion	9,734	9	7
Dead Stock	12,29,761	2	7
Stamps	10,155	6	0
Sundries	2,16,461	3	9
	5,93,99,274	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,12,05,435 a. 4 p. 2) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,65,10,148 a. 15 p. 1)	2,77,15,584	3	3
RUPEES	8,71,14,858	3	11

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 15th August, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Percentage 45·2.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 14th August, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th August, 1889	1,95,489	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	2,88,661	4,84,150
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,891	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,891
		4,87,041
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	...
Balance on the evening of the 14th August, 1889		4,87,041
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	1,98,380	
Ditto ditto Government	2,88,661	4,87,041
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th August, 1889.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 68th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, late O Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Meean Meer, this 13th day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No R.A.—67191, Gunner Frederick Hempstalk.
Age,—24 years 3 months
Size,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—8th August, 1889
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Meean Meer, India, N.-W. P.
Date of Enlistment,—5th May, 1888.
At what place Enlisted,—Devenport.
Parish and County in which Born,—Oldham, Manchester, Lancashire.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Anchor, cross, and sailor tattooed, right forearm
Trade,—Seaman.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 2 years' service.

P. T. COOPER, *Lieut., R.A.,*
Comdg. 68th Field Batty., R.A., late O Batty., 3rd Brig., R.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July, 1889.

No. 21.—Third grade Civil Hospital Assistant Guru Das Barnah, of the Assam Provincial Establishment, is permanently transferred to the Civil Department, Burma.

The 2nd August, 1889.

No. 22.—The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary Arthur Herbert Nolan are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

The 5th August, 1889.

No. 23.—The services of 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Asutosh Ghose, of the Imperial List, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 13th August, 1889

Grunwald & Co.	Sutton & Co.	Warda, F.
Nissim, Mattatia.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, Major A. K.	Hindmarsh, William.	Poliscene, N.
Allen, John.	Hooman, J. H.	Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Anderson, J. K.	Hoskins, Mrs C.	Rivas, D. F.
Bildt, Gillis.	Howden, J. W.	Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.	Hudson, Mrs. M. E.	Samuel, Joseph.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.	Hughes, R. J.	Schoeneman, G. W.
Catt, H.	Hunter, A. F.	Scott, J. D.
Chamberlain, E.	Jackson, J.	Silbermann, Simon.
Cohn, Maritz.	James, Mr.	Smith, J. M.
Cox, E. T.	Kenny, C.	Solomon, Louis.
Davis, C.	Lennox, Mrs. E.	Staab, Henry.
DeRylandt, Count J.	Letham, F. C.	Stand, Mary.
Deuch, Mrs. C.	Manassah, E. J.	Stern, Madam Lee.
Dowie, J.	McKenzie, James F.	Stewart, Hon. Mrs. Charles.
Faintyley, E.	McMaster, J. E.	Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Firman, W.	Millie, W.	Taksier, David.
Fischer, T. & Co.	Moystin, Mr.	Talbot, H. B.
Freedman, J. J.	Mullins, L.	Taraldsen, Peder.
Gailkeera, E.	Nichlenson, Miss A.	Thomasson, Mrs.
Galbraith, J. M. L.	Oldham and Oldham.	Vaz, George.
Garland, Capt. V. M.	O'Brien, W. W.	Vincent, J.
Gibson, Peter.	O'Shea, G.	Walter, F.
Goldberry, M.	Parker, R. Mercer.	Webber, M. F. V.
Grean, B.	Percy, W. H.	Wibrow, R. M.
Herklotts, A.	Pinto, Miss.	

Registered Letters.

Brooks, G. H.	Fox, Neil.	Silbermann, S.
Eglinton, C. A.	Revilliod, Gustave.	White, David.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.	Rubinsteen, Anna.	Zanker, H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 12th August, 1889.

Bolton, H. W.	James, Rev. F.	Statham, J. H.
Hudson, Miss W.		

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 17th August, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	17th August	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto . .	24th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	23rd "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	26th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	26th "	Ditto.
Colombo	17th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	24th "	Per Steamer *Moray.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th "	Per Steamer *Khandalla.*
Ditto ditto . .	23rd "	Per Steamer *Patiala.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	21st "	Per Steamer *Euphrates.*

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*; per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*; per pound tin, *R17-8* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا عمده بدل هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد کرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هی يعنے — چار اونس کے ٹين کے تين روپی چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے چوده روپی '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين کے چار روپی چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے سترا روپی آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکوره بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے آٹهه آنے ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے باره آنے '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. R2-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 80 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part IV, 4to, 232 pages, 7 plates. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part V, 4to, 26 pages, 1 plate. R1.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part I, 4to, 116 pages, 7 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part II, 4to, 138 pages, 12 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part III, 4to, 16 pages text, 353 pages tables. R4.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part I, 4to, 57 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part II, 4to, 80 pages, 4 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part III, 4to, 24 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part IV, 4to, 97 pages, 14 plates. R3.

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Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). 8a.

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The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers.] R3.

The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]. R5.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876 :—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . R22 8

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For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 205819—204326 and 205820—204326, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed by Baboo Hurro Pershad Chatterji, the proprietor, to the Engineer-in-Chief, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,
Examiner, P. W Accts.' Office,
N.-W. P & Oudh, Allahabad,
late Govt. Examiner,
Indian Midland Ry Accts., Jhansi.

ALLAHABAD,
The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 131409—044954, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1843, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Mohan Lall Dichit, and last endorsed by Goomti Pershad, the proprietor, to the Examiner of Accounts, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,
Examiner, P. W. Accts.' Office,
N.-W. P. & Oudh, Allahabad,
late Govt. Examiner,
Indian Midland Ry Accts., Jhansi.

ALLAHABAD,
The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The upper halves of the three undermentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, originally standing in the name of A. DeSouza Barrett, the proprietor, by whom they were endorsed to the Superintending Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department, Hyderabad, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the undermentioned notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities :—

Memorandum of Government Paper.

No. 268463 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹500.
No 268464 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹500.
No. 257559—235109 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹300.

A. DES. BARRETT,
Public Works Department,
Hyderabad, Deccan.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 068757, of the 4½ per cent. loan, of W. Kamachi Aummal, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of W. Kamachi Aummal, and last endorsed to A. T. Atchutha Rama Sastri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Madras and Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

A T. ACHUTHA RAMA SASTRI,
81, Sala Street, Big Conjeveram

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August, 1889:

No. 10 of 1889.

A Bill to amend Act XXXVI. of 1858.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the authority of the Governor General in Council with respect to the appointment of asylums for the reception and detention of lunatics and with respect to the transfer of any lunatic from any one to any other lunatic asylum in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows

Substitution of new section for section 17A, Act XXXVI., 1858.

1. For section 17A of Act XXXVI. of 1858 (*an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums*), as amended by Act XVIII. of 1886 (*an Act to amend Act XXXVI. of 1858*), the following shall be substituted, namely

Provision for provinces having insufficient or no asylums.

"17A. In either of the following cases, namely.

(*a*) when an Executive Government has not established within its limits a public asylum for the reception and detention of lunatics,

(*b*) when it appears to the Governor-General in Council that a public asylum established within such limits is not conveniently situated with respect to any part of the territories administered by such Government or does not afford sufficient or suitable accommodation,

the Governor-General in Council may from time to time appoint an asylum in any part of British India beyond the limits of such Government to be an asylum to which any Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction within those limits may send lunatics as to an asylum established under this Act for the division in which his jurisdiction is situate."

Addition of new section after section 17B, Act XXXVI., 1858.

2. After section 17B of the said Act XXXIV. of 1858 the following section shall be added, namely:

Removal of lunatics from one asylum to another.

"17C. Any lunatic may, by order of the Governor-General in Council, be removed from any lunatic asylum established or licensed under this Act to any other such asylum in any part of British India."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SOME four years ago a question which had been raised with respect to the accommodation of lunatics compelled the Governor-General in Council to pass section 3 of Act XVIII. of 1886.

Two further questions touching the same subject have now arisen. One is whether, there being a lunatic asylum at Tezpur in Assam, lunatics from the Surma Valley in Assam can be sent to the Dacca asylum in Bengal The other is whether a lunatic who is, say, a native of a district in the Madras Presidency can be sent from Bengal, where his language is not understood, to an asylum in his own country.

The object of the Bill is to set these further questions at rest.

The 5th August, 1889.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 14th August, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan.

The Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble BÁBÁ KHEM SINGH BEDI took his seat as an Additional Member.

CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cantonments. He said :—

"It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the circumstances under which this Bill has been prepared. It is sufficient to say that the existing Cantonment

Law had become in many respects obsolete, and that it was found simpler and more satisfactory to prepare an entirely new Bill than to attempt an amendment of the existing Act.

"The Select Committee in their Report draw attention to the circumstance that while there has been a general concurrence of opinion on the part of the authorities consulted in favour of the provisions of the first part of the Bill, relating to the general administration of cantonments as regards police, conservancy, taxation, and so forth, the second part of the original Bill, which relates to immoveable property in cantonments and forms Chapter V. thereof, has provoked considerable discussion and opposition. Under these circumstances, as cogent reasons exist for the speedy enactment of the first part of the Bill, it has been decided to omit Chapter V. from the revised Bill, and that this chapter should be dealt with as a separate enactment after a further consideration of it by the Select Committee in Calcutta.

"Under this Bill power is given to the Governor General in Council to make rules consistent with the Act for the conduct of various executive duties in connection with the management of cantonments, and amongst other things for the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, a cantonment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

"It will be within the recollection of the Council that, in consequence of a Resolution passed last year by the House of Commons, the regulations which were at that time in force in regard to the supervision of a certain class of persons liable in a special degree to contagious disease were suspended. Since that time the class in question has been entirely uncontrolled by regulations, and the military and medical authorities report that there has been already an alarming increase of disease among the soldiers of the Indian Army, both British and Native. This is a matter which is engaging the particular attention of the Government of India and the military authorities. It is impossible to overrate the importance of the subject involved, whether we consider the efficiency of the Indian army or the welfare and health, present and future, of those serving in it. The regulations provided by the new Bill for dealing with this matter, the substance of which has just been mentioned above, merely provide for the same precautions being taken in regard to this disease as are required in the case of smallpox, measles, anthrax or any other infectious disease, and are the least coercive that could be imposed, short of according special favour and protection to the propagation of the disease in question over all other contagious diseases. The Government of India has a duty towards the troops serving under its orders, which it is bound by every consideration, and which it intends, to fulfil."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said:—

"With Your Lordship's permission I propose to say a few words on the Report of the Select Committee which has just been presented by my hon'ble colleague General Chesney.

"I may, perhaps, be allowed to do so, as, being responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the Army, and constantly mixing with troops, as it is my duty to do, I have better opportunities than any of my hon'ble colleagues for forming a correct opinion as to the peculiar needs of the British soldier in India. Moreover, I have been led to understand that the members of this Council are desirous that I should give them my views on the very delicate and important question brought forward for their consideration to-day.

"In deference to public opinion at home, as expressed in a Resolution of the House of Commons, the Contagious Diseases Act was repealed in this country about a year ago. The result has been a most serious increase of venereal in the army, not only in the number of men affected but in the virulence of the disease.

"The Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in India, has been good enough to prepare a statement showing the percentage of venereal cases to the total sick in hospital at most of the stations occupied by British troops in June, 1883, and during the same month this year. The year 1883 has been taken as the Contagious Diseases Act was then in full operation at all the stations given in the statement. From this return I find that at no station in 1883 did the number of venereal cases to sick in hospital reach 30 per cent., at only two

stations indeed was it over 25 per cent., while at some stations it was under 12 per cent. In June of this year, at 13 stations the percentage was more than 50, at a great many stations it was just under 50, and at the majority of the remainder it was 30 and over. I shall, perhaps, state the case more clearly if I explain that, on the 13th July, 1883, there were 33,359 British soldiers in the Bengal Presidency, of whom 593 were in hospital with venereal, or at the rate of 1·77 per cent. On the same date in July of this year, out of a force of 44,183 men, 1,548 were in hospital, or at the rate of 3·5 per cent.—as nearly as possible double. Great as this difference is, the comparison is altogether in favour of 1883; for at that time all illnesses resulting from venereal contagion were included as venereal and are shewn as such in the total number of cases, namely, 593; whereas since that time a very large percentage of the results following venereal are not returned as venereal. Consequently, the number of cases in hospital on the 12th July of this year, namely, 1,548, does not really represent the total number of men laid up with, or from the effects of, venereal. However, the figures I have given are sufficiently startling, and I think the Council will agree with me that some remedy must be applied to such a lamentable state of affairs.

"Licensing and compulsory examinations being condemned, we must fall back on supervision and medical treatment in hospitals, while venereal must be placed on the same footing as other loathsome forms of disease dangerous to the public. Those who voluntarily adopt prostitution as their trade cannot reasonably complain if they are placed under greater restrictions and disabilities than persons engaged in reputable occupations, and fortunately for our soldiers, black as well as white, and indeed for those who are obliged to live in military stations, the discipline necessarily maintained in them renders it comparatively easy for the authorities to keep the disorderly classes who elect to reside in cantonments under control.

"In the present Bill power is taken to ensure the greatest possible amount of decorum in the conduct of prostitutes, and to remove them from cantonments if their presence there is found to be injurious to the public health. The rules by which the policy of the Act in this respect will be given effect to will be framed with the utmost care, and under the direct authority of the Government of India. Under these rules prostitutes who voluntarily come into cantonments will do so upon terms to which objection cannot, I think, be taken, and which will tend to prevent their spreading this terrible disease in the wholesale manner they are now doing.

"Considering the contagious nature of venereal, and how innocent people may suffer both in the present and future generations, it seems a positive duty to try and diminish the danger as much as possible. I trust that the public both here and in England will be satisfied that, in the measures now contemplated, the Government of India is doing no more than is absolutely necessary to check the scourge which is rapidly impairing the efficiency of the army and ruining the health of the soldiers, who are surrounded by far greater temptations in India than (I believe) people in England have any idea of. In a country where prostitution is practised as a trade, and where shame in a European sense does not attach to it, it is hopeless to expect to put it down altogether. All that can be done is to try and minimise its evil results, and raise the moral tone of the soldier by every means in our power. In the present Bill the Government of India have endeavoured to legislate so as to restrain the practice of prostitution as much as possible, and, in order to assist the soldier, institutes have recently been established in all regiments and batteries, which are being made as comfortable and attractive as circumstances will admit, with a view to affording men rational amusement and occupation and thus prevent their spending their leisure hours wandering about bazars and Native cities. For the Government of India to shut its eyes to the existence of prostitution, and to the havoc it is working among our troops,—a havoc which is preventible without any sacrifice of morality or undue interference with personal liberty,—would be a distinct dereliction of duty, to the charge of which we ought not to expose ourselves."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think the Government of India is greatly indebted to the Commander-in-Chief for the weighty and outspoken statement to which we have just listened. If there was any room

for doubt as to the gravity of the case with which we are confronted, his statement has dispelled the doubt, and I believe that those upon whom will be thrown the responsibility of preparing rules under the Bill now upon the table will certainly endeavour to carry out as effectually as possible the precautions which are suggested by His Excellency's speech. I say 'as effectually as possible,' because he has reminded us that we are not entirely free in the matter. We are bound by the terms of the House of Commons' Resolution, to which he has referred, and, as long as that Resolution is in force, it will be our duty to conform to its spirit. Now, that Resolution lays down two principles—one that the Government of India is not to encourage by its legislation the compulsory examination of women; the other that it is not to give any facilities for what is described as the licensing and regulation of prostitution in India. I am not without hope that we may find it possible, without overstepping those limits, to provide measures which will be effectual for preventing this particular form of disease from being propagated, as it appears to be at present, without let or hindrance. The rules which we shall have to frame will, I apprehend, follow the general direction indicated by the terms of the Bill, and will be directed mainly to the exclusion from the limited area to which the Bill applies of individuals known to be affected with this class of disease, and to the provision of hospitals in which they may be adequately treated. To say that we are not to take steps of this kind appears to me to be tantamount to claiming for a class of disease which is probably attended with more disastrous consequences than any other, both in reference to its immediate and to its remoter effects, an immunity which is not claimed for any other kind of contagious malady. I do not believe that such an immunity will be claimed even by those who are most earnestly desirous of discouraging immorality, and I hope public opinion will support us in the reasonable steps which it will be our duty to take, in order to carry out, within the limits which I have indicated, this most necessary measure."

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES VILLAGE-CONSERVANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in Villages in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT XXXVI. OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act XXXVI. of 1858. He said:—

"The Bill which I ask leave to introduce is but a little one, and I shall not trouble the Council with any lengthy remarks regarding it. Its object is to amend the law relating to lunatics.

"Under Act XXXVI. of 1858 Local Governments may establish or license asylums for the reception and detention of lunatics, and section 4 authorizes a Magistrate to commit wandering or dangerous insanes to 'the asylum established for the division in which his jurisdiction is situate.' About four years ago a question arose as to the accommodation of insane persons belonging to a province which has no public asylum of its own. It was accordingly enacted by Act XVIII of 1886 that, '*when an executive Government has not established within its limits* a public asylum for the reception and detention of lunatics, the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint an asylum,

established in British India beyond those limits, to be an asylum to which a Magistrate exercising jurisdiction within those limits may send lunatics.'

"It will be observed that the power thus reserved to appoint an extra-provincial asylum can only be exercised when there is no such institution within the province. But it may happen that the asylum most conveniently situated with regard to some parts of a province which possesses an asylum of its own may be outside its limits, and such a case has been recently brought to notice from Assam. An asylum has been opened at Tezpur, which lies in the Assam Valley about 24 hours by steamer above Gauhati. From Sylhet to Gauhati is a long and tedious journey of some 150 miles, which can only be done on foot, and the road passes across the Khasi Hills and through Cherrapunji, which enjoys the reputation of being the wettest place in India. To escort lunatics all this distance is no easy matter, and the sudden and severe changes of temperature involve great risk to their health, which is often far from robust. On the other hand, there is an excellent and commodious asylum at Dacca in Bengal, and there is easy communication between Dacca and Sylhet by the river Surma. On every ground it is far more convenient that insanes from the Surma Valley should be sent to Dacca than that they should be transported across the hills at peril of their lives to Tezpur.

"A similar difficulty might arise if the provincial asylum were full, or if the patient were a female and the asylum ill-adapted for the reception of women, while convenient accommodation could be provided in another place within reach. It is therefore proposed to extend the power of the Governor General in Council to cases in which an intra-provincial asylum has been established but is found to be inconveniently situated with respect to some part of the province, or not to afford sufficient or suitable accommodation.

"The object of the second part of the Bill is to give the Governor General in Council power to remove any lunatic from one province to another—a power which he already possesses with regard to criminal insanes under Act X of 1886, sections 12 and 25. In a country which boasts of 106 different languages this is obviously desirable, or we may have a lunatic shut up in a place where he cannot make himself understood. And, as each province is held financially responsible for its own lunatics, it may wish to have them brought under its own direct supervision rather than to pay some other province a higher rate for taking charge of them."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th August, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 16th August, 1889.

Note.—The Meeting fixed for the 31st July, 1889, was subsequently postponed to the 14th August, 1889

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 33.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in* PART VI. *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI. *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, August 12th, 1889.

The weather during the past week has been of the same general character as that which has prevailed since the setting in of the rains, *viz.*, a moderately strong monsoon over the Western and Central districts, a somewhat feeble monsoon over the Bay and Northern India, and a general absence of important cyclonic storms. The net result of these conditions has been a somewhat deficient rainfall throughout the district affected by the Bay monsoon and a slightly excessive rainfall elsewhere.

The chart of the 6th showed a large elongated, but shallow, depression stretching from the north-west of the Bay westward across Orissa and the Circars as far as the east of the Central Provinces, a large low pressure area over the Western desert, and a high pressure area over Malabar, Ceylon, and the south of the Bay. The winds over the greater part of the Bay, Bengal, the North-Western and Central Provinces, and the head of the Peninsula were influenced by the elongated depression noticed above and executed a feeble cyclonic circulation around it, but in all other parts of India the winds blew from the ordinary monsoon directions. The Arabian Sea monsoon current was blowing freshly, but the winds in Northern India were feeble. Between the morning of the 6th and of the 7th the depression had moved westward, and the centre at 8 A.M. on the 7th lay between Seoni and Raipur. Owing to this westerly movement of the storm centre and the consequent change in the centre of circulation of the cyclonic winds, southerly and south-westerly winds had appeared over the Bay; but this was the only important change in the wind directions. The monsoon was blowing more freshly over the Bay, and strongish squally winds were reported from the neighbourhood of the depression. By the morning of

the 8th the depression had largely filled up, but the centre had again moved somewhat to the westward and apparently lay between Seoni and Saugor. A new but very slight disturbance had appeared near Kurrachee, and a small high pressure area had been formed over the west of the North-Western Provinces and the east of the Punjab. The chart of the 9th showed that the depression over the Central Provinces had changed very little as regards position, but that it had developed somewhat in intensity, the lowest reading at the centre being 29·548" as compared with 29·566" on the preceding day. The local depression near Kurrachee and the local high pressure area near Roorkee had alike broken up. The wind circulation was generally similar to that of the previous day, except at the head of the Bay, where variable winds had reappeared, with indications of the formation of a new disturbance off the Orissa Coast. On the 10th the distribution of pressure was such as is characteristic of general monsoon conditions. Readings were highest in Malabar and Ceylon, and relatively high in Burma and Assam; lowest in the Western desert, and relatively low within a belt or trough of low pressure running from the Punjab and Rajputana south-eastward across the Central and North-Western Provinces as far as the Circars and the north-west of the Bay. Within this trough variable winds prevailed—to the north of it, the Bay monsoon; and to the south of it, the Arabian Sea monsoon. The only important change shown on the chart of the 11th was the slight northerly movement of the trough of low pressure. On the 12th this movement was continued, so that the trough lay further to the north than usual in August, and the monsoon current from the Bay into Northern India was a good deal interrupted.

Temperature has been on the whole high for the time of year, except in Madras and the Central Provinces, where heavy rain and much cloud has reduced the heat. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, where the rainfall on the contrary was light, the mean temperature exceeded the normal on every day of the week. The warmest days occurred in the early part of the week. On the 6th the mean temperature of the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana was 3° above the normal; and on the 7th it was 3½° in the North-Western Provinces, 4° in the Punjab, and 4½° in Sind and Rajputana above the normal. Maxima considerably exceeding 100° were reported from nearly all stations in the Punjab and Sind in the early part of the week; but on the 9th and 10th a considerable fall occurred, and on the 12th the highest reading was 96·3° at Ludhiana and Multan.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

Provinces.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 1·5°	+ 0·6°
Bengal	+ 0·9°	+ 1·2°
North-Western Provinces	— 1·2°	+ 2·2°
Punjab	+ 0·4°	+ 1·1°
Bombay	+ 1·8°	+ 0·7°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1·8°	— 0·6°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1·7°	+ 0·5°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 2·9°	+ 1·2°
Madras	— 0·2°	— 0·1°

This table shows that, relatively to the average, the present week has been slightly in Bengal and the Punjab and considerably in the North-Western Provinces warmer than the preceding week, but that elsewhere the weather has been cooler.

Rain.—As mentioned in preceding sections, strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed over India during the past week, and rain has fallen in all divisions of India. The rainfall has generally occurred in steady moderate falls on each day of the week and, with few exceptions, there have been no very heavy downpours. In Northern India—more particularly in Behar and the North-Western Provinces—the rainfall has been slighter than elsewhere, and the weather there has been showery with fair intervals.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall :

On the 6th the Punjab, Sind, and the greater part of Rajputana were without rain, and Western Bengal and the North-Western Provinces had only scattered showers. Elsewhere rain was general. On the 7th the only change was that a little more rain was reported from Rajputana. On the 8th there was a very heavy fall of rain at Mussoorie and Roorkee, and slight rain along the foot of the hills in the Punjab, as well as at Kurrachee and Hyderabad in Lower Sind. In the Central parts of the country some heavyish falls were experienced. In Western Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the weather remained fair, with a few showers, and elsewhere there was no change. On the 9th the only change was the more general rain over the Punjab and Sind. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th rain practically fell in all parts of India,—heavily at the hill stations, and moderately elsewhere.

The table at the close of the Summary shows that at twenty-nine divisions the rainfall of the week was deficient ; that at twenty-one it was excessive ; and that at two no comparison is possible. Roughly divided, those divisions which receive their rainfall from the Bay of Bengal current have received short rains, and those which receive their rainfall from the Arabian Sea monsoon have received excessive rain. The whole of Burma, the whole of Bengal except Orissa, and the whole of the North-Western Provinces have had deficient rainfall. The Punjab, which has been more or less influenced by both branches of the monsoon, has received more favourable rains than other parts of Northern India, four of the divisions reporting an excess and only two a deficiency. In the Hill districts the rainfall is about half the normal average amount. The Western districts of the Peninsula had more than the average rainfall ; but Mysore and the Bombay Deccan had rather less than usual. The Central divisions of the country, including Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana, all received considerably more than the normal fall during the week. Guzerat and Kattiawar participated in this excess ; but in Sind the rainfall was slightly short. In the Madras divisions the East Coast North and Hyderabad South received somewhat heavier rains than usual ; but all the other divisions report a deficiency.

The maximum falls all over Northern India are quite unimportant. Cherrapunji received only 5·7 inches of rain during the week—a striking example of the weakness of the Bay current. In the west of the Peninsula the maximum falls were larger, one or two places recording total falls of from 10 to 15 inches ; but even here they are the exception. In the Central parts of the country the average of the maxima is higher, but the falls are in no way remarkable.

The final column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. In Burma and East Bengal there is a deficiency ; in Assam an excess ; and in the other divisions in Bengal about an average fall. The east of the North-Western Provinces and the submontane district show an excess ; but the Western districts and also the whole of the Punjab report deficient rains. In the Peninsula, the Konkan and Madras (South Central) districts are in excess of the average ; but the other districts in the west and centre exhibit a deficiency, while on the East Coast again there is an excess. In the Central parts of India, including Kattiawar and Guzerat, the seasonal rainfall is above the average ; but in Sind there is a considerable deficiency.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for Week ending August 12th, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to August 12th, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to August 12th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	8·91	9·30	— 0·39	112·69	115·86	— 3
	Lower Burmah	3·70	4·87	— 1·17	42·73	58·12	— 26
	Central Burmah	3·47	4·32	— 0·85	31·97	46·60	— 31
	Upper Burmah	2·73	?	?	27·66	?	?
	Arakan	3·85	9·27	— 5·42	103·57	129·06	— 20
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·31	4·79	— 1·48	43·28	52·47	— 18
	Assam (Surma)	4·25	5·11	— 0·86	79·00	61·40	+ 29
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·15	3·07	— 0·92	51·14	44·38	+ 15
	Deltaic Bengal	1·62	2·86	— 1·24	28·38	31·45	— 8
	Central Bengal	1·40	2·53	— 1·13	29·16	30·09	— 3
	North Bengal	2·88	5·05	— 2·17	69·01	59·82	+ 15
	Orissa	2·91	2·50	+ 0·41	27·99	28·27	— 1
	Chota Nagpur	1·19	2·73	— 1·54	28·92	28·15	+ 3
	Behar (South)	0·99	2·86	— 1·87	24·42	23·88	+ 2
	Do. (North)	0·51	3·13	— 2·62	30·96	27·26	+ 13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0·61	2·49	— 1·88	23·35	20·15	+ 16
	Oudh (South)	1·08	2·31	— 1·23	24·40	20·50	+ 19
	Do. (North)	0·75	2·23	— 1·48	26·60	22·59	+ 18
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·21	2·05	— 0·84	15·41	17·92	— 14
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·77	1·77	— 1·00	12·47	16·40	— 24
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·34	2·66	— 1·32	32·05	25·24	+ 27
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·25	0·88	+ 0·37	7·39	8·44	— 12
	Do. (Central)	0·49	1·22	— 0·73	8·72	13·86	— 37
	Do. (Submontane)	2·45	2·23	+ 0·22	15·02	17·08	— 12
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·55	6·80	— 3·25	46·69	52·45	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	2·05	1·82	+ 0·23	11·13	12·74	— 13
	Do. (West)	1·29	0·66	+ 0·63	4·82	4·88	— 1
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·81	3·76	+ 2·05	73·84	78·83	— 6
	Madras (South Central)	1·41	1·03	+ 0·38	18·58	9·05	+ 105
	Coorg	9·71	5·88	+ 3·83	64·30	66·39	— 3
	Mysore	0·27	0·92	— 0·65	8·35	11·18	— 25
	Konkan	6·89	4·54	+ 2·35	93·76	70·50	+ 33
	Bombay Deccan	1·17	1·61	— 0·44	15·12	18·89	— 20
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·30	0·90	+ 0·40	10·39	12·83	— 19
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	4·66	1·42	+ 3·24	22·85	19·47	+ 17
	Central Provinces (West)	5·70	2·15	+ 3·55	25·84	24·45	+ 6
	Ditto (Central)	6·63	2·89	+ 3·74	34·71	32·57	+ 7
	Ditto (East)	5·57	3·42	+ 2·15	34·09	31·64	+ 8
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	3·74	2·26	+ 1·48	25·78	23·78	+ 8
	Kattiawar	1·78	1·62	+ 0·16	22·07	18·40	+ 20
	Sind	0·42	0·55	— 0·13	1·14	3·18	— 64
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	6·08	2·22	+ 3·86	24·25	22·20	+ 9
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·56	1·53	+ 2·03	18·27	15·15	+ 21
	Rajputana (West)	2·30	1·34	+ 0·96	6·56	7·90	— 17
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·80	1·01	+ 0·79	18·99	14·39	+ 32
	East Coast (North) (a)	3·36	4·66	— 1·30	16·60	18·83	— 12
	Hyderabad (South)	2·37	1·26	+ 1·11	11·73	11·90	— 1
	Madras (Central)	0·60	1·39	— 0·79	10·29	9·10	+ 13
	East Coast (Central)	1·07	1·65	— 0·58	10·21	10·00	+ 2
	Ditto (South)	0·31	1·04	— 0·73	10·60	7·45	+ 42
	Madras (South)	0·13	0·26	— 0·13	4·00	4·00	0

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *15th August, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Rainfall general; good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, South Arcot, Tanjore, Nilgiris, South Canara, and Malabar. Crops generally good, but damaged by excessive rain in Vizagapatam and Godavari; affected by insects in parts of Anantapur, Coimbatore, and South Canara, and withering in parts of Tinnevelly. Prices falling in many districts. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 2,747; Gopalpore Canal, 1,183; Ghat Roads, 1,837; drinking-water tanks and wells, 1,905; minor irrigation and other works, 1,089. Returns incomplete. Number on village relief on 3rd August, 93,561; fed in kitchens, 10,163; total, 1,03,724—of whom, 56,358 were children and 32,477 were women. Imports during week by sea and land, 834 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rain during week general; more wanted in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar Young crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Shikarpur, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Belgaum; damaged by breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad and by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing and transplantation progressing in several districts, but retarded in some for want of sufficient rain. Preparations for late crops progressing in Sholapur. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th August.*—The week has been marked by deficient rainfall, and more rain is wanted in many places and specially in Burdwan and Gya. Transplanting of winter rice is proceeding vigorously where there is sufficient water and has not yet suffered for want of rain anywhere. Early rice, jute, sugarcane, and *bhadoi* crops are generally doing well. Jute is being cut and steeped. In the affected tracts of Behar, *bhadoi* crops in the low lands of Durbhanga have been injured by floods, but the extent of damage has not yet been ascertained; in Muzaffarpur the damage done by inundation is more extensive in the Sadr Station, but the outturn of *bhadoi* is expected at over ten annas there. Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is increasing. In Chumparun the floods are subsiding rapidly and the surviving crops doing well. Persons receiving gratuitous relief number over 1,000. In Bhagulpore prospects improving, but prices still high, being 12 seers·10 chittacks of rice per rupee. 343 persons employed on two relief works here. In Maldah much damage has been done by inundations; but the price of common rice has fallen. Food stock is sufficient everywhere in the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions. Indigo is doing well. At Contai in Midnapore rice sells at Rs. 2-9-3 per maund. Prices of foodgrains are high at Puri and Khurdah; but measures are being taken to provide labour in Chilka tracts and Khurdah. Floods are also reported from Purneah, Bogra, Dacca, and Backergunge.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th August.*—The weather generally has been favourable for agricultural operations, and the *kharif* is thriving, though more rain is wanted in rice-producing districts. Fodder is abundant. Markets fully supplied, and prices show no great variations.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th August.*—General rain throughout the Province. Prices rising in Rawalpindi and Shahpur and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for *rabi* commenced in Jullundur and Sialkot. *Kharif* sowings nearly over. Crops are flourishing. Standing crops are said to be in good condition. More rain wanted in Umballa, Lahore, and Shahpur. Stock cattle

are reported healthy, but suffering from insufficiency of fodder in Hissar. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall sufficient, except in parts of Jubbulpore. Good rain in Nimar, where there has hitherto been a deficiency. *Kharif* crops thriving and prospects favourable. Fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Heavy and seasonable rain fell throughout Lower Burma, except in Prome. More rain is still much wanted in Prome, North Tharrawaddy, and Toungoo. In the other districts agricultural operations progress favourably and standing crops are in good condition. In Upper Burma the rainfall was fair in Mandalay, Sagaing, Minbu, Yamethin, and Pyinmana districts, and light in Myingyan; elsewhere heavy rain fell. More rain is wanted in Myingyan, Minbu, Meiktila, and Pyinmana. Agricultural operations in Upper Burma progress favourably and the crops promise well, except in districts where the want of rain is felt, and in Bhamo and Shwebo, where damage has been done by insects. The price of paddy has again risen in Rangoon, where Rs. 125 was paid for 100 baskets. There was also a rise of 4 per cent. in Prome; 10 per cent. in Henzada; 3 per cent. in Moulmein; 4 per cent. in Minbu; and 17 per cent. in Meiktila. In Sandoway prices fell 20 per cent. and elsewhere were stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall varies from 0·25 in Khasi Hills to 7·31 in Sylhet. Reaping of early and transplanting of winter rice continue. Prospects of crops generally good, except in Goalpara, Nowgong, and Garo Hills districts, where some injury has been done by floods. Weather rather wet for tea in the Surma valley.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall good in parts of the Shimoga and Hassan districts of Mysore and fair elsewhere. Crops good, except in parts of Kolar and Mysore districts, where more rain is wanted. Sowing and harvesting operations still continue in parts. Prices slightly fallen in Bangalore and risen in the Mysore districts.

Heavy rain in Coorg. Season continues favourable for transplanting paddy.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall average in Berar. Cotton and *jowari* crops are in good condition. Weeding operations continue. Prices of foodgrains unchanged. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Good rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *abi* and weeding of *kharif* crops still in progress. Water in tanks insufficient for *abi* and *tabi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Prospects in Central India, especially in the Bhopawar Agency, are good. Prices of foodgrains in Bundelkhand are falling and prospects of outturn improved. Agricultural operations completed in Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall good throughout the Province; heavy in Jhallawar and Abu. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th August.*—Good rain. Weather fair. Winter rice progressing. Prospect of Indian corn generally good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS.

No. 1142—43.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 16th August, 1889.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1750, dated the 2nd November 1876, on the subject of the execution of minor contracts and deeds on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Read—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. $P\frac{C}{4}6$, dated 11th July 1889.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Chapter fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in extension of the orders contained in the Resolution of the 2nd November 1876, that the undermentioned class of contracts referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Chapter forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:

Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for hospitals, lunatic asylums, &c.	By the local Medical Officers in charge of such hospitals, asylums, &c.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract]

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{6}{371-383}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 17th August, 1889.

Read again—

Home Department letter Nos. 10-382-391, dated 31st December 1887, to all Local Governments and Administrations.

Read replies—

From the Government of Madras, No. 421, dated the 16th July 1889.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 985, dated the 2nd October 1888.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 183, dated the 26th February 1889.
From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{909E.}{III-203-6}$, dated the 18th July 1888.
From the Government of the Punjab, No. 146, dated the 25th July 1888.
From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2646}{110}$, dated the 10th May 1888.
From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 659-11E., dated the 26th March 1889.
From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4815, dated the 31st August 1888.
From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 931-685, dated the 28th May 1888.
From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 259G., dated the 30th June 1888.

RESOLUTION.

In the letter addressed by the Home Department to Local Governments and Administrations on 31st December 1887, their attention was drawn to the

growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline, and favourable to irreverence, in the rising generation in India; and the Governor General in Council formulated for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations certain suggestions with the object of counteracting these tendencies. The recommendations related both to schools and colleges. For the former it was suggested—

(1) that gymnastics and field exercises should be recognized as part of a regular course of school training, and that a system of marks and prizes for efficiency in gymnastics should be introduced;

(2) that punishments for breaches of discipline should be arranged so as to fall on the offender, and that with this aim the imposition of tasks, deprivation of privileges, a judicious use of the rod in the case of young pupils, and finally expulsion in cases of aggravated and persistent misconduct, are more suitable forms of punishment than fines;

(3) that good conduct registers should be prescribed, extracts from which should be sent to the parents and guardians of the boy at stated intervals with the definite opinion of the head master on his character and behaviour, and that prizes for good conduct should be awarded at the end of each year;

(4) that hostels and boarding houses should be established at the larger schools and colleges in large towns and cities for the accommodation of students whose families are not resident in the place where they are being educated;

(5) that selected boys from the higher classes of schools should be appointed monitors for the purpose of maintaining discipline during, and as far as possible out of, school hours;

(6) that any boy who through want of diligence and attention to study fails to rise to a certain class by the time he has reached a certain age should be required to leave the school;

(7) that inter-school rules, defining the conditions under which pupils should be allowed to pass from one school to another, should be extended to all schools aided or supported by public funds, as a condition of the continuance of such aid; and that the Senates of the Universities should be invited to use their influence to procure the adoption of this system in schools and colleges which do not receive aid from Government;

(8) that the provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers should be made a first charge against the educational grant; that the employment of teachers in all schools should be gradually restricted to those who have given satisfaction during a course of training; and that trained head-masters should be introduced from England for definite periods of five to seven years for selected schools; and

(9) that teaching having a direct bearing upon personal conduct should be more generally resorted to. The Government of India, while admitting that this is provided for in some aided schools by religious instruction, and that even in some State schools religious instruction can under well-recognized restrictions be granted out of school hours, considered that this was not sufficient; and it therefore, in concurrence with the Secretary of State, desired that consideration should be given to the proposal of the Education Commission that an attempt should be made to prepare a moral text-book based on the fundamental principles of natural religion.

In regard to methods for encouraging respect for authority in colleges, it was pointed out by the Government of India that an improvement in this matter in schools would naturally reproduce itself in colleges, which students would enter with habits formed and characters developed by the wholesome discipline of the schools. The Governor General in Council, however, pressed that an effort should be made to impart moral instruction in colleges, and with a view to

improving the supervision of Principals and Professors over students in colleges, suggested the adoption of the following regulations :

(*a*) that weekly meetings should be held by the Principal and the Professors to consider questions of discipline ;

(*b*) that the Principal should have the power of ordering the expulsion or rustication of a student, and of fining him for disorderly conduct ; and

(*c*) that every Professor should have the power of suspending a student for a limited period of time, and of fining him without reference to the Principal.

2. The Government of India has now been placed in possession of the views of Local Governments and Administrations on the foregoing suggestions. There is substantial agreement both among officials and the representatives of the native community as to the existence of the evils which have been indicated. The tendency towards irreverence and disregard of authority has no doubt gone further in some parts of India than it has in others. But most of the conditions which have favoured its growth in the parts of India where it is most prevalent are in a greater or less degree noticeable in other less forward portions of the country ; and the Governor General in Council entertains no doubt that remedies are necessary in those places in which the work is at present one of prevention, as well as in those in which it is one of cure. His Excellency in Council thinks that no profit will result from any further discussion as to how far the present state of things is due to defects in the system of education, and how far to forces either independent of, or antagonistic to, that system. The evil is admitted on all hands ; and the problem is to find means by which the method of public instruction may be strengthened and improved so as to combat and overcome it. Holding these views, the Governor General in Council considers it matter for congratulation that Local Governments and Administrations and the representatives of the different native communities in India have generally accepted his suggestions with cordiality, and shown, by the earnest attention which they have devoted to the subject, their determination to remove the defects which have been brought to notice

3. In proposing remedies for the evils admitted to exist, many Local Governments and Administrations have felt themselves fettered by the want of funds, and their recommendations are consequently in some cases not so far-reaching as they doubtless would have been if financial difficulties had not interfered. In the matter of expenditure on public instruction in India the Governor General in Council desires to reaffirm the policy laid down in paragraph 17 of the Home Department Resolution No. 199 of 18th June 1888, reviewing Sir Alfred Croft's Report on Education in India, and in accordance with that policy to state that the recommendations which follow, so far as they involve expenditure, should be carried into effect without imposing any additional burden on Provincial finances. Where the funds necessary for the improvements suggested cannot be provided from local sources or private benevolence, they should be obtained by an enhancement of fees or by curtailing and readjusting existing expenditure.

The Government of India recognizes its responsibility to provide, so far as its finances permit, facilities for the education of the people. But in educational as in all other matters it is the policy of the Government of India to avoid entering into competition with private enterprise ; it pioneers the way ; but having shown the way, it recognizes no responsibility to do for the people what the people can, and ought to, do for themselves. When therefore local effort or private enterprise shows itself able and willing to supply the educational wants of the people in any locality, it is the policy of Government to retire from the field of direct instruction, and to help by reasonable subventions of money the operations of independent institutions. Under this policy, it is the aim of the Government also, wherever there is vitality of private effort, to restrict official action to the maintenance of a few schools in which the system of instruction and discipline shall afford a standard for the emulation of private or aided institutions in the neighbourhood. In pursuance of this policy, the expenditure from Provincial revenues on Government educational institutions should not ordinarily increase in proportion to the total expenditure, but should rather be a constantly diminishing quantity ; provided that there is the assurance that the ground abandoned by the Government is occupied by local effort.

4. Proceeding to deal with the suggestions enumerated in paragraph 1, the Governor General in Council observes that in Madras much has been done under the auspices of the Physical Training Association, and measures are under consideration in that Presidency with a view to making it a condition of aid or recognition that the organization of a school satisfies certain prescribed requirements in

regard to a gymnastic course, school drill, and the maintenance of play-grounds. In Bombay a liberal grant-in-aid is to be given to the Bombay Gymnastic Society, which will provide for High schools in that city, while the question of providing for High schools elsewhere in the Presidency is being considered. The Bengal Government engages to provide play-grounds and gymnasia so far as funds admit; and the proposals of the Indian Association that Government should supply gymnastic apparatus to all Government schools, that teachers of athletic sports should be appointed, and that a general competition in athletic sports should be arranged every year in district head-quarters, are receiving consideration at the hands of the Educational authorities. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the question of physical education has lately been considered by a Conference of Educational officers; and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner engages to consider with favour any practical suggestions that may be made. In the Punjab it is intended to prescribe gymnastic courses for primary, middle, and high schools, and to permit boys to present themselves annually for examination in gymnastics, and to receive certificates if successful. Cricket and athletic tournaments, open to Government and aided schools and unaided schools subject to Government inspection, are to be promoted. In the Central Provinces all secondary and many of the primary schools have gymnastic apparatus, and the boys are drilled at all secondary schools. In Burma physical exercise is so congenial to the tastes of the people, that special encouragement is not necessary to stimulate the boys to take part in athletics. In Assam gymnastic apparatus has been provided at most of the High schools; and it is further intended, if funds will admit, to appoint three teachers of gymnastics to visit the High schools in rotation, and to give a capitation allowance for proficiency. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts gymnasia and teachers of gymnastics have been provided in many schools. The information thus summarized gives satisfactory proof that the Local Governments and Administrations appreciate the value of physical exercises, and are ready and willing to encourage them; and it is believed that much can be done in this direction without incurring any large expenditure. As a corollary to the action already undertaken, or about to be undertaken, to promote physical education, a system of marks and prizes, which no doubt will be largely supplied by private liberality, for proficiency in gymnastics and athletic sports, should be everywhere introduced where gymnasia and play-grounds have been attached to the schools; and the Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will on suitable opportunities endeavour to make arrangements to carry this suggestion into effect.

5. In indicating its views on the punishment of breaches of school discipline in paragraph 14 of the letter of 31st December 1887, the Governor General in Council left this question to the judgment and discretion of Local Governments and Administrations. At the same time he drew prominent attention to the suitability of corporal punishment as a punishment for boys who have not reached an age when such punishment becomes inappropriate, and where local sentiment is not very pronounced against it. It appears from the replies now received that corporal punishment is generally recognized as suitable in cases of aggravated misconduct. The prevailing opinion also is strongly against the abolition of the system of fining, which is defended as being helpful towards securing punctual attendance. His Excellency in Council accepts the general opinion on both points, and desires that effect should be given to it. Without desiring that a code of offences and punishments should be drawn up to which every breach of discipline should be directly reducible, His Excellency in Council considers that punishments in schools and colleges should take such forms as loss of position in the class, impositions, exclusion from lessons, suspension from attendance, money fines, corporal punishment, and, as a final resource, expulsion. It will be for the various Local Governments and Administrations acting through their Educational Departments to lay down for the guidance of masters such rules as may be considered desirable to enforce a discreet use of the different forms of punishment.

6. The suggestion for the maintenance of good conduct registers has been generally well received. The Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central Provinces Governments agree to the introduction of such

registers in the manner proposed in the Home Department circular letter. In Bombay the experiment is to be tried under selected head-masters. In Burma registers are to be opened in all Government schools; in time they may be prescribed in aided schools, but in this Province it seems premature to insist on this at present. In Assam a start has already been made in keeping good conduct registers, in giving prizes for good conduct, and in making every boy appear periodically before the head-master; and the system is to be further extended. In the Punjab the authorities are opposed to opening good conduct registers, and to giving prizes for good conduct; but they propose to attain the objects in view by directing that certificates are to be given for good conduct, and that serious cases of bad conduct are to be reported to the parent or guardian of the offender. The Government of Madras is adverse to the system on the ground that the moral defects of students and of schoolboys are not such as can be marked by registers of conduct, and deprecates the suggestion that attention should be given to good conduct registers in selecting candidates for the public service on the ground that it would be cruel and unjust to place on permanent record the faults committed in early youth. While admitting that there is force in the last objection, the Governor General in Council considers that it may be met by head-masters refusing extracts of the earlier entries in the registers which would produce an unfair impression of the pupil's real character, or adding such remarks as would prevent their having this effect. Generally speaking, extracts from these registers of conduct, although not conclusive as to a boy's conduct except during school hours, will obviously afford more useful information to employers to whom he offers his services than the certificates of character now generally given; and from this point of view they will probably not be without their use to Government officers in selecting candidates for the public service. His Excellency in Council therefore trusts that the Governments of Madras and the Punjab will follow the example of other Provinces by introducing a system of good conduct registers.

7. The advantages of well-conducted boarding houses attached to the higher schools and colleges for students who do not live with relations or friends, at which the example and personal influence of their teachers can be brought to bear upon the students out of school hours, are generally recognized. The obstacle which has generally prevented the extension of the system is the expense which it involves. The Madras Government would be glad to see the experiment tried by private agency, but considers its success too doubtful to justify the expenditure on it of public funds. In Bombay provision will be made at the few Government colleges that exist for the enforcement of stricter discipline and for the residence at or near the college of the Principal or a Professor. The further extension of the residential system will be left to private liberality. The establishment of hostels is an essential part of the educational policy of the Governments of Bengal and Assam, where funds are available; and the public has occasionally contributed towards such foundations. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh every district school and college has a boarding house attached to it, and they are all full. Sir Auckland Colvin is not in favour of the extension of the system to schools at the head-quarters of tahsils, because he is not satisfied that they would be properly supervised. In the Punjab the boarding house system is very widely extended; and the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates authorizing local bodies to require that out-students attending a school to which a boarding house is attached should live in it provided there is accommodation, unless they are living with relatives or friends of their parents or guardians and are considered by the head-master to be under healthy influences. In the Central Provinces local bodies will be requested to improve or enlarge existing boarding houses where the accommodation is bad or insufficient. In Berar several boarding houses with accommodation for resident masters have been established, and it is proposed to increase their number. The Governor General in Council recognizes the willingness of Local Governments and Administrations to do what is required in the provision of boarding houses. The State already bears a disproportionate share of the expenditure on high education; and the obligation of providing boarding houses where they do not exist is one which Local Governments and Administrations

are naturally loth to accept. It is an appropriate object for private liberality, which should be encouraged to regard it as worthy of its benefactions.

8. It was admitted in the Home Department letter of 31st December 1887 that the monitorial system cannot be as effectual an aid to discipline in India, where schools are mostly day schools, as it is in England. At the same time His Excellency in Council believes that the adoption of rules, such as the Elphinstone High School Rules referred to in paragraph 17 of the letter, will be found productive of advantage. The essence of these rules is the independent power of punishment given to Prefects, which is thus referred to by Mr. Jacob, who introduced the system into the Elphinstone High School:

"It is the delegation of this disciplinary power to the Prefects that emphat-
"ically marks the trust reposed in them, and brings them, to look upon the
"reputation and prosperity of the school as partly committed to their keeping.
"If you withhold this power, and require the Prefects not to preserve discipline
"but merely to report breaches of it to the masters, you reduce the Prefects to
"the position of mere tale-bearers. Self-government becomes government by
"espionage, and with a decided tendency to develop nothing but ignoble traits
"of character in those who are allowed to play no higher part in it than that
"of menials."

In Bombay the Elphinstone Rules are to be circulated, and an attempt made to introduce the system in High schools generally. In Bengal the monitorial system will be tried in hostels and subsequently extended, if successful. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Assam it will be tried in selected schools. In the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Berar the system is recognized already, especially in the Punjab: it is to be extended in the Central Provinces and Berar. On the whole, the Government of India is satisfied with the manner in which Local Governments and Administrations have accepted its suggestion on this matter. Time will show whether the system is well-suited to Indian boys, and with the improvement of the quality of teachers it will be possible to extend it generally, if it is found to succeed in the better schools.

9. On the proposal to enforce the exclusion from school of boys who do not reach a certain class by a certain age the general opinion is, that a rigid application of a rule of this nature would involve the risk of injury to classes of society whose backwardness requires encouragement. The Governor General in Council recognizes the force of this argument; and as he thinks that there is not the same objection to big and small boys being associated together at day schools as there is at boarding schools, His Excellency in Council is content to leave the matter to Local Governments and Administrations, on the understanding that the recommendation in paragraph 18 of the letter of 31st December 1887 will not be lost sight of.

10. The question of inter-school rules is one of great importance in the interests of discipline, and rules on the subject are already in force in nearly every Province. The points which it is essential to secure are, that, without the consent of the Educational authorities, a boy shall not be taken into a school who has been dismissed from another school for misconduct; that failure to pay his school fees in his former school shall debar a boy from admission to another school, except under similar consent of the Educational authorities; and that, if received into another school, a boy shall not be placed in a higher class than the class he was in before leaving the other school, except at the beginning of a new term. The rules on the last point should only be applicable to schools of the same grade: those on the first and second points would be generally applicable to schools of all grades.

The rules in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are too exclusively directed towards the second of these objects. Those in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh seem to give more or less effect to the three essentials; but the point of dismissal for misconduct might be brought into greater prominence even in these Provinces. In the Punjab rules have been prepared which apply to all Government and aided schools; but it is not proposed to ask the University to co-operate on the ground that the number of unaided schools and colleges in the Province is very small. In the Central Provinces there are no inter-school rules at present, and it is proposed to introduce simple rules

to apply to schools in the same town. This limitation, however, seems calculated to diminish the effect of the rules, and should be reconsidered by the Chief Commissioner. The rules in Burma apply to all Government schools and aided schools of the advanced kind. They are defective in that they contain no reference to conduct. Revised rules are being issued in Assam, which, if acted upon by the managers of unaided schools, will go far to meet the objects which the Government of India has in view.

The Governor General in Council considers that it is desirable to remodel the rules of other Provinces on the basis of the rules in force in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (which are printed as an Appendix to this Resolution). The Education Department can enforce such rules in all Government colleges and schools, and their adoption can be made a condition of a grant-in-aid from Government; but it is equally essential that they should be adopted in unaided institutions. The only effectual way of securing this is to invite the co-operation of the University; as has been done in the North-Western Provinces. When the Provincial rules have been revised and determined, the Universities should be invited to assist towards securing their adoption in unaided institutions by denying affiliation to such as do not adopt them; and the Governor General in Council earnestly trusts that, when invited, the Universities will throw the weight of their great influence into the scale of order and discipline.

11. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers is one of the most effective means available to Government for improving discipline and counteracting the tendency to irreverence and contempt of authority; and he has accordingly considered with special attention the opinions which the various local authorities have expressed upon this important subject.

In Madras there are at present arrangements for training in the Government and public normal schools about one-third of the teachers required for colleges and secondary schools and three-quarters of those required for primary education. The quality of the training, however, needs improvement; and this question, as well as that of extending the training system so as to provide teachers for all schools, is engaging the attention of the Madras Government. The University also holds an examination for the degree of Licentiate in teaching. The Bombay Government is ready to provide an adequate supply of training schools for primary institutions, but considers that the cost of training colleges for preparing masters for high and secondary schools would be prohibitive, and that the need for such institutions is not great. It admits, however, that teachers are now appointed to schools without any real knowledge of the art of teaching, and proposes to establish normal classes at the large high schools and to compel candidates for service in the Department to attend them. The Bengal Government, on the ground that the education of teachers is costly and that the educational grant is insufficient to adequately provide for elementary and technical education, states that there is no present prospect of funds being available for the general introduction of a system of training teachers for their profession in special institutions. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor believes that training in the art of teaching should be given in addition to, and not as a substitute for, the education of the University; and urges that there is no want of masters trained in the usual English method at the University, and that it is on this ground and on the ground of expense undesirable to import English masters for definite periods. His Honour is prepared, should the Government of India wish it, to start one training school at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 a year for English teachers at high and middle schools, Government or aided. Sir Steuart Bayley also expresses himself in favour of a system of granting certificates in the art of teaching in preference to an extension of normal schools; the possession of such certificates to be made a condition of employment in Government and aided schools. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh considerable attention has been devoted to the training of masters, and a normal school for teachers in primary and middle institutions is located at the head-quarters of each division. It is found, however, that present arrangements do not adequately provide for the training of masters for the higher

class of schools, and it is proposed to establish a central institution for this purpose. In the Punjab there is a central training college at Lahore for masters in secondary schools. No one can be employed in any board school, whether secondary or primary, who does not hold a teacher's certificate. The amount of grants to aided schools is to a certain extent dependent on their having certificated teachers. In the Central Provinces sufficient provision for training vernacular teachers is said to exist. The Anglo-Vernacular teachers are supplied by the colleges. The Chief Commissioner is in favour of establishing normal classes for Anglo-Vernacular masters and arranging for examination for certificates in teaching, and he has under consideration suggestions for the improvement of the normal schools at Jabalpur and Nagpur. In Burma, where education has a strong religious character, adequate arrangements for training masters for primary schools exist; and the Chief Commissioner is working out a scheme for attaching to existing schools departments for the training of middle class teachers. The supply of trained teachers for secondary schools in Assam must be procured by indenting on normal schools in Bengal when established, or by sending teachers from Assam for training in those schools. In Berar arrangements have been made for training teachers for primary schools; but the secondary schools are not numerous enough to justify a special training institution, and masters for these schools are procured from Bombay colleges and high schools.

12. The Governor General in Council desires to give emphatic expression to his view, that it is of little use to spend money on schools if the teachers are either inefficient or unable to maintain discipline or a healthy moral tone in their schools. The chief qualifications required in a schoolmaster are capacity to maintain discipline, and capacity to convey instruction. The first of these qualifications implies firmness and ability to govern, the capacity of inspiring enthusiasm in his pupils and securing their co-operation, and earnestness, sympathy, and insight into character. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the possession of these qualities cannot be tested merely by an examination such as is suggested by the Government of Bengal. The capacity to convey instruction comes more within the range of an examiner's power to test. But this is the lower of the two sets of qualifications which go to make up the model schoolmaster; and an examination is an admittedly inferior way of ascertaining a teacher's ability to convey instruction, his ability to simplify a subject, or his skill to fix the attention and draw out the intelligence of his class. For these reasons the Governor General in Council considers it impossible to secure good instructors without such a process of selection and preparation as normal school training gives, and is unable to regard the adoption of examination in the art of teaching as an adequate substitute for good normal schools. His Excellency in Council therefore deems it essential that each Local Government should accept the responsibility of providing means for training teachers for each grade of schools—primary, middle, and high—as a first charge on the Educational grant. Should any Local Government find itself unable to provide the requisite system of training from the funds already available, it should arrange either to increase its funds from local sources or, following the recommendation of the Education Commission in paragraph 543 of its Report, to throw more largely on private enterprise the duty of providing higher education, and thereby set free the money required for training institutions The proposal to attach normal classes to the larger High schools, though not as satisfactory as the establishment of training schools themselves, is nevertheless worthy of consideration, if it be arranged that such classes shall be attached to those High schools only which are under the care of specially selected and competent masters. As the number of good teachers educated at training institutions increases, it should gradually be made a condition that no uncertificated teacher should be appointed to a Government aided school or college; and the Universities should be invited to make the employment of certificated teachers in unaided schools and colleges a condition of affiliation. Until the supply of training institutions is fully developed, local arrangements should be made whereby provisional certificates of competency to teachers possessing certain educational qualifications may be granted after a sufficient period of probation has been passed, subject to confirmation by the Government Inspector.

13. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the suggestion (which chiefly affects the larger Provinces) contained in paragraph 11 of the letter of 31st December 1887, that trained head-masters should be engaged from England for a definite period of five to seven years in order to introduce and establish a standard of discipline for the emulation of other schools, is deserving of careful attention. The Madras Government thinks that the teaching staff at colleges should be leavened by a larger proportion of English teachers, who have paid special attention to the art of teaching; and, at its request, the Secretary of State will be invited in selecting graduates for educational appointments in India to insist on their possessing experience in teaching. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the question of employing European masters for a few of the leading schools for limited periods is, the Government of India is pleased to learn, under consideration. The Governor General in Council is convinced of the valuable stimulus that the example of good teachers from England would give to schools; and he would be glad if the Bombay, Bengal, and Punjab Governments could see their way to giving the proposal their further consideration.

14. There remains the question of the extension of a system of teaching which has a direct bearing upon personal conduct, and whether an attempt to effect this extension should be made by prescribing moral text-books for schools and colleges.

Having given this important question its fullest consideration, the Government of India is satisfied that the end in view would not be attained by prescribing for use in colleges and schools a treatise on ethics or a book of didactic instruction in the rules and principles of conduct. It believes that the careful selection and training of teachers provide the most effectual method of establishing a good moral tone in a school; but it also considers that the influence of the teacher may be greatly strengthened and the interests of morality promoted by the use in schools of text-books having a direct bearing on conduct, either by means of precept or example. The Government of India understands that this view has commended itself to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, under whose auspices Mr. Tawney, Principal of the Presidency College, has been engaged to prepare a book of selections for the use of candidates for matriculation. The instructions laid down for Mr. Tawney's guidance in preparing this book are, first, that at least three-fourths of the book shall consist of prose taken from authors of the present century; second, that at least one-half of the prose portion shall consist of extracts having a direct bearing on conduct, either by way of precept or example; and third, that a similar principle shall be as far as possible kept in view in the poetical selections. Thus, the Calcutta University has already taken steps to give effect to what, in the opinion of the Government of India, is the most practical way of introducing moral training into the highest class of Indian schools, and furnishing teachers with the opportunity of imparting instruction in morality and in the principles of natural religion to their pupils. All that remains now to be done, in Bengal at all events, is to supplement this action of the University by providing for the lower grades of schools, and for each class in those grades suitable text-books compiled on similar lines. Similar action in other Provinces is equally called for; and accordingly the Governor General in Council desires that each Local Government and Administration should take this matter at once in hand; and either by the appointment of a Committee or by employing selected individuals, who need not necessarily be officials, or by the offer of suitable prizes, effect a revision of the existing Readers in the direction indicated above, or where necessary procure for use in schools an entirely new set of books compiled on these principles. His Excellency in Council will be glad to learn from time to time the progress made in each Province in this undertaking.

15. The suggestions enumerated in paragraph 1 of this Resolution, for the improvement of discipline in colleges, have received favourable consideration by Local Governments and Administrations In Bombay and the Central Provinces the rule as to weekly meetings of college councils will be adopted. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rule is considered unnecessary; and in the Punjab fortnightly meetings have been prescribed. The rule empowering a Principal to expel, rusticate, or fine a scholar is accepted everywhere. The rule giving power to a Professor to suspend a student for a limited time, or to fine him without reference to the Principal, is accepted by Bombay, Bengal, and the Central Provinces.

In the Punjab it is definitely restricted to students of the Professor's own class; and it is understood that this limitation is also contemplated in the three Provinces just mentioned. The Governments of Madras and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh favour the autocracy of the Principal in matters of discipline. The Government of India is content with the measure of acceptance which its suggestions as to colleges have met, and does not wish to press them further on the Governments which have not found themselves able to adopt them.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and to the Foreign and Public Works Departments for information and such action as may be considered necessary in regard to Educational institutions under the control of those Departments.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Inter-School Rules in force in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Bengal.—I.—A boy, before he is admitted to a high school, shall be required to produce a certificate from the head-master of the last school in which he was reading. Whenever possible, a parent or guardian should accompany the boy; in other cases he should provide the boy with a letter of application.

II.—The certificate shall run as follows:

"CERTIFIED that ——— was in the ——— class of the ——— school and leaves with a ——— character. All sums due by him to this school have been paid."

III.—The certificate is to be given upon the day in which it is asked for, and it is not the business of the head-master to inquire why the boy wishes to leave his school.

IV.—A boy coming for admission shall not be placed in a higher class than that in which he was in the school he has left (no class lower than the fifth being considered): thus, a boy of the fifth class of one school may not be admitted into the fourth class of another school, but a boy of the sixth class may be admitted into the fifth class without an infringement of this rule.

N.B.—To promote a newly-admitted boy, except it be after the regular annual examination of the school, is a breach of this rule. By the "regular annual examination" is to be understood the examination held towards the close of the school-year, when the Entrance test-examination is generally held.

V.—The fact of a boy appearing for admission without having undergone the annual examination of his old school must be regarded, unless the reverse is certified to by his former head-master, as sufficient evidence of his not having been fit for promotion; he should therefore be admitted into the class in which he had been reading in the other school.

VI.—Every case in which a boy is dismissed or expelled should be notified at once to the Inspector of Schools.

VII.—If a boy's name be struck off for non-payment of dues, he shall not receive a certificate until all sums due to the school have been paid.

VIII.—If a boy leaves the school after having failed at the examination of his class, a note to that effect shall be entered in the certificate granted to him by the head-master.

IX.—All questions arising between one head-master and another respecting the enforcement of these rules shall be referred to the Inspector of Schools with all convenient speed.

X.—If a boy be found producing a false certificate, or making a false statement as to his attendance at any school, he shall be expelled or, at the discretion of the Inspector, be publicly degraded for that year to the class below that in which he is.

XI.—Wilful transgression of any of the foregoing rules will render a school liable to forfeit the right to send up candidates for junior scholarships.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The rules in force are to the following effect:

That a boy on admission to a secondary English School, Government or aided, shall, except for some sufficient reason to the contrary, remain at the same school till the end of the school year, and that, if obliged to leave within that time, he shall receive a certificate showing what stage of education he has attained, and what character he bore; that if he leaves at the end of the school year, the master shall give him a written certificate showing whether he has passed or failed at the final examination; that the grant of any certificate shall be made conditional on his having paid all sums due by him to the school he is leaving, and that he shall not be admitted to another school except on the production of one of the above certificates. He will not be placed in a higher class in his new, unless he has passed the final examination at his previous school, and will not receive promotion within three months of his admission.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVI. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 21st July, 1888.			Week ending 20th July, 1889.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st July, 1888.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th July, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3rd August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	7,51,688	497	1,514	7,57,255	500	1,39,02,229	578	1,42,56,029	589	2,63,890	.
3rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,125	125	57	7,790	136	1,33,150	145	1,36,345	149	3,195	.
3rd ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	644	54	12	764	64	17,804	93	15,668	82		2,136
...	Sindia	75	7,718	103		(a)		1,29,291	108	(a)			1,29,291
27th July, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,26,509	136	1,664	2,62,000	157	60,99,300	229	68,73,197	260	7,74,897	...
27th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	17,348	93	305	(c) 21,526	71	5,71,149	192	(c) 6,67,966	141	96,817	...
27th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	71,483	84	857	70,164	82	12,72,572	94	13,98,831	102	1,26,159	
27th ditto	Do Mysore Section	140	9,705	69	219	12,105	55	1,66,083	74	2,24,113	64	58,030	.
20th ditto	Indian Midland	136	9,213	68	668	(e) 47,454	71	2,55,649	117	(e) 9,29,769	95	6,74,120	...
20th ditto	Villupuram-Dhanaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,483	42	83	4,624	56	79,844	60	78,668	60	.	1,176
20th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,526	42	36	1,633	45	25,521	47	33,015	61	7,494	
	TOTAL	4,753	11,06,442	233	5,415	11,85,315	219	2,27,42,692	290	2,46,13,601	290	18,70,909	
	State Lines worked by Government.												
27th July, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	3,82,663	159	2,386	4,76,455	200	75,92,767	197	85,03,984	225	9,11,217	..
27th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	96,807	140	692	1,35,591	196	24,09,874	217	26,69,707	241	2,59,833	...
20th ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,970	80	125	12,420	99	1,93,441	97	2,20,596	110	27,155	
27th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,564	301	45	13,934	310	2,34,200	325	2,70,767	379	36,567	...
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,28,711	191	747	1,53,280	205	23,43,847	218	25,52,433	232	2,08,586	...
3rd August, 1889	Nalháti	27	1,465	54	27	1,471	54	31,076	76	30,404	74	.	672
3rd ditto	Tirhoot	259	24,928	96	273	37,437	137	5,77,658	149	6,21,135	152	43,477	
27th July, 1889	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihámau	105	3,440	33	105	6,217	59	85,668	51	1,12,989	67	27,321	...
20th ditto	Jorhat	25	1,594	64	25	1,207	48	17,339	38	18,124	38	785	
20th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(g)	..	7	118	16	1,140	10	1,560	13	420	..
20th ditto	Burma	392	43,126	110	553	66,887	121	9,70,125	161	15,01,038	171	5,30,913	.
	TOTAL	4,754	7,06,268	149	4,985	9,05,017	182	1,44,57,135	190	1,65,02,737	211	20,45,602	
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
27th July, 1889	Madras	840	1,54,898	184	840	1,68,350	200	26,29,975	196	29,16,379	219	2,86,404	...
20th ditto	South Indian	654	1,01,360	155	654	1,06,793	163	17,57,589	168	18,64,545	180	1,06,956	
27th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,09,945	341	1,440	(i) 4,06,235	282	1,52,11,057 (h)	633	1,18,88,093 (i)	519	.	33,22,964
27th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,34,890	293	461	1,43,000	310	43,74,889	593	45,34,639	620	1,59,750	
	TOTAL	3,452	9,01,093	261	3,395	8,24,378	243	2,39,73,510	434	2,12,03,656	394		27,69,854
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,959	27,13,803	209	13,795	29,14,710	211	6,11,73,337	295	6,23,19,994	287	11,46,657	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	.	..	...	3,06,88,956	148	3,14,55,742	143	4,66,786	
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...		.	3,04,84,381	147	3,11,64,252	144	6,79,871	
	Assisted Companies.												
3rd August, 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	6,397	291	22	4,802	218	99,649	280	98,433	276	...	1,216
13th July, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,26,977	109	(m) 1,44,822	124	17,845	...
3rd August, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	33,130	88	376	42,520	113	8,78,803	146	9,21,351	155	42,548	...
20th July, 1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,646	99	67	7,623	114	1,20,936	120	1,31,462	131	10,526	...
	TOTAL	465	46,173	99	465	54,945	118	12,26,365	141	12,96,068	151	69,703	
	Native States.												
27th July, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	25,616	92	354	38,536	109	4,75,348	107	6,58,041	117	1,82,693	...
27th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,602	27	59	2,210	38	49,000	52	45,969	49	...	3,031
27th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	663	32	27	1,100	40	16,342	49	19,915	47	3,573	...
27th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	11,376	59	260	13,170	51	3,56,182	115	4,89,260	119	1,33,078	...
27th ditto	Morvi	68	2,308	35	68	2,227	33	67,780	62	74,605	69	6,825	
27th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,651	46	124	5,800	47	1,27,701	64	1,16,092	59		11,609
	TOTAL	742	47,276	64	892	63,043	71	10,92,353	92	14,03,942	99	3,11,589	

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.
(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th July, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *15th August, 1889.*

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No. 34.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 34.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st August, 1889.

No. 504.—Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma, has obtained three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st September, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 505.—Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Burma, during the absence on leave of Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, or until further orders.

No. 508.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.I.E., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, and Officiating Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd August, 1889.

No. 514.—The services of Captain P. E. Henderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, Assam, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

PORT BLAIR.

The 23rd August, 1889.

No. 719.—Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave from the 20th July to the 8th October, 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd August, 1889.

No. 1183.—The services of the Honourable R. F. Rampini and of the Honourable H. W. Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, Officiating Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of 9th September, 1889.

No. 1185.—The services of the Honourable C. H. Hill, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the forenoon of 9th September, 1889.

POLICE.

The 22nd August, 1889.

No. 596.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Roberts, 1st Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assistant Commandant in the Military Police, Upper Burma.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rangoon, the 14th August, 1889.

No. 346.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, declares that the said Act is in force in the Hill Tracts of Arakan.

No. 347.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, extends sections 223 to 228 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Hill Tracts of Arakan.

By order,

C. G. BAYNE,

Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 16th August, 1889.

No. 1650-*P*.—A specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 140 *of* 1888.—La Compagnie Generale des Explosifs Favier, of 24, rue des Douze Apotreo, Brussels, Belgium, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives and in cartridges formed off or containing such explosives.

No. 1651-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 34 *of* 1888.—J. F. Regan, Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Burma Club, Merchant Street, Rangoon, for making Regan's Indelible Seals and Stamps and Pads.

No. 69 *of* 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in stoves or air heating apparatus.

No. 129 *of* 1889.—George Henry Smith, of Helmet Buildings, 11*a*, Wormwood Street, in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Copying Apparatus Manufacturer, for improvements in producing manifold copies and in materials to be used for this purpose.

No. 138 *of* 1889.—James Earnest Hickmott and Henry Charles William Hickmott, Builders and Contractors of the Town of Calcutta, for an improved Soorkee Mill, and for improvements in and the methods of working such Mills.

FORESTS.

The 22nd August, 1889.

No. 895-*F*.—With reference to the Notifications of this Department No. 382-F., dated 3rd May last, and No. 666-F., dated 5th ultimo, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Punjab, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, on 10th August, 1889, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Bengal.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th August, 1889.

No. 1477-*G.*—Mr. J. H. Twigg, Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, officiated as Governor-General's Agent at Benares, from the forenoon of the 15th to the forenoon of the 30th July, 1889, during the absence of Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden.

No. 1479-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Haji Muhammad Abdulla Badshah Khan Bahadur, as Consul for Turkey at Madras.

The 20th August, 1889.

No. 1487-*G.*—Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Political Agent at Muscat, is granted privilege leave, for six weeks, with effect from the 1st September, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1489-*G.*—Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Agency Surgeon at Muscat, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent at Muscat, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, or until further orders.

The 21st August, 1889.

No. 1498-*G.*—The services of Mr. G. S. Forbes, Madras Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, with effect from the date following the expiration of the special leave granted to him in Foreign Department notification, No. 643-G., dated the 17th April, 1889.

No. 1503-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. R. Bertram to be in charge of the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. G. Gordon.

The 23rd August, 1889.

No. 1508-*G.*—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, officiated as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Governor-General's Agent for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th May to the 14th August, 1889, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F Henvey.

No. 1510-*G.*—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and as Political Agent in Jhallawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, or until further orders.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 21st August, 1889.

No. 4304.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

July 1889. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I., page 497.]	In July.		To end of July.		Whole year.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,13	95	7,46	7,21	24,02	23,67
Opium	88	71	2,94	2,76	8,26	8,56
Salt	57	47	2,88	2,71	8,03	7,67
Stamps	39	38	1,43	1,40	3,96	3,93
Excise	43	39	1,61	1,56	4,73	4,70
Provincial Rates	17	15	1,19	1,06	3,26	3,09
Customs	11	9	52	43	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	16	17	46	47	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	10	10	45	43
Registration	3	3	12	12	33	33
Tributes from Native States	4	4	19	18	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	23	26	1,05	99	3,38	3,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,17	3,67	19,95	18,99	60,02	59,02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 17	— 18	— 1,32	— 1,23	— 4,18	— 4,09
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 80	— 1,68	— 2,36	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,87	— 1,90	— 7,11	— 6,95	— 22,95	— 21,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,06	— 2,10	— 9,23	— 9,86	— 29,49	— 28,51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 5	+ 19	+ 5	+ 46	+ 79	+ 84
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	+ 6	+ 15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 24	+ 21	+ 1,65	+ 1,85	+ 4,25	+ 4,35
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	— 1	— 1	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 6	+ 17	+ 22	+ 87	+ 78
Do. Issues	— 1,12	— 1,10	— 4,51	— 4,64	— 14,67	— 14,24
Telegraph Receipts	+ 4	+ 5	+ 17	+ 18	— 4	— 1
Do. Issues	— 5	— 5	— 19	— 20		
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 69	+ 59	+ 2,73	+ 2,43	+ 27	+ 7,90
" " Issues	— 60	— 72	— 2,71	— 2,79		— 8,34
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 31	+ 27	+ 1,44	+ 1,35	+ 2,73	+ 3,87
" " " Issues	— 11	— 10	— 52	— 52		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 27	+ 21	+ 66	+ 62	— 5,38	+ 1,97
" " Issues	— 55	— 54	— 2,36	— 2,35		— 7,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 77	— 91	— 3,41	— 3,39	— 11,73	— 12,12
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	+ 2,88	— 3	+ 2,88	+ 2,42	+ 2,80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 14	...	— 24	+ 8	+ 8	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 64	— 53	— 2,69	— 2,19	— 6,37	— 6,28
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 1,22	— 1,03	— 5,16	— 5,07	— 14,69	— 15,38
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 1	— 7	+ 21	+ 9	— 59	— 28
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,01	+ 1,25	— 7,91	— 4,21	— 19,15	— 18,97
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 67	+ 1,91	— 60	+ 1,53	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,37	13,50	13,30	13,88	12,90	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,70	15,41	12,70	15,41	12,55	13,30

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 741.—Major H. T. P. Evans, East Lancashire Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry. Dated 31st October, 1888.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 742.—*1st Infantry*—

Lieutenant R. G. Burton, Bengal S. C., 35th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 28th July, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 743.—Lieutenant Arthur Patrick Bateman-Champain, Norfolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gúrkha Regiment, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 26th January, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 744.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Murli Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Sáligrám, transferred to the pension establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 745.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Sandilands, Bengal S. C., 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for 182 days. Pension service—27th year commenced 31st March, 1889.

Captain G. L Garstin, Bengal S. C., 9th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—19th year commenced 3rd September, 1888.

Captain C. H. Westmorland, Bengal S. C., 6th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 21st September, 1888.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, Bengal S C., Central India Horse, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 23rd August 1889.

No. 746.—Captain H. A. Ravenshaw, Bengal S. C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.) for six months.

No. 747.—Captain S. W. Jervis, Bengal S. C., has been granted an extension of leave (p. a.) from the 1st May to the 14th June, 1889, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

JUDICIAL.

No. 748.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 133 (*1*) of the Army Act, 1881, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to set apart the undermentioned buildings or parts of buildings at the station named below, as part of the military prison at that station, and hereby declares the same to be part of such military prison, namely:

Thayetmyo.

I.—All buildings or parts of buildings situated within the enclosure at the north-eastern end of the Thayetmyo Fort.

II.—The buildings or parts of buildings to be used as quarters for the Chief Warder situated outside of the north-western end of the prison enclosure.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 749.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 30th July, 1889, page 4095.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 30th July, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary John Daly, Madras Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 3rd May, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William Gordon, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 15th July, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 750.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major Arthur Frederick Barrow, C.M.G.,—18th August, 1889.

Captain Atwell Robert Porter,—21st August, 1889.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Granville Henry Loch,—21st August, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 751.—*16th Bengal Infantry*—

Pay-Havildar Bisesar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* R. A. Letts, promoted, with effect from the 26th March, 1889.

Havildar Ali-bakhsh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwán-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 30th April, 1889.

No. 752.—*23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Subadar Mahtáb Singh, *Sardar Bahádur*, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Dewa Singh, *Bahádur*, deceased, with effect from the 4th December, 1888.

No. 753.—*45th Bengal Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs)*—

Jemadar Wazír Singh to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Dín Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Sujawal, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 754.—*5th Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Mán Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chet Singh, deceased, with effect from the 14th July, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 755.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Ramsden, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th September, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 756.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Henry Albert Stewart to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Bremner, resigned.

No. 757.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. John Brown Thomson to be Captain, *vice* Woodburn, promoted.

Mr. Terence Vera Sullivan to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 758.—*3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Color-Sergeant Fergus Runciman to be Second Lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1889, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 759.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second Lieutenant D. S. Bremner resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1889.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and the 23rd August, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Robert Alexander Stewart.	Lieutenant	Royal Horse Artillery.	22nd January 1889.	Intestate .	42 12 0	...	
Edmund Hudleston (a)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	29th May 1889.	Intestate .	1,405 14 9	...	22nd October 1889.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Father—William Hudleston, Esq., Hutton John, Penrith, England.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th August, 1889.

No. 256.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

No. 257.—Mr. E. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India two years' special leave, under the terms of Public Works Department Resolution No. 1940-41G., dated 3rd October, 1887, in continuation of the leave granted by the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Notification No. C.-259 E. B. R., dated 2nd March, 1888.

No. 258.—The following transfers are ordered, with effect from the 18th July, 1889:

Mr. H Groves, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, from State Railways to Burma Provincial Establishment.

Mr. F. H. W. Morse, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Burma Provincial Establishment to State Railways.

The 20th August, 1889.

No. 259.—Mr. A. R. Becher, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 23rd August, 1889.

No. 260.—Mr. G. B Reynolds, Class II., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, has been granted furlough for three months by the Secretary of State for India, in extension of that granted him in Director North-Western Railway Notification No. 9, dated 17th July, 1888

No. 261.—Mr W. B. Gray, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the 3rd Class of Examiners, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F. P. Quinlan, or until further orders. This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 196, dated 21st June, 1889

No. 262.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Mehsana-Viramgam Railway.

No. 263.—Mr. G. W. MacGeorge, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India twelve months' furlough, in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 97, dated 27th March, 1889

No. 264.—The following officers are transferred from the Punjab Establishment to Burma for Provincial Works:

Mr. T. B. Morris, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Grant, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Rai Sahib Jagdis Rai, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

Rai Sahib Gunga Ram, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

R C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st August, 1889.

No. 757.—Colonel J. Waterhouse, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 9th September, 1889, or the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

No. 982.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds, (Rx.) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888.	April, 1889	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	1,663,600	1,760,400	96,800	...
II	Opium	8,260,000	705,400	777,400	72,000	...
III	Salt	8,029,900	698,500	798,000	99,500	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	347,100	353,200	6,100	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	388,700	391,300	2,600	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	222,100	231,000	8,900	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	127,100	143,500	16,400	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	66,100	74,300	8,200	...
IX	Forest	1,269,600	65,900	69,600	3,700	...
X	Registration	331,100	25,400	25,300	...	100
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	45,700	58,600	12,900	...
XII	Interest	690,300	139,200	139,700	500	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	109,300	118,500	9,200	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	38,400	39,100	700	...
XV	Mint	228,600	15,300	27,000	11,700	...
XVI	Law and Justice: Courts of Law	326,800	23,800	25,500	1,700	...
	Law and Justice: Jails	270,100	11,000	11,700	700	...
XVII	Police	346,000	21,300	24,100	2,800	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	13,500	7,500	...	6,000
XIX	Education	212,400	16,400	15,800	...	600
XX	Medical	52,500	3,300	2,500	...	800
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	4,900	3,900	...	1,000
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	12,000	12,100	100	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,600	5,500	3,700	...	1,800
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	10,800	31,000	11,200	...
		63,223,500	4,789,300	5,144,700	355,400	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	988,500	1,163,700	175,200	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	633,800	618,100	...	15,700
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	1,700	3,200	1,500	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works Direct Receipts	1,090,100	25,800	30,400	4,600	..
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	11,500	10,900	...	600
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	1,400	2,200	800	...
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	31,600	33,700	2,100	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	70,000	59,300	...	10,700
	" Non-effective	56,600	3,600	2,900	...	700
		82,621,600	6,557,200	7,069,100	511,900	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	16,800	18,400	1,600	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	7,800	8,800	1,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	6,581,800	7,096,300	514,500	..

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 23rd August, 1889.

month of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

R10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888.	April, 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	14,100	17,000	2,900	..
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	162,000	141,000	...	21,000
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	266,000	277,300	11,300	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,362,700	1,022,900	443,400	...	579,500
5	Salt (do. do.)	461,900	32,100	35,400	3,300	.
6	Stamps	85,100	7,200	6,700	...	500
7	Excise	154,100	8,100	8,200	100	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	2,900	3,400	500	..
9	Customs	138,000	11,100	11,000	..	100
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	1,800	2,400	600	
11	Forest	798,200	43,800	51,900	8,100	...
12	Registration	194,700	17,500	15,700	...	1,800
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	372,400	436,200	63,800	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	6,900	6,900	...	...
15	Post Office	1,270,100	98,100	96,700	...	1,400
16	Telegraph	601,000	45,400	44,600	...	800
17	Mint	84,800	8,000	8,600	600	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	99,800	113,200	13,400	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,718,700	218,600	219,600	1,000	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	841,800	62,500	68,300	5,800	...
20	Police	3,945,000	303,000	302,900	...	100
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	455,100	35,300	28,800	...	6,500
22	Education	1,352,300	84,800	88,100	3,300	...
23	Ecclesiastical	103,600	13,400	13,100	.	300
24	Medical	781,900	61,500	60,100	...	1,400
25	Political	642,000	48,000	43,800	...	4,200
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	393,800	43,200	43,100	...	100
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	504,300	39,600	40,900	1,300	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,100	100	...	...	100
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	759,300	57,100	61,600	4,500	...
30	Stationery and Printing	457,600	26,700	32,100	5,400	...
31	Exchange	...	...	...	...	...
32	Miscellaneous	252,700	22,600	18,500	...	4,100
33	Famine Relief	20,500	...	2,000	2,000	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...
35	Do. do. Irrigation Works	80,000	7,900	5,800	...	2,100
36	Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...
		31,053,200	3,244,400	2,748,300	...	496,100
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,200	1,200	300	...	900
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	6,874,100	516,300	570,100	53,800	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	300	300	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	650,000	9,600	14,100	4,500	
	Interest	30,100	...	.	...	.
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	2,900	900	...	2,000
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,500	5,900	6,500	600	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	691,900	40,500	43,600	3,100	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,900	38,600	50,700	12,100	...
44	Military Works	1,134,000	40,400	34,900	...	5,500
45	Civil Works	4,111,700	198,400	217,000	18,600	
46	Army: Effective	14,231,900	1,118,300	1,070,500	...	47,800
	Non-effective	875,100	128,300	125,800	...	2,500
47	Special Defence Works	545,000	23,700	27,600	3,900	...
		61,245,500	5,368,500	4,910,600	...	457,900
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,170,200	1,802,400	1,782,300	...	20,100
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	840,200	851,100	10,900	...
		83,469,800	8,011,100	7,544,000	...	467,100
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,697,100	55,400	73,300	17,900	...
49	Irrigation Works	527,500	16,100	16,400	300	...
	In England—					
48	State Railways	1,273,000	54,100	114,600	60,500	...
49	Irrigation Works	...	300	300	...	...
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	25,400	54,900	29,500	...
		4,089,500	151,300	259,500	108,200	...
	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	8,162,400	7,803,500		358,900

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st July, 1889 .	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,45,96,200	85,73,900	4,05,35,500	2,10,98,500	9,86,03,887	55,700	73,42,400	11,05,06,200	11,79,04,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,67,28,887
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th August, 1889. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August, 1889. . .	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,65,000	3,500	1,70,500	...	...	5,500	5,500	...	...	1,76,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August, 1889. . .	...	...	...	12,500	1,76,500	3,32,500	1,500	5,23,000	...	...	2,11,500	2,11,500	...	...	7,34,500
	54,700	11,35,787	26,65,000	2,46,09,700	87,50,400	4,10,33,000	2,11,03,500	9,92,97,387	55,700	73,42,400	11,07,23,200	11,81,21,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,76,39,387
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	1,26,600	10,700	1,73,000	600	3,10,900	...	...	4,88,200	4,88,200	...	...	7,99,100
Balance on 15th August, 1889	54,700	11,35,787	26,65,000	2,44,83,100	87,39,700	4,08,60,000	2,11,02,900	9,89,86,487	55,700	73,42,400	11,02,35,000	11,76,33,100	1,33,800	32,200	21,68,40,287

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th June, 1889, enfaced from India 6,069 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,261 lakhs.
" 16th " 1889, to 30th " " " " 3 " " " 3 "
" 1st July " to 15th July " " " " 1 " " " 3 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 4 "
" 1st Aug " to 15th Aug " " " " 9 " " " 8 "

6,089 lakhs. 5,279 lakhs
5,279 "

Balance against India . 810 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th August, 1889.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, held on Thursday, the 15th August, 1889, in terms of Section 49 of the Presidency Banks' Act, 1876.

The Hon'ble C. H. Moore, President of the Board of Directors, in the Chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the Meeting, the Chairman submitted the papers, noted below, relative to the business for the year ended 30th June last.

The following resolutions were then proposed by the Chairman and carried unanimously :—

1st.—That the accounts for the year be approved and passed.

2nd.—That Mr. George Cheetham and Mr. A. B. Miller be re-elected Directors.

3rd.—That Mr. A. S. Lovelock, of Messrs Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, and Mr. Marc Meugens, of Messrs. Meugens and King, Public Accountants, be elected Auditors for the ensuing year, and their remuneration fixed at R2,500 for each audit or R1,250 to each Auditor.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. David Cowie, and carried unanimously.

CHARLES H. MOORE,
Chairman.

I.—Copy of the Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 31st December, 1888, transmitted to Government agreeably to Section 43, Act XI of 1876.
II.—Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1888, and the Report of the Auditors.
III.—Copy of the Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 30th June, 1889, transmitted to Government agreeably to Section 43, Act XI of 1876.
IV.—Directors' Report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1889, and the Report of the Auditors.
V.—Statement of the Profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st July to 31st December, 1888.
VI.—Statement of the Profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st January to 30th June, 1889.
VII.—Statement of the whole Profits for twelve months *viz.*, from 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.
VIII.—List of Proprietors and Shareholders.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 13th August, 1889.

No. 3559.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 13th August, 1889, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

The 15th August, 1889.

No. 3619.—Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th August, 1889, on return from the privilege leave granted in Foreign Department Notification, No. 806-G., dated 8th May, 1889.

The 17th August, 1889.

No. 3648.—Surgeon-Major J Duke, I.M S, made over, and Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, I.M S., received, charge of the duties of Medical Officer, Malwa Bhil Corps, and Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, on the afternoon of the 16th July, 1889, in accordance with Foreign Department Notification, No. 1396-G., dated 7th August, 1889.

No. 3661.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent, Bundelkhand, is granted privilege leave for three months from the afternoon of 4th August, 1889.

By Order,

A. MARTINDALE,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Gen'l. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 14th August, 1889.

No. 3177-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1418-G, dated 8th August, 1889, Colonel H. P. Peacock took over charge of the Meywar Residency from Colonel S. B. Miles, on the afternoon of the 8th idem.

The 17th August, 1889.

No. 3217-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1420-G., dated 8th August, 1889, Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, took over charge of the Ulwar Agency, on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

The 19th August, 1889.

No. 3245-*G.*—It is hereby notified, under Section 4 of the Abu Wild Birds Protection Law, 1889, that the provisions of Section 3 of the said Act, with respect to wild birds, apply to—

Sambhur.
Doe chital.
Four-horned antelope.
Hares.

No. 3246-*G.*—The following rules under Section 3 of the Abu Wild Birds Protection Law, 1889, are published for general information :—

1. The expression "wild birds" for the purposes of the Abu Wild Birds Protection Law, 1889, shall include—

Partridges of all sorts.
Jungle fowl.
Spur fowl.

N.B.—The Government of India having strictly prohibited the killing of pea fowl and blue pigeons in Rajputana, these birds have been omitted from this list of wild birds.

2. The expression "animal of game" for the aforesaid purposes shall include the animals of game other than birds, to which the provisions of Section 3 of the Abu Wild Birds Protection Law, 1889, have been made applicable by Notification, No. 3245-*G.*, dated 19th August, 1889, namely, sambhur, doe chital, four-horned antelope and hares.

3. The breeding season of wild birds, for the aforesaid purposes, shall extend from 15th March to 15th September, inclusive, in each year.

4. The breeding season of animals of game, for the aforesaid purposes, shall extend from 15th April to 1st October, inclusive, in each year.

5. During the breeding season, no person shall possess or sell within Abu limits, any wild bird, or animal of game, recently killed, or taken, or imported into Abu, or the plumage of any wild bird, or the fur or skin of any animal of game, which has been recently killed. Provided that this prohibition shall not extend to wild birds or animals of game, proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be possessed or to have been sold as pets.

6. Any person convicted of a breach of Rule 5 shall be punished with fine, which may extend, in case of a first offence, to R5, for every wild bird, or animal of game, in respect of which, or of the plumage, skin, or fur whereof, the breach of the rule has been committed, and in the case of a subsequent offence to R10, in respect of every such bird, or animal, or fur, skin, or plumage.

7. Any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction of a breach of Rule 5 will be entitled to receive half the amount of fine levied for such offence.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER, *Major*,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.
Abu, the 17th August, 1889.

No. 895—330.—Captain J. B. R Butler, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is appointed, until further orders, to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th August, 1889.

Under Section 12, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Captain Butler is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District, during the time he may hold charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER, *Major*,
First Asst to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr, Ajmere-Merwara.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.
Simla, the 14th August, 1889.

No. 19-*A*.—The following sub. *pro tem.* promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the 7th May, 1889:—

Name.	From	To
Spratt, Major F. T. N., R.E.	Executive Engineer, II grade.	Executive Engineer, I grade.
Davidson, Captain G., R.E.	Executive Engineer, III grade.	Executive Engineer, II grade.
Porter, Captain G M., R E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Executive Engineer, III grade
Dickie, Captain J. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade, and Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.
Swainson, Lieutenant A. L., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.
Stevens, Lieutenant C. R., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel*,
Inspector General, Military Works

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.
Lahore, the 13th August, 1889.

No. 13.—Mr. J. Adam, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, under paragraph 24, Chapter II, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code, leave to study Native languages for forty days, with effect from 5th August, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W A J. WALLACE, *Colonel*,
Director, N. W. Railway.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment of Infantry, dated at Agra, this 16th day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2460, Sergeant William Davies.	At what place Enlisted,—Ashton-under-Lyne.
Age,—29 years	Parish and County in which Born,—Shrewsbury, Salap, England
Size,—5 feet 8¾ inches.	
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Unknown.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—12th August, 1889.	Marks,—None.
	Trade,—Labourer.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Agra.	Regimentals or plain clothes,—Uniform of Manchester Regiment.
Date of Enlistment,—11th December, 1879.	REMARKS,—Under 10 years' service.

A. D. SAPORTAS, *Colonel*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Manchester Regt

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 21st August, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th August, 1889 .	1,98 380	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	2,88,661	
		4,87,041
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		..
		4,87,041
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneou purposes . . .	4,586	
		4,586
Balance on the evening of the 21st August, 1889 . .		4,82,455
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	1,98,380	
Ditto ditto Government	2,84,075	
		4,82,455
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	4,09,055	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		4,09,055

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd August, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th August, 1889.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,17,16,821 a. 2 p. 11)	2,77,50,657	5	2
Public Deposits at Branches (1,60,33,836 2 3)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,31,68,590	7	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,50,180	1	0
Sundries	10,16,269	1	0
RUPEES	8,80,85,696	15	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	35,57,044	0	0
Other authorised Investments	89,43,831	15	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,19,92,082	12	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	82,09,825	3	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,61,60,887	10	3
Balances with other Banks	10,19,997	13	2
Bullion	8,045	9	0
Dead Stock	12,41,314	13	6
Stamps	10,142	2	0
Sundries	2,14,417	14	10
	6,13,57,589	14	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,04,71,598 a. 3 p. 10)	2,67,28,107	0	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,62,56,508 12 11)			
RUPEES	8,80,85,696	15	0

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 22nd August, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 42·9.

NOTICE.

The following new Charts have been published by the Admiralty and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. Potter, 31, Poultry, London:—

No.	Scale.	Title.
1322	M=3·0	Anchorages on the West Coast of India—Cannanore and Tellicherri, July, 1889
514	M=5·0	Andamans—Port Blair, July, 1889.

W. M. EDWARDS,
for *Director, Indian Marine.*

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
The 10th August, 1889.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Whereas on or about the 10th April, 1889, at Miri, in the Newasa Taluka, of the Ahmednagar District, in the house of Dadabhai wd. Bapoobhai, the following treasure, *viz.*:—

One gold mohor,

Two pairs of ear-rings,

One silver tait (neck or arm ornaments), weighing 9 tolas,

One pair of silver wakis (armlets), 2¼ tolas,

Two wajratikas (neck ornaments),

One silver bar of 8 tolas, and

Chandore silver coins, R10,

of the approximate value of R89, was found hidden in a corner of the said house. It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, should appear, either in person or by agent, at the office of the Mamlatdar of Newasa, on the 9th December, 1889, and assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamlatdar in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

G. WADDINGTON,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

AHMEDNAGAR,
The 14th August, 1889.

NOTICE.

Under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 13th May, 1887, 25 sicca rupees, of the value of R23-15-4, were found underneath the ground of the room owned by Motiram Dossa in Bapu Dev's Pole, in Chhipwad, in the town of Dholka.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Dholka, on Saturday, the 21st December, 1889, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD,
The 17th August, 1889.

NOTICE.

Under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on or about the 22nd or 23rd of April, 1887, 39-8 sicca rupees, of the value at R38-14, were found underneath the ground belonging to Koli Gond Dawa in the course of digging foundations for erecting a new building in the village of Chhabasur, Taluka Dholka.

Chaimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Dholka, on Saturday, the 21st December, 1889, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD,
The 17th August, 1889.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 12th July, 1889, treasure as detailed below, valued at R410-10-9, was found buried in the bed of the tank of Peraiyur, a village in the Ariyalur Zemindari, Perambalur Taluk, Trichinopoly District:—

No. of gold coins.	Approximate weight ozs.	dwt.	Approximate value. R	a.	p.
202½	7	6	410	6	6
A piece of copper vessel			0	0	3
A broken bell-metal vessel in two pieces			0	4	0
TOTAL			410	10	9

All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Trichinopoly, at his office, on the 16th January, 1890, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

G. W. FAWCETT,
Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 20th August, 1889

Cohen, B,
Drimer, Moses.
Grunwald & Co.
Hautelmann & Co.
Hickie, R. E. (Surgeon.)
Hony. Secy., Calcutta Branch, London Theistic Church.
Sheard & Co.
Smith, P. Bosworth.
Warda, F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, John.
Anderson, J. K.
Bildt, Gillis.
Borooah, W.
Brunton, Mrs. J.
Catt, H.
Chamberlain, E.
Cobb, Miss.
Cohn, Maritz.
Cox, E. T.
Crawford, Mrs. L.
Daly, William.
Davis, C
Davison, J W.
DeRylandt, Count J.
Dowie, J.
Dutt, G.
Faintyley, E.
Fischer, T. & Co.
Freedman, J. J.
Gailkeera, E.
Galbraith, J. M L.
Garland, Capt. V. M.
Goldberry, M.
Grant, Mrs. Eliza.
Grean, B.
Herklotts, A.
Hill, E. C.
Hindmarsh, William.
Hooman, J. H.
Hoskins, Mrs. C.
Howden, J. W.
Hudson, Mrs. M. E.
Hunter, A. F.
Jackson, J.
James, Mr.
Jephson, L. M.
Johnson, Pte. W.
Keller, R.
Lang, Otto.
Lennox, Mrs. E.
Letham, F. C.
Madden, J. H.
Manassah, E. J.
McKenzie, James F.
McMaster, J. E.
Millie, W.
Mullins, L.
Nichlenson, Miss A.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Parker, R. Mercer.
Paulin, William.
Percy, W. H.
Pinto, Miss.
Poliscene, N.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Raskovitch, Emma.
Rivas, D. F.
Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Samuel, Joseph.
Sander, C. J.
Silbermann, Simon.
Smith, J. M.
Solomon, Louis.
Staab, Henry.
Stand, Mary.
Stebbing, Captain A. E.
Stern, Madam Lee.
Stewart, Hon. Mrs. Charles.
Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Taksier, David.
Talbot, H. B.
Thomasson, Mrs.
Thompson, R.
Vaz, George.
Vincent, J.
Walter, F.
Webber, M. F. V.
Wibrow, R M.
Woods, S. W.
Ziegler, Louis.

Registered Letters.

Eglinton, C. A.
Fernandez, E.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.
Gardner, G. B. D.
Labauti, Pompeo.
Madden, J. H.
Paulina, Green.
Revilliod, Gustave.
Rubinsteen, Anna.
Silbermann, S.
Zanker, H.
Ziegler, L. & Co.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 19th August, 1889.

Bolton, H. W.
Hudson, Miss W.
James, Rev. F.
Statham, J. H.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 24th August, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	24th August	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto	31st "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	30th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	31st "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	26th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	26th "	Ditto.
Colombo	30th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal.*
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	1st Sept.	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	26th Aug.	Per Steamer *Moray.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	27th "	Per Steamer *Rajputana.*
Ditto ditto	30th "	Per Steamer *Nowshera.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	28th "	Per Steamer *Coconada.*
Port Blair	29th "	Per Steamer *Maharani.*

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*; per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*; per pound tin, *R17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یهه دوا کوئینائین کا صدہ بدل هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید کرنے والا هو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کي شرط پر نیچے کے لکھے هوئے بهاؤ سے خرید کرسکتا هی یعنے — چار اونس کے ٹین کے ٹین روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے چودہ روپی '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد نیچے کے لکھے هوئے بهاؤ سے خرید کرسکتے هین یعنے — چار اونس ٹین کے چار روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے سترا روپی آٹهه آنے '

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا خانونمین بکتي هی ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹین کے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کے آٹهه آنے ; ور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے بارہ آنے '

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JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

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The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
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Orders and subscriptions for 1889 should be at once registered and remitted.

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5—1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 205819—204326 and 205820—204326, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed by Baboo Hurro Pershad Chatterji, the proprietor, to the Engineer-in-Chief, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,
Examiner, P. W. Accts.' Office,
N.-W. P. & Oudh, Allahabad,
late Govt. Examiner,
Indian Midland Ry. Accts., Jhansi.

ALLAHABAD,
The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 131409—044954, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1843, for ₹[illegible]00, originally standing in the name of Mohan Lall Dichit, and last endorsed by Goomti Pershad, the proprietor, to the Examiner of Accounts, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,
Examiner, P. W. Accts.' Office,
N.-W. P & Oudh, Allahabad,
late Govt Examiner,
Indian Midland Ry. Accts., Jhansi.

ALLAHABAD,
The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The upper halves of the three undermentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, originally standing in the name of A. DeSouza Barrett, the proprietor, by whom they were endorsed to the Superintending Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department, Hyderabad, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the undermentioned notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities :—

Memorandum of Government Paper.

No. 268463 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹500.
No. 268464 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹500.
No 257559—235109 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹300.

A. DES. BARRETT,
Public Works Department,
Hyderabad, Deccan.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 068757, of the 4½ per cent. loan, of W. Kamachi Aummal, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of W. Kamachi Aummal, and last endorsed to A. T. Atchutha Rama Sastri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Madras and Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

A. T. ACHUTHA RAMA SASTRI,
81, Sala Street, Big Conjeveram.

Lost.

Government Promissory new Note, No 052081 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, for ₹500, standing in the name of Nemy Charan Dey, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NEMY CHARAN DEY,
No. 2, Rajah's Lane,
Calcutta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory new Note No. 188719, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Asutosh Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

ASUTOSH GHOSH,
33, Raja Navakrishna's Street,
Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 34.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

No. 131, dated Calcutta, the 9th August 1889.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1888-89.

Arrangements of Subjects.

PARAS.

2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
4. CIRCULATION.
13. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
14. THE RESERVE—
15. The Investment.
16. Profits of Circulation.

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC—

19. Issue and Receipt of Notes.
22. Encashment of Foreign Notes.
26. Issue and Receipt of Coin.
27. State of the Coinage.
31. Exchange of small Coin.
32. Receipts and Coinage of Bullion.
35. Transactions at Agencies.
37. CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.
38. FRAUD AND FORGERY.

PARAS.

41. REMITTANCES OF SILVER.
45. TREASURY STATISTICS.
50. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Prescribed Statements.

No. I.—Statistics of Circulation during 1888-89
" II.—Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1888-89.
" III.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure
" IV.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
" V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on December 31st, 1888.

Other Statements.

No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
" VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
" VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1862.
" IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1877.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. E. Gay was Head Commissioner up to 10th October and again from 29th October to 31st March 1889. Mr. C. R. Kiernander was in charge

from 11th to 21st October 1888, and Mr. E. T. Atkinson acted from 22nd to 29th October 1888. The other circle offices were in charge of the officers mentioned below :—

Madras . .	Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, from 1st to 10th April 1888. " W. Donald, from 11th to 13th April 1888. " E. W Kellner " 14th April to 3rd December 1888. " T. W. Rawlins " 4th December 1888 to 31st March 1889.
Bombay . .	Mr. A. C. Tupp, from 1st April to 14th May 1888. " S. Jacob " 15th May to 31st March 1889.
Rangoon . .	Mr. T. H. Biggs, from 1st April 1888 to 18th January 1889, and again from 31st January to 31st March 1889. " F. J. Atkinson, from 19th to 30th January 1889.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and special audits have also been made of Rangoon and Allahabad for the year 1888 by the Deputy Auditors General, and Madras for 1886-87 and 1887-88; also Calicut for October 1887 to September 1888 by an Assistant Accountant General.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the state of the net circulation :—

	Gross Circulation.	Retired by other Offices.	Net Circulation.
1st April 1888 . .	16,78,60,015	36,16,220	16,42,43,795
31st March 1889 . .	15,99,96,270	26,18,135	15,73,78,135

As explained in previous reports, a note is in "Gross Circulation," when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "Net Circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross Circulation"

5. The details of the net circulation of March 1889 are as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta . . .	99,403	1,844,837	68,853	51,831	133,661	15,800	17,547	498	2,232,430	6,67,07 095
Allahabad . .	11,808	29,277	16,632	11,696	14,667	2,040	2,731	10	88,861	65,86,950
Lahore . . .	12 566	41,902	25 174	17,102	20,236	3,541	2,270	61	122,852	85,14,530
Bombay . . .	242 575	694,483	99,235	65,126	79,243	5,950	14,859	1,117	1,202,588	5,03,27,005
Kurrachee . .	3 416	35,849	12,943	5,308	7,118	661	1,036	114	66 445	41,18,130
Madras . . .	39,815	111 131	31 310	25 526	98,566	4,132	1,416	61	311,457	1,71,58,985
Calicut . . .	9 009	9 037	3,740	2,714	4 396	122	53	24	29 095	11,39,515
Rangoon . . .	11,571	16,147	6,755	4,308	6,431	716	615	64	46,607	28,25,925
Total for 31st March 1889 .	429,663	2,782,063	264,642	183,611	364,318	32,962	40,527	1,949	4,100,335	15,73,78,135
Total for 31st March 1888 . .	450,727	2,671,031	275,045	194,803	372,933	35,915	41,818	2,297	4,044,569	16,42,43,795
Total for 31st March 1887 . . .	464,635	2,385,881	262,169	175,084	327,418	31,386	36,054	1,410	3,684,037	13,87,68,365

6. It will be observed that there is a decrease in the net circulation during the year of more than 68 lakhs, as explained hereafter in paragraph 11, but it was still higher than in March 1887.

7. The average value of each note in circulation on the last day of the year, compared with the past two years, was—

	1886-87.	1887-88	1888-89.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Calcutta Circle .	29	30	30	Kurrachee Circle .	87	88	62
Allahabad " .	68	93	74	Madras " .	68	61	55
Lahore " .	65	62	69	Calicut " .	35	27	39
Bombay " .	36	44	42	Rangoon " .	74	86	61

8. The chief variations are in the Allahabad, Kurrachee and Calicut Sub-Circles, and arise mainly from the Banks holding more or less ten thousand-rupee notes, probably for reserve or remittance.

9. The variations in the net circulation of each circle are shown in the following table, omitting 000—

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta	Allahabad	Lahore	Bombay.	Kurrachee	Madras	Calicut.	Rangoon	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
March 1888 . .	6,44,77	90,46	82 20	5,33,37	48,54	1,97,99	7,85	37,26	16,42,44
April " . .	6,40,53	68,33	87,99	5,50,87	49,89	2,18,21	9,93	28,28	16,54,03
May " . .	6,99,59	89,96	92,37	5,37,87	49,64	1,93,42	9,66	30,03	17 02,54
June " . .	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,98,32	42,98	1,76,85	11,25	36,15	17,68,91
July " . .	6,62,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,86,83	39,07	1,70,68	15,45	32,24	18,05,53
August " . .	6,09,19	88,98	95,80	7,05,98	36,65	1 72 62	15,75	44,20	17,69,17
September " . .	6,14,68	83,47	82,96	6,57,76	39,23	1,68 39	12,21	35,39	16,94,09
October " . .	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,60,33	38,67	1,67,89	10,17	41 66	16,73,63
November " . .	6,59,54	79,45	80,38	4,43,92	34,66	1,91,01	9,77	51,71	15,50,44
December " . .	6,54,69	95,49	81,24	4,01,70	33,87	1,94,02	10 12	44,10	15,15,23
January 1889 . .	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40 92	36,63	1,87 61	9,26	41,24	15,27,62
February " . .	6,60,47	69,69	78,89	4,15,95	39,41	1,81,67	9,85	27,55	14,82,98
March " . .	6,67,07	65,87	85,15	5,03,27	41,18	1,71,59	11,39	28,26	15,73,78
Average of last 12 figures .	6,60,78	84,06	85,39	5,41,98	40,16	1,82,83	11,23	36,73	16,43,16
" of 1887-88 . .	6,21,18	88,36	91,59	5,17,61	47,59	1,80,21	11,46	58,23	16,16,23
" of 1886 87 . .	5,72,39	77,81	83,10	4,29,10	49,99	1,60,49	13,28	33,93	14 20,11

10. The figures in the above table include the amounts in the Reserve Treasuries of Government which, so far as they are in notes, are always held in the higher denominations. These balances are excluded from the following table, which gives the monthly circulation in lakhs of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other Circles for each of the past three years :—

LAST DAY OF	CALCUTTA			BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			OTHER CIRCLES			TOTAL		
	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89.	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89	1886-87	1887 88.	1888-89.
April . .	556	584	636	384	406	474	141	148	191	242	223	244	1,323	1 361	1,545
May . .	540	558	683	369	408	496	138	151	185	242	234	272	1 289	1,351	1,636
June .	507	555	694	360	396	549	128	158	171	266	257	272	1 261	1,366	1 686
July . .	508	567	616	349	463	445	131	166	169	260	318	286	1,248	1,514	1,516
August .	560	567	606	369	445	495	139	161	170	255	318	281	1,323	1,491	1,552
September .	540	599	604	368	491	469	140	165	162	263	336	253	1,311	1 591	1 488
October .	558	609	665	415	606	439	138	164	166	278	360	264	1 389	1,739	1,534
November	562	641	659	447	593	415	139	173	174	281	375	256	1,429	1,782	1,504
December .	597	654	640	364	527	386	154	185	181	287	333	265	1,402	1 699	1 472
January .	587	648	635	355	496	414	152	187	186	256	291	241	1,350	1,622	1 476
February	584	665	637	361	437	399	156	178	181	240	253	225	1,341	1 533	1 442
March .	589	644	646	370	502	431	154	192	169	227	266	232	1,340	1,604	1,478
AVERAGE .	557	607	643	376	481	451	142	169	175	258	297	257	1,333	1,554	1,527

11. This table shows a small decrease in the circulation of all circles taken togther, a fluctuation not remarkable when it is considered that a very m. h larger expansion occurred in the previous year, and that in March 1889 there was a great scarcity of money, the Bank rate of interest being 11 per cent. as against 7 per cent. the previous year, and this drain of the commercial centres to supply the trade demand up country where silver is more used than notes, naturally diminished the circulation of notes. The figures for the past four years have been 1,395, 1,333, 1,554, 1,527. In particular circles there is an increase of 36 in Calcutta and a decrease of 30 in Bombay. Among the smaller circles the only noticeable difference is a decrease of 21 at Rangoon, probably caused by the facilities given by Government bills at low rates for the removal of surplus funds to India in the intervals of trade in Burma. The continued decrease in the circulation of R5 notes in the Calcutta Circle calls for notice. As in the case of R20 notes a few years ago, the cause seems to be the alarm

excited by some forgeries which were sufficiently well executed to deceive careless or illiterate persons, or to pass in the hurry of business if carelessly examined.

12. The following figures show (in lakhs and thousands) the gross circulation in the Presidency Circles of notes not exceeding R100 each :—

Last day of	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Calcutta	Bombay.	Madras	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras
	R	R	R	R	R	R
April	3,18,21	2,02,69	1,12,89	3,38,85	2,25,20	1,36,17
May	3,09,48	2,08,56	1,12,46	3,28,10	2,26,22	1,28,47
June	3,03,64	2,05,41	1,10,05	3,18,09	2,16,88	1,23,63
July	3,05,65	2,05,40	1,08,52	3,18,40	2,20,66	1,21,85
August	3,08,04	2,08,84	1,10,40	3,23,78	2,17,44	1,19,60
September	3,30,96	2,12,26	1,10,98	3,37,66	2,20,22	1,19,13
October	3,21,92	2,19,27	1,17,91	3,51,14	2,22,70	1,23,67
November	3,32,53	2,19,82	1,24,81	3,58,54	2,17,83	1,28,90
December	3,43,43	2,23,37	1,38,39	3,56,69	2,21,44	1,38,92
January	3,53,46	2,20,08	1,41,61	3,63,26	2,08,14	1,36,91
February	3,52,45	2,18,99	1,38,97	3,65,15	2,08,78	1,36,76
March	3,52,57	2,27,38	1,38,75	3,64,93	2,14,35	1,32,48

These figures show that the notes of lower denominations maintain on the whole great steadiness in their circulation.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

13. The process of verifying the outstanding balance of the circulation with that obtained from the Issue Registers has been carried on satisfactorily. In Madras and in all the smaller and newer circles, the work is practically completed; in Bombay Mr. Groves, Assistant Accountant General, has, with great industry and care, completed the examination of all but the R10 notes; in Calcutta the system of arranging the cancelled notes pursued for many years makes the examination now attempted peculiarly laborious, and this added to the enormous number of entries involved (nearly 47 millions) makes the correction of every clerical error a hopeless task; accordingly, while the accuracy of every posting during the later years has been rigidly tested, it has not been thought worth while to go over the work of the earlier years, as the question is not one of money or account, but merely of accuracy in recording the history of individual notes.

RESERVE.

14. The value held against the net circulation upon 31st March 1889 was as follows :—

Silver Coin—	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
At Calcutta	1,46,98,211	7	8			
„ Allahabad	80,06,660	0	0			
„ Lahore	84,52,055	0	0			
„ Bombay	2,77,17,380	1	3			
„ Kurrachee	29,11,150	0	0			
„ Madras	1,61,25,785	0	0			
„ Calicut	6,01,405	0	0			
„ Rangoon	45,69,625	0	0			
				8,30,82,271	8	11

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
SMALL SILVER COIN—						
At Bombay	2,50,000	0	0			
„ Kurrachee . . .	44,800	0	0			
„ Madras	6,30,000	0	0			
				9,24,800	0	0
SILVER BULLION—						
At Calcutta	33,59,804	·6	9			
„ Bombay	1,01,91,230	0	0			
				1,35,51,034	6	9
Invested in Government Securities				5,98,20,029	0	4
TOTAL AGREEING WITH THE NET CIRCULATION				15,73,78,135	0	0

15. The half-yearly verifications of the currency balances were held for all Circles and Sub-Circles on the 30th September 1888 and on 31st March 1889, and the balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject.

Investments.

16. During the year Government ordered that any stock notes which the holders might tender for payment in cash, should be converted into 4 per cent. loan and be taken over by this Department; to meet this purchase securities to the extent of R5,00,000 were sold, but the stock notes paid off were R3,30,000 only, the difference of R1,70,000 will therefore be re-invested by purchase in the open market in 1889, and the opportunity taken to bring up the amount invested, as closely as possible, to six crores, the limit fixed by law. The balance is now held as follows:—

	R
In the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43	5,88,07,300
„ „ „ „ 1865	30,44,400
„ 4½ „ „ 1879	5,00,000
	6,23,51,700

Taking the whole investment, the average rate is equal to 95 90 for 4 per cents., and par for 4½ per cents.

17. Its book-value, *i.e.*, the actual price at which it was purchased, has been reduced, until the re-investment just mentioned is made, from R5,99,92,500, at which it was taken last year, to R5,98,20,029-0-4, thus--

	4%			4½%
	R	a.	p.	R
Nominal Value, 31st March 1889 . . .	6,18,51,700	0	0	5,00,000
Book Value „ „ „ . . .	5,93,20,029	0	4	5,00,000

Profits of Circulation.

18. The interest realised on the above-stated nominal value for the year was—

	R	a.	p.
On 4% paper	24,35,849	6	0
„ 4½% „	22,500	0	0
TOTAL .	24,58,349	6	0

Issue and Receipt of Notes.

19. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circles being shown in Statement VI :—

	R	R
Gross circulation, 1st April 1888		16,78,60,015
ISSUES—		
a. Over the counter	77,09,71,680	
b. At Agencies	86,08,400	
c In remittance transactions . . .	12,43,22,205	
		90,39,02,285
		1,07,17,62,300
RECEIPTS—		
d. Over the counter	66,43,07,460	
e. At Agencies	21,55,600	
f. From currency circles . . .	6,44,58,610	
g. In remittance transactions . . .	18,08,44,360	
		91,17,66,030
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1889 (*vide* para. 4)		15,99,96,270

EXPLANATIONS.

a and *d.*—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.

b and *e.*—These are exchange transactions with Treasuries, as the Agencies do not deal directly with the public, but only enable the Treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

f.—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1888, to March 15th, 1889, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

c and *g.*—These remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one currency office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

COMPARISON.	Issues. R	Receipts. R
1888-89	90,39,02,285	91,17,66,030
1887-88	83,20,40,665	80,55,80,115
1886-87	74,12,56,165	74,47,96,640
1885-86	76,40,25,730	76,55,44,465

20. The aggregate gross issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										R
Issues	803,233	4 185,486	533,778	447,260	973,242	144,049	292 124	36,352	7,415,524	90,39,02,285
Receipts	824,840	4,075,727	545,043	458,930	982,447	147,453	294,276	36,679	7,365,395	91,17,66,030
More issues . .	...	109,759			...		...	..	109,759	10,97,590
More receipts . .	21,607	..	11,265	11,670	9,205	3,404	2,152	327	59,630	89,61,335
						Net Decrease of gross Circulation				78,63,745

21. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations, may be shown thus :—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
At Calcutta . .	11,993	12,247	12,434	12,434	13,208	13,319	9,435	9,517	9,272
„ Bombay . .	6,261	6,498	7,355	6,829	7,405	7,712	3,595	3,654	4,003
„ Madras . .	2,307	2,352	2,469	2,378	2,530	2,431	2,030	2,126	2,208
„ Rangoon . .	263	346	359	366	402	433	142	227	223

Encashment of Foreign Notes.

22. The following is the foreign note account of the circles in aggregate :—

	R	R
Balance held on April 1st . . .	...	36,16,220
Received over the counter . . .	6,08,00,525	
From other circles	51,85,380	
		6,59,85,905
	Total .	6,96,02,125
Remitted to circles concerned . . .	...	6,69,83,990
Balance on March 31st . . .	...	26,18,135
	Total .	6,96,02,125

23. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total as just mentioned of R6,08,00,525.

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1888-89.

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	Rangoon.	Total.
Calcutta .	...	91,40,115(c)	50,85,045(c)	1,37,34,570	50	235	1,56,505	15,22,490	19,070	10	6,64,985	3,03,23,075
Allahabad .	40,90,070	...	5,50,295	5,14,685	50	90	26,595	3,36,160	2,900	50	5,690	55,06,585
Lahore .	21,46,360	5,06,385	...	7,02,930	100	5	3,13,570	4,86,755	2,930	...	18,680	41,77,715
Bombay .	38,01,370	13,36,870	26,22,535	...	...	...	14,76,845(c)	36,09,225	3,63,615	130	1,71,295	1,33,81,885
Kurrachee .	2,10,360	37,980	5,93,435	6,36,185	...	100	...	76,190	595	...	1,850	15,56,695
Madras .	2,58,105	24,910	35,940	24,32,305	...	20	34,675	...	13,23,795(c)	...	49,170	41,58,920
Calicut .	5,465	9,315	360	6,34,895	...	...	...	10,32,535	...	...	4,150	16,86,720
Rangoon .	6,775	20	1,760	20	...	...	20	320	15	...	...	8,930
Total .	1,05,18,505	1,10,55,595	88,69,370	1,86,55,590	200	450	20,08,210	70,63,675	17,12,920	190	9,15,820	6,08,00,525

The letter (c) marks the cases in which the foreign notes are legally encashable, *i.e.*, shows the amounts of Sub-Circle notes encashed by their respective Head Circles, aggregating R1,70,25,800.

24. The comparison for three years is as follows :—

	1886-87. R	1887-88. R	1888-89. R
Notes cashed at—			
Calcutta	4,08,03,545	3,16,13,695	3,03,23,075
Allahabad	35,55,385	51,97,540	55,06,585
Lahore	31,13,485	31,53,610	41,77,715
Bombay	1,76,45,030	1,27,52,985	1,33,81,885
Kurrachee	26,515	4,92,275	15,56,695
Madras	52,46,620	51,24,625	41,58,920
Calicut	21,55,805	15,69,735	16,86,720
Rangoon	16,080	3,855	8,930
	7,25,62,465	5,99,08,320	6,08,00,525

25. Of this, the amount of notes issued by each Sub-Circle and cashed under the requirements of the law at its Head Circle Office was in—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,90,79,500	1,77,61,635	1,42,25,160
Bombay	50,54,895	26,93,140	14,76,845
Madras	28,56,850	16,75,255	13,23,795
	2,69,91,245	2,21,30,030	1,70,25,800

Issue and Receipt of Coin.

26. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles refer to Statement VII) :—

	Coin			Small Coin.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance, April 1st, 1888 .	9,44,84,226	15	5	5,95,400	0	0
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter . . .	18,41,46,105	0	0			
From small coin account . .	24,91,174	0	0			
At Agencies	88,28,400	0	0			
In remittance transactions .	11,66,25,856	12	0			
From treasury on account of Mint certificates . .	22,55,973	11	9			
From coin account . . .	.....			28,20,574	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS . .	31,43,47,509	7	9	28,20,574	0	0
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS	40,88,31,736	7	2	34,15,974	0	0
ISSUES—						
Over the counter . . .	20,47,79,820	0	0			
At Agencies	23,75,600	0	0			
In remittance transactions .	11,56,76,201	12	0			
For Bullion delivered and pre-melting fees . . .	97,269	2	3			
To small coin account . .	28,20,574	0	0			
To coin account . . .	.....			24,91,174	0	0
TOTAL ISSUES .	32,57,49,464	14	3	24,91,174	0	0
BALANCE, MARCH 31ST (see paragraph 14) . . .	8,30,82,271	8	11	9,24,800	0	0

	Receipts.	Issues.
	R	R
Comparison, 1888-89 . .	31,43,47,509	32,57,49,464
1887-88 . .	29,07,75,377	26,80,13,604
1886-87 . .	24,77,61,747	24,84,90,924

State of the Coinage.

27. The following table (in thousands of rupees) shows the operations during the year in the withdrawal of shroff-marked and defaced coins from circulation and their remittance to the Mints for re-coinage :—

	Balance, April 1st.	Receipts from the public	Remitted to Mints.	Balance.
	R	R	R	R
India Treasuries	14,54	2,26	15,98	82
Central Provinces	12	14	13	13
Burma	3	3	2	4
Assam	1	1	0	2
Bengal	12	12	12	12
North-Western Provinces . . .	4,20	7,91	6,29	5,82
Punjab	3,96	35,05	26,48	12,53
Madras	51	93	66	78
Bombay	18	73	83	8
Hyderabad	1	0	0	1
TOTAL .	23,68	47,18	50,51	20,35

28. The following shows the operation of the cutting clauses of the Coinage Act during 1888 :—

Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the Calendar year 1888.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other cause.			
		R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R
Government of India	7	4,622	3,672			987	11	9	5	8,599	4,929	1,737	853	..	...		
Central Provinces	12	4,287	22			40	8	16	32	82	54	40	96	...	.		...
Burma . . .	..	34	1	1		2,424	48	64	40	16	...	...	..	..	...	...	
Assam . . .	8	15	1		..	188		5	3	11	1						...
Bengal .	41	1 874	223	785	1,100	1,098	94	6		1,385	137	32	224		...		.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	46	12,152	636	37	446	859	15	39	72	10,066	56	70	26	...	...		
Punjab . . .	21	6,059		...	...	396	15			5,566	41	..	...		...		...
Madras . . .	25	20,313	22,071		..	610	50	66	11	191	12		..	.			...
Bombay . . .	24	81 534	1		...	380	16	14	8	1,933	35						
Hyderabad . .		235								133	1	1	1	.			.
TOTAL .	...	1,31,125	26,627	823	1,546	6,982	257	219	171	27,982	5,266	1 880	1,200			.	...

29. The usual statements are attached of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints during the years 1835 to 1888, and the proportions of each of those annual issues found on examination in every District Treasury of a bag of rupees of the coin ordinarily current in the districts. The difficulty in drawing any detailed conclusions from these statements has been pointed out in previous reports, but they show the very gradual disappearance of old coin from circulation and the equally gradual spread of new coin to take its place.

30. The circumstances of the India Treasuries are exceptional as explained in former reports; but leaving these Treasuries out of consideration, the

figures continue to show that, as might be expected, the percentage of the coin of the later years held in Madras, the Punjab, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is largely below the percentage of the same coin held in Bengal and Bombay, which are nearer to the Mints; while the percentage held in Bengal is largely below that in Bombay, into which Presidency the great bulk of the silver is imported. No new rupees were sent by Government to Burma last year.

Statement of Whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints, from 1835 to 1888.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV . . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840—1st issue .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
,, 1840—2nd issue .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
,, 1862 . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
,, 1874 . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
,, 1875 . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
,, 1876 . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
,, 1877 . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
,, 1878 . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
,, 1879 . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
,, 1880 . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
,, 1881 . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
,, 1882 . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
,, 1883 . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
,, 1884 . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
,, 1885 . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
,, 1886 . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,582
,, 1887 . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
,, 1888 . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
TOTAL .	1,22,89,77,982	10,76,07,305	1,57,94,48,881	2,91,60,34,168

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in British India in the years 1875 to 1889, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing 2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	William IV.	Victoria.																			Portuguese.	TOTAL.
		1840. 1st Issue.	1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.		
1875 .	117	227	635	962	38	21	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1876 .	103	251	629	944	36	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1877 .	103	219	594	892	40	65	59	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	2 000
1878 .	106	180	509	760	35	54	59	227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1879 .	78	172	489	733	32	51	61	229	140	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
1880 .	64	151	449	720	31	52	57	203	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1881 .	65	149	430	685	29	44	53	199	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1882 .	62	143	414	678	28	44	52	189	129	112	115	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1883 .	61	156	388	662	26	40	48	182	122	102	106	18	83	5	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	2,000
1884 .	55	141	375	610	23	36	47	164	113	114	107	17	44	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	53	136	372	588	23	34	44	155	107	102	95	12	133	39	78	29	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	44	114	317	557	20	33	40	135	90	83	90	10	120	33	80	188	46	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	43	107	308	534	18	29	39	124	85	75	79	8	108	31	81	171	120	39	...	...	1	2,000
1888 .	39	103	302	510	18	29	36	118	79	70	78	10	98	28	79	157	98	102	45		1	2,000
1889 .	36	101	269	473	17	27	34	111	74	67	70	7	87	26	68	132	90	129	139	42	1	2,000

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, as ascertained by the examination each year of a bag containing R2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	Before 1835.	William IV.	Victoria. 1840. 1st Issue.	1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Ulwar.	Surat, Areot, and Portuguese.	Total.
INDIA.																								
1875	..	105	196	604	1,004	74	17	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	70	161	489	831	23	51	58	125	88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	60	198	342	513	19	25	34	122	88	92	106	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	.	..	...	2,000
1886	...	36	96	264	465	18	28	33	113	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	403	19	...	...	.	.	1	2,000
1887	.	40	96	251	410	13	20	36	89	61	62	75	10	153	27	141	364	136	76	...	...	...	2	2,000
1888	..	43	109	271	416	11	26	31	83	72	60	82	5	135	26	142	325	106	52	13	..	...	2	2,000
1889	...	24	51	230	413	15	28	28	91	54	76	78	8	89	35	100	180	196	151	134	18	...	1	2,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																								
1875	...	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		2,000
1880	...	23	97	412	862	31	69	100	225	128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
1885	..	16	62	363	709	26	45	72	142	99	70	114	8	127	30	64	53	...	...	.	..	...	...	2,000
1886	...	24	91	332	669	21	41	57	141	84	66	110	8	114	26	61	109	46	...	.	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	15	56	272	605	19	36	54	110	77	62	95	7	98	25	59	138	167	105	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	18	70	272	584	17	33	50	101	68	57	89	14	86	21	57	116	148	404	95	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	10	67	193	514	18	32	44	95	59	53	84	7	78	22	59	112	117	126	256	54	..	...	2,000
BURMA.																								
1875	...	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	29	88	317	655	62	103	39	353	211	32	111	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
1885	...	29	99	235	453	33	46	32	177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	25	68	230	365	20	34	26	133	83	51	75	21	264	38	107	403	57	...	...	..	...	...	2,000
1887	..	24	74	226	410	20	30	26	124	74	54	78	16	228	58	134	278	124	22	...	.	...	...	2,000
1888	...	18	70	214	388	20	34	26	110	68	36	72	16	186	44	102	222	188	214	22	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	20	76	238	386	24	36	28	116	72	40	68	16	182	42	100	208	104	206	38	.	...	...	2,000
ASSAM.																								
1875	...	164	254	646	924	12	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	108	223	431	743	31	32	28	270	112	22	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	80	164	374	570	24	28	30	218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	. .	...	...	...	2,000
1886	.	75	137	368	576	25	31	27	202	118	60	49	13	130	79	48	56	6	..	.	...	. .	...	2,000
1887	.	76	128	386	568	22	26	32	188	116	64	44	12	114	60	84	64	16	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	64	126	368	580	28	28	28	192	102	60	48	14	104	48	58	72	18	54	8	...	...	...	2,000
1889	...	62	134	312	518	20	24	30	174	100	58	44	10	102	38	52	84	36	138	58	6	...	. .	2,000
BENGAL.																								
1875	..	133	223	655	954	23	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	..	87	146	435	637	41	54	56	302	192	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	..	68	152	378	559	28	37	41	204	121	70	63	12	...	53	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	.	67	133	358	540	25	31	34	181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	148	34	..	...	...	...	.	2,000
1887	.	55	152	338	552	22	30	37	183	110	64	52	8	...	44	55	140	38	4	...	..	. .	...	2,000
1888	...	58	182	316	510	20	30	32	168	94	58	58	8	...	34	54	128	62	126	16	...	..	...	2,000
1889	...	53	128	272	454	21	29	29	144	88	53	49	8	76	31	44	110	73	224	103	11	...	...	2,000
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.																								
1875	..	184	332	761	716	6	1	...2	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2,000
1880	...	101	222	558	628	23	37	41	172	128	78	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
1885	..	94	204	455	606	20	28	42	155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	...	80	198	421	582	18	29	42	143	105	96	53	6	55	26	36	58	47	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	..	82	188	434	576	18	28	42	150	110	92	54	4	52	20	36	74	36	4	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	...	80	166	450	554	18	28	40	146	100	92	56	4	56	22	38	78	52	18	2	...	...	...	2,000
1889	.	80	182	397	532	17	27	35	142	104	85	56	4	60	21	41	88	50	35	33	11	...	...	2,000
PUNJAB.																								
1875	...	201	410	872	516	1	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,000
1880	...	86	219	554	435	12	12	31	189	146	294	21	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
1885	...	74	178	472	468	14	18	34	166	142	284	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	..	73	152	406	404	11	17	28	142	108	206	82	2	44	10	62	251	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	68	162	404	424	14	20	30	138	104	170	80	2	48	10	62	220	44	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	.	62	188	378	422	16	16	32	126	104	168	74	6	50	10	64	208	66	8	2	..	...	...	2,000
1889	...	62	194	350	428	14	20	32	130	104	164	74	2	50	10	58	202	64	18	22	2	...	...	2,000
MADRAS.																								
1875	.	52	161	627	1,140	4	16	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	...	53	144	537	927	18	46	71	87	66	36	15	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	37	118	471	810	20	40	53	104	75	51	80	7	64	19	50	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	2,000
1886	.	45	131	410	782	19	41	55	105	74	42	88	5	71	24	76	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	...	37	123	411	783	17	39	54	95	72	46	81	5	68	21	68	56	20	1	...	...	...	3	2,000
1888	...	29	103	385	712	20	34	44	96	70	45	83	5	63	34	109	68	31	48	14	...	...	3	2,000
1889	...	29	97	369	669	18	33	45	89	63	44	73	6	73	33	87	74	29	97	63	7	...	2	2,000
BOMBAY.																								
1875	...	37	100	382	1,246	114	121	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	.	21	60	306	763	33	62	81	152	166	194	162	...	...	...	..	..	...	. .	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	...	17	50	259	600	23	39	54	107	88	116	161	11	019	45	170	94	..	...	...	...	...	..	2,000
1886	..	11	91	199	579	19	36	47	93	75	94	156	8	143	32	122	195	95	..	. .	.	.	. .	2,000
1887	...	13	60	203	515	16	31	43	83	62	81	126	7	117	22	109	211	185	110		...	...	6	2,000
1888	...	13	39	172	432	16	28	37	69	55	70	113	7	107	22	105	207	154	170	11	.	...	3	2,000
1889	..	11	43	187	437	14	25	39	68	53	60	99	10	89	17	83	169	118	139	244	90	.	3	2,000
HYDERABAD (BERAR).																								
1886	...	4	42	182	614	21	43	51	98	78	76	147	12	138	28	92	229	145	..	...		...	...	2,000
1887	...	7	32	151	496	15	32	39	83	59	58	106	7	98	24	66	260	433	133	...	...	...	1	2,000
1888	...	8	29	189	500	16	32	39	90	61	55	102	18	93	17	69	250	204	227	101	..	...	..	2,000
1889	2	6	35	145	381	10	20	28	58	30	38	73	4	71	13	55	93	109	157	444	219	...	...	2,000

Exchange of Small Coin.

31. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were the following :—

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net Issues.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Half Rupees	4,53,397	0	0	10,34,643	0	0	5,81,246	0	0
Quarter Rupees	3,37,074	0	0	16,83,498	0	0	13,46,424	0	0
One-eighth Rupees	2,64,536	0	0	10,98,775	0	0	8,34,239	0	0
Copper	78,665	0	0	4,08,893	0	0	3,30,228	0	0
TOTAL	11,33,672	0	0	42,25,809	0	0	30,92,137	0	0
TOTAL, 1887-88	9,04,855	0	0	40,02,913	0	0	30,98,058	0	0

Bullion.

32. The following figures show the operations of the Bullion clauses of the Currency Act,—that is, the amount of bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency Offices at Calcutta and Bombay,—for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency Offices in notes of the circle or coin :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance of Bullion on April 1st, 1888	4,86,457	14	6	86,87,681	1	9
Receipt of Bullion at 979 per mille—						
April 1888	149	8	0	85,41,115	14	7
May "	10,674	11	0	52,31,301	5	11
June "	1,68,842	0	0	34,57,695	1	3
July "	6,72,707	11	0	52,33,516	0	0
August "	6,01,249	12	0	35,60,977	0	0
September "	1,93,901	8	0	43,69,423	0	0
October "	1,47,377	11	0	33,80,794	0	0
November "	124	6	0	30,44,738	0	0
December "	1,51,208	13	0	13,05,743	0	0
January 1889	4,26,577	11	0	65,77,290	0	0
February "	5,49,135	2	0	71,66,586	0	0
March "	28,03,727	0	0	91,66,671	0	0
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	57,25,675	13	0	6,10,35,850	5	9
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees. (Paid out of Currency Reserve at a later date than when the bullion is tendered for coinage.)	3,127	9	8	61,825	5	10
TOTAL RECEIPTS	57,28,803	6	8	6,10,97,675	11	7
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	62,15,261	5	2	6,97,85,356	13	4
Mint Certificates realized from Treasury	28,55,456	14	5	5,95,94,126	13	4
Balance of Bullion on 31st March 1889 (see paragraph 14).	33,59,804	6	9	1,01,91,230	0	0

33. The receipts for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
1884-85	1,77,38,617	4,53,44,578	6,30,83,195
1885-86	1,94,06,198	6,75,75,104	8,69,81,302
1886-87	1,15,76,364	3,60,97,380	4,76,73,744
1887-88	94,57,469	6,42,88,585	7,37,46,054
1888-89	57,28,803	6,10,97,675	6,68,26,478

34. The operation of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act is also shown in further detail of the transactions between Mint and Currency in the following figures :—

Thousands of Rupees

	Transfers to the Mint of bullion from the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its reserve.			Balance of bullion held on Treasury Account, that is, the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint certificates payable by Treasury to Currency.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
April 1888 . .	...	87,70	87,70	3,14	1,11,86	1,15,00	8,70	—7,37	1,33
May " . .	11	48,71	48,82	3,01	82,50	85,51	4,15	—6,02	—1,87
June " . .	1,73	38,23	39,96	4,69	44,06	48,75	5,77	—11,48	—5,71
July " . .	8,41	51,96	60,37	11,42	33,75	45,17	8,72	—14,60	—5,88
August " . .	5,60	37,56	43,16	15,52	21,50	37,02	10,70	6,16	16,86
September " . .	97	44,85	45,82	14,32	50,30	64,62	9,77	—7,13	2,64
October " . .	1,51	34,66	36,17	6,78	38,72	45,50	15,62	—9,45	6,17
November " . .	...	29,11	29,11	6,17	30,61	36,78	9,72	—3,16	6,56
December " . .	1,55	12,35	13,90	5,05	13,24	18,29	6,79	4,96	11,75
January 1889 . .	4,36	67,17	71,53	8,95	57,83	66,78	9,81	—11,62	—1,81
February " . .	5,61	73,21	78,82	10,88	76,81	87,69	20,57	—13,34	7,23
March " . .	28,73	96,55	1,25,28	33,60	1,01,91	1,35,51	4,79	—17,91	—13,12
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS .	58,58	6,22,06	6,80,64	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agencies.

35. The following are the transactions at the Agencies :—

	Number of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle . . .	17	17,500	2,95,500*
" Lahore " . . .	5	68,23,000	5,31,000
" Bombay " . . .	2	6,67,000	7,13,100
" Madras " . . .	2	6,73,000	5,96,000
" Rangoon " . . .	1	4,27,900	20,000
	27	86,08,400	21,55,600

* In addition to this Backergunge received ₹20,000 worth notes from the Treasury for an opposite payment from Reserve Treasury to Currency at Calcutta.

36. The Agencies enumerated in the above figures are the following :—

Calcutta Circle

1. Backergunge.
2. Cachar.
3. Chumparun.
4. Chittagong.
5. Dacca.
6. Gya.
7. Moorshedabad.
8. Mymensingh.
9. Mozafferpore.
10. Mongbyr.
11. Patna.
12. Purneah.
13. Rungpore.
14. Rajshahye.
15. Shahabad.
16. Shillong.
17. Sylhet.

Lahore Circle.

1. Rawal-Pindi.
2. Amballa.
3. Peshawar.
4. Simla.
5. Multan.

Madras Circle.

1. Cocanada.
2. Vizagapatam.

Bombay Circle.

1. Nagpore.
2. Akola.*

Rangoon Circle.

1. Mandalay.

* The Akola Agency has been closed since the end of 1888.

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

37. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :—

Nature of Loss.		Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Half Notes	Lost by Post	27	200	73	90	167	7	2	...	566	30,295
	Lost accidentally	17	124	94	58	132	10	8	...	438	32,055
	Mutilated	4	42	4	5	12	...	...	...	67	1,970
		48	366	171	148	311	17	10	...	1,071	64,320
Whole Notes	Lost by Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost accidentally	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	120
	Mutilated	9	15	2	1	9	...	...	...	36	1,185
	Mismatched	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
		9	18	2	1	10	...	...	...	40	1,315
	1888-89	57	384	173	149	321	17	10	...	1,111	65,635
	1887-88	63	327	80	111	238	20	11	...	859	60,035
	1886-87	56	275	64	116	277	31	27	...	846	80,810

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

38. It is seldom that a year passes without fraudulent claims to payment of notes, of which the whole or part is alleged to be lost by the claimant. During the past year a case occurred in Calcutta, which is noticeable both from the position of the claimant and from the numerous points decided by the High Court in its judgment on the case. A man forwarded two half-notes for R20 each, with a circumstantial story that he had recently lost the corresponding halves, and he furnished written declarations from two of his friends that they had seen the whole notes in his possession and confirming his claim in detail. On enquiry it appeared that these halves alleged to have been recently lost had really been deposited in the Currency Office for the last seventeen years, their value having been paid to the real owner who had lost the halves now produced.

39. The intention was so evidently fraudulent that I directed the prosecution of the persons concerned. All were defended by Counsel and every point urged in their favour, but two of the accused were convicted. The judgment dealt fully with the legal points raised, and has been very useful in suggesting some additional precautions in dealing with these cases. I have circulated copies of the judgment to all Currency Circles.

40. The following forgeries of notes came to light in the year under review, and they were all of the Calcutta Circle except one of the Bombay Circle :—

Of 5-rupee notes, fifty-five pieces.
„ 10 „ „ fifty-nine pieces.
„ 20 „ „ three pieces.

41. The note of the Bombay Circle was for R10 of the series $\frac{U}{84}$. It was received at the railway station and no trace of the utterer was obtainable. The forgeries of notes of the Calcutta Circle consisted entirely of the denominations of R5 and 10, owing, no doubt, to the practice of not keeping any record of the numbers of notes of these denominations making it difficult to trace out the history of such notes, the result being that only one conviction was obtained.

42. The five-rupee notes belong to the same set as those which have been uttered since 1883-84, of the $\frac{R}{74}$ series. Of such notes, fifty-five were pre-

sented: twenty-five at Benares, two at Lahore, and four at Bombay; and the total presented from 1883-84 now amounts to one hundred and fifty-one. The only conviction was of two men in January 1888 as mentioned in the last report.

43. The ten-rupee notes were of the series $\frac{R}{77}$ and $\frac{R}{85}$, and belonged to a new set of forgeries, of which fifty-nine notes were presented, *viz.*, eleven at Calcutta, five at Bombay, three at Kurrachee, and forty at various places in the Punjab. A man named Tania Hajam was sentenced, in November 1888, to six years' imprisonment for the issue of the former, and another man named Mohindronath Chatterjee was convicted of issuing the latter, and was sentenced, in July 1888, to six years' imprisonment.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

44. The following is the detail of silver remittances:—

	R	
Allahabad to Calcutta	28,29,210	(R8,29,210 of this was shroff-marked coin.)
Lahore to Calcutta	26,71,100	(Whole of this amount was shroff-marked and uncurrent coin.)
Bombay to Calcutta	2,02,00,000	
Bombay to Allahabad	25,00,000	
Bombay to Madras	1,10,00,000	
Bombay to Kurrachee	31,18,000	
Kurrachee to Bombay	8,000	

TREASURY STATISTICS.

45. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1886-87, 1887-88, and 1888-89 have been as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	R	R	R
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues	9,03,04,820	9,87,00,135	10,84,77,135
Receipts from the public in exchange for silver	3,05,22,080	3,04,07,155	2,77,18,515
Receipts from the public for other notes	25,05,895	26,43,280	27,75,875
TOTAL RECEIPTS	12,33,32,795	13,17,50,570	13,89,71,525
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues	3,81,90,680	3,94,35,720	4,60,75,250
Issues to the public in exchange for silver	3,08,04,965	3,22,23,720	3,31,94,190
Issues to the public for other notes	25,05,895	26,43,280	27,75,875
TOTAL ISSUES	7,15,01,540	7,43,02,720	8,20,45,315

46. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of Rupees):—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	R	R	R
Government of India	319	278	369
Central Provinces	34	40	43
Burma	29	24	21
Assam	59	60	58
Bengal	540	563	539
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	172	181	212
Punjab	247	279	333
Madras	258	291	325
Bombay	279	333	299
Hyderabad	11	11	11
	1,948	2,060	2,210

47. Statement IV classifies the treasuries of the Government of India as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	163	148	150
Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always . .	28	43	40
Where notes were not usually cashable	39	46	46
TOTAL .	230	237	236

48. Statement V shows the proportion of treasury and bank balances which in each province was held in the form of Currency Notes, and, as stated before, the holdings of the Reserve Treasuries greatly affect the comparisons in this statement.

49. Including Reserve Treasuries, the percentage of balances held in notes was:—

	1887.	1888.
Calcutta Circle	39	33
Bombay „	40	29
Madras „	18	25

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted, the figures would be—

	1887 Balance in		1888 Balance in		Percentage of Notes	
	Notes	Cash.	Notes	Cash.	1887.	1888.
Calcutta Circle . . .	36,26	104,11	30,52	82 56	29	25
Bombay „ . . .	15,87	62,59	12,91	65,60	16	20
Madras „ . . .	15,23	92,06	14,98	73,99	17	14

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

50. The receipts and expenditure of the department are shown in detail in Statement No. III. The final disbursements of 1887-88 were less by R8,225-5-9 as compared with the approximate figures given in last year's report as per details given at foot of the above statement. The expenditure in 1888-89 was less than in the former year by R35,469, owing, mainly, to a smaller quantity of note forms having been received from England.

General Remarks.

51. Several changes in the method of procedure in the Currency Offices have been introduced during the course of the year, and under the able superintendence of Mr. Kiernander, whose wide experience of the offices in all parts of India was most useful, a Currency Office Code, with a set of standard forms, has been issued and brought into operation with a view to ensure uniformity of practice in all the offices, and to prevent frauds of the kind mentioned in paragraph 39 of the last report in connection with lost and imperfect notes and other valuables. Mr. Groves has also done good service in examining the Issue Registers at Bombay as mentioned in paragraph 13.

II.

received, and cancelled during 1888-89.

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
88,95,250	409,370	4,09,37,000	77,944	3,89,72,000	139,484	13,94,84,000	8,774	8,77,40,000	3,809,333	34,69,17,840
7,72,400	22,824	22,82,400	3,874	19,37,000	8,985	89,85,000	1,087	1,08,70,000	125,242	2,57,74,385
15,78,250	44,567	44,56,700	9,774	48,87,000	7,766	77,66,000	1,551	1,55,10,000	215,572	3,58,00,455
62,34,550	209,242	2,09,24,200	12,481	62,40,500	97,293	9,72,93,000	17,362	17,36,20,000	2,278,628	32,17,39,515
3,65,100	10,655	10,65,500	1,060	5,30,000	4,046	40,46,000	144	14,40,000	72,601	80,57,010
36,17,300	246,162	2,46,16,200	36,178	1,80,89,000	30,488	3,04,88,000	4,344	4,34,40,000	712,204	12,38,86,270
2,28,000	10,126	10,12,600	501	2,50,500	418	4,18,000	195	19,50,000	44,948	41,45,440
6,72,150	20,296	20,29,600	2,237	11,18,500	3,644	36,44,000	2,895	2,89,50,000	157,001	3,75,81,370
2,23,63,000	973,242	9,73,24,200	144,049	7,20,24,500	292,124	29,21,24,000	36,352	36,35,20,000	7,415,524	90,39,02,285
...	13·13	...	1·94	...	3·94	...	·49	.	100	...
2·47	...	10·77	...	7·97		32·32	..	40·22	...	100
90,65,200	406,043	4,06,04,300	79,535	3,97,67,500	140,691	14,06,91,000	8,599	8,59,90,000	3,726,060	34,59,34,415
8,78,350	25,290	25,29,000	4,137	20,68,500	8,551	85,51,000	1,348	1,34,80,000	134,528	2,84,83,735
15,19,800	44,119	44,11,900	9,512	47,56,000	7,737	77,37,000	1,545	1,54,50,000	225,739	3,56,26,945
65,40,250	217,337	2,17,33,700	14,010	70,05,000	97,794	9,77,94,000	17,341	17,34,10,000	2,297,751	32,40,98,740
2,89,550	10,619	10,61,900	890	4,45,000	4,185	41,85,000	233	23,30,000	60,615	87,80,460
38,18,000	250,092	2,50,09,200	36,791	1,83,95,500	31,455	3,14,55,000	4,420	4,42,00,000	723,380	12,65,47,345
2,28,500	9,003	9,00,300	446	2,23,000	401	4,01,000	178	17,80,000	43,436	88,14,480
6,66,850	19,944	19,94,400	2,132	10,66,000	3,462	34,62,000	3,015	3,01,50,000	153,886	3,84,79,910
2,29,46,500	982,447	9,82,44,700	147,453	7,37,26,500	294,276	29,42,76,000	36,679	36,67,90,000	7,365,395	91,17,66,030
...	13·34	...	2·00	...	3·99	...	·50	...	100	...
2·52	...	10·77		8·09	...	32·27	...	40·23	...	100
61,30,550	311,002	3,11,00,200	70,731	3,53,65,500	105,097	10,50,97,000	1,726	1,72,60,000	2,652,064	21,56,74,620
7,29,300	20,471	20,47,100	3,426	17,13,000	6,463	64,63,000	865	86,50,000	110,190	2,04,05,695
14,65,950	42,992	42,99,200	9,395	46,97,500	6,971	69,71,000	480	48,00,000	209,767	2,37,99,450
45,42,100	151,341	1,51,34,100	13,076	65,38,000	51,823	5,18,23,000	4,012	4,01,20,000	1,301,631	12,78,03,480
2,46,850	9,444	9,44,400	828	4,14,000	2,528	25,28,000	179	17,90,000	53,551	63,53,995
35,71,800	208,038	2,08,03,800	30,935	1,54,67,500	17,622	1,76,22,000	1,503	1,50,30,000	646,836	7,60,60,735
2,18,600	8,695	8,69,500	408	2,04,000	356	3,56,000	146	14,60,000	42,497	33,86,330
5,02,650	13,677	13,67,700	1,260	6,30,000	1,369	13,69,000	557	55,70,000	104,687	1,02,22,200
1,74,08,100	765,660	7,65,66,000	130,059	6,50,29,500	192,229	19,22,29,000	9,468	9,46,80,000	5,121,223	48,37,09,505
...	14·95	...	2·54	...	3·75	...	·19	...	100	...
3·60	...	15·83	...	13·45	...	39·74	...	19·58	..	100
...	77·93	...	88·20	...	65·32	...	25·81		69·53	53·05

from 1861-62 to 1888-89.

Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	...	...
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,682	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,[illegible]	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,1[illegible]9	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,093	28,68,65,125
5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,388	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
6,036,9[illegible]5	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
5,964,017	71,09,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
6,769,657	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,01,58,825
9,092,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
6,531,341	76,55,44,465	4,756,480	42,79,23,405
6,[illegible]57,354	74,47,96,640	4,856,427	42,80,60,590
6,873,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,465	46,06,32,630
7,365,395	91,17,66,030	5,121,223	48,37,09,505

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1888-89. Interest realized on Government Securities	10,74,161 6 0	1,16,145 0 0	1,38,219 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.			
Miscellaneous	248 15 3	107 12 0	93 4 0
Premium realized on bills	.....	.....	.....
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	.....	2,255 0 0	1,920 0 0
	10,74,410 5 3	1,18,507 12 0	1,40,232 4 0
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries	20,261 5 1	.....	3,278 9 0
Establishment	74,631 4 11	10,553 0 0	9,304 12 3
Temporary Establishment	8,685 10 8	619 14 1	.....
Charges for Remittances	217 12 0	.....	.....
Stationery	1,368 5 3	6 13 3	.....
Printing Charges	2,732 12 2	527 0 0	595 8 4
Service Telegrams	348 7 0	199 11 0	299 12 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	788 13 6	310 0 0	333 1 6
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rate	5,550 0 0	.....	127 4 6
Cost of Note Forms	59,916 14 0	.....	.....
One-third freight on Europe Stores	.....	.....	.....
Pensions and Gratuities	4,452 13 0	1,548 0 0	1,189 7 1
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	773 0 0	.....	4,427 0 0
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	33 10 0	1,866 15 0	190 4 5
Contingencies	4,735 9 6	1,131 5 3	1,428 11 0
Travelling Allowances	177 12 9	.....	.....
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	237 10 9	358 9 6	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1888-89	1,84,911 12 7	17,121 4 1	21,174 6 1
PROFIT	8,89,498 8 8	1,01,386 7 11	1,19,057 13 11

ABS

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1861-62	.....	.....	.....
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....
1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....
1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....	.....
1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0
1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0
1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9
1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5
1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11
1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1
1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3
1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6
1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0
1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3
1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9
1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,781 10 0
1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9
1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0
1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99,873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3
1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0	1,69,020 0 0
1881-82	12,65,842 12 2	85,948 4 0	1,55,632 3 6
1882-83	12,99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0	1,24,487 8 6
1883-84	12,21,167 2 7	1,11,492 4 0	1,56,363 0 0
1884-85	11,41,524 9 3	1,11,237 9 3	1,53,062 0 0
1885-86	11,13,313 12 0	1,01,087 11 0	1,45,189 8 6
1886-87	10,77,399 13 0	1,22,840 5 3	1,51,106 9 3
1887-88	10,54,140 8 1	1,05,649 3 6	1,51,760 15 0
1888-89	10,74,410 5 3	1,18,507 12 0	1,40,232 4 0
TOTAL	2,51,48,035 11 0	21,68,663 13 1	25,18,688 6 8
DIBURSEMENTS.			
1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....
1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....
1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	.....	.....
1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0
1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3
1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3
1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7
1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4
1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6
1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9
1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1
1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6
1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7
1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8
1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8
1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9
1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1
1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 5 0
1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6
1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0
1881-82	1,48,717 0 3	21,755 1 10	17,482 14 9
1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5	14,632 14 8
1883-84	2,23,388 9 8	18,552 10 7	14,967 0 10
1884-85	1,28,143 10 8	22,857 10 11	15,118 12 5
1885-86	2,77,996 11 3	19,452 6 4	21,852 11 1
1886-87	1,86,623 15 1	18,043 9 5	17,570 1 4
1887-88	2,34,563 9 3	16,721 1 7	13,811 14 1
1888-89	1,84,911 12 7	17,121 4 1	21,174 6 1
TOTAL	54,39,780 6 4	4,99,943 8 2	4,13,687 7 9
PROFIT	1,97,08,255 4 8	16,68,720 4 11	21,05,000 14 11

The following are the Circles in which the Final Disbursements

Calcutta Approximate	2,34,563 9 3
„ Final	2,34,876 13 3
Lahore Approximate	13,811 14 1
„ Final	18,068 8 7
Bombay Approximate	79,863 1 7
„ Final	80,589 12 8
Kurrachee Approximate	6,215 0 3
„ Final	7,300 12 3
Madras Approximate	37,161 13 10
„ Final	39,004 14 0

Final Increase as compared

III.

of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1888-89.

Bombay.	Kurrachee	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R p. a.	R a. p.
7,08,296 0 0	59,718 0 0	2,96,908 0 0	16,323 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,58,349 6 0
556 5 6	264 10 11	196 4 0	.....	...	1,467 3 8
1,187 8 0	.....	.....	.....	..	1,187 8 0
850 0 0	.....	1,085 0 0	.....	..	6,110 0 0
7,10,889 13 6	59,982 10 11	2,98,189 4 0	16,323 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,67,114 1 8
12,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	..	37,939 14 1
53,716 3 6	4,439 0 0	17,505 1 9	3,278 4 2	16,518 3 2	1,89,945 13 9
3,257 13 5	....	15 10 9	.....	559 2 3	13,138 3 2
359 5 0	67 8 0	143 10 0	...	.....	788 3 0
647 0 0	28 4 10	402 1 4	23 6 0	..	2,475 14 8
1,332 3 5	48 14 6	821 6 3	..	..	6,057 12 8
238 2 0	63 5 0	101 2 0	39 11 0	193 5 0	1,483 7 0
530 6 0	180 1 0	266 5 0	105 0 0	35 1 0	2,548 12 0
944 3 9	....	.....	.....	....	6,621 8 3
...	.....	18,492 3 4	1,066 0 8	..	79,475 2 0
22 6 2	..	15 1 7	...	....	37 7 9
1,150 0 0	.....	2,516 13 8	498 0 0	...	11,355 1 9
345 3 5	.....	.....	..	.....	5,545 3 5
2,000 0 0	..	....	..		4,090 13 5
3,359 6 11	145 7 9	869 13 4	62 2 6	848 5 3	12,580 13 6
263 1 9	19 10 0	436 14 4	.....	..	888 6 1
493 0 6	30 0 0	295 9 11	76 4 2	109 0 0	1,600 2 10
80,658 7 1	6,213 3 1	41,881 13 3	6,348 12 6	18,263 0 8	3,76,572 11 4
6,30,231 6 5	53,769 7 10	2,56,307 6 9	9,974 3 6	30,315 15 4	20,90,541 6 4

TRACTS.

Bombay	Kurrachee	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon	TOTAL.
R a p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
...		.....	...	..	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	1,52,316 10 2
.	..	.....	...	...	3,27,731 5 4
5,11,746 13 6	...	1,73,913 14 10	..	..	16 54,979 0 8
8,19,518 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,67,917 2 10	8,268 2 0	...	16,78,391 10 6
7,43,596 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	....	16,62,849 10 11
5,92,489 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4,137 1 3	..	13,45,815 4 8
6,73,293 8 10	28,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11,963 12 11		14,86,972 11 8
7,69,001 5 11	38,566 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
6,73,769 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	.	14,93,867 10 9
5,93,668 4 7	27,765 4 9	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	...	14,25,965 7 11
10,45,520 1 7	37,693 12 6	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	.	23,92,227 6 4
7,56,230 12 9	46,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	46,866 10 3		23,71,584 0 6
6,77,999 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 3 0	49,770 0 0	...	23,69,994 8 1
6,87,503 6 6	36,340 0 0	2,53,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	....	23,67,517 14 5
7,01,084 13 8	40,050 1 6	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	.	23,68,799 4 8
6,59,809 12 10	35,533 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37,865 0 0	.....	24,49,647 12 3
6,52,369 0 4	47,007 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0		23,95,495 12 2
7,72,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	..	27,96,825 10 1
6,96,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	...	25,14,818 0 0
6,64,791 11 11	60,126 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0		25,02,999 15 0
6,82,831 8 0	54,736 0 0	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	..	25,02,565 4 4
6,93,775 7 1	50,446 12 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,08,857 1 6
7,65,661 1 9	55,927 9 6	2,43,696 15 0	16,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	25,10,909 12 9
7,88,374 2 7	88,818 13 4	2,35,030 5 9	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,03,861 5 2
7,65,888 0 0	76,816 0 0	2,65,096 2 3	19,177 0 0	24,114 0 0	25,02,137 13 9
7,57,626 6 0	71,000 7 0	3,02,655 0 0	14,628 0 0	52,623 0 0	25,10,083 7 7
7,10,889 13 6	59,982 10 11	2,98,189 4 0	16,323 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,67,114 1 8
1,78,56,818 1 0	10,87,575 9 4	54,12,256 3 0	5,53,165 7 9	1,87,297 0 0	549,32,500 3 10
2,494 10 0		751 9 3	..	...	5,885 5 10
1,73,996 6 6	..	50,610 10 1	.	.	5,30,812 3 10
1,66,720 11 11	...	58,638 9 6	...	.	3,65,408 10 4
2,61,955 7 8	..	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	..	3,96,594 6 11
3,06,084 4 8	9,596 11 8	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	..	8,45,092 5 9
3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	61,950 15 6	4,667 12 8	.....	9,92,303 2 9
1,29,160 8 5	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	..	3,09,306 6 7
1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 3	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	..	7,60,938 11 0
1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	33,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.	2,89,860 3 4
1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	..	3,36,231 1 7
1,02,736 7 5	6,038 0 2	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	....	2,85,394 9 5
99,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	...	3,13,515 6 5
1,64,282 3 4	9,157 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	..	4,55,976 2 0
1,40,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	..	3,89,843 9 8
1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	..	3,35,327 11 2
86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	.....	3,13,656 14 9
2,[illegible]22 6 1	7,100 7 0	33,239 12 8	6 944 7 0	..	4,84,992 15 5
1,97,575 6 9	8,534 5 8	41,871 7 1	6,894 5 5	...	5,18,910 3 4
1,00,247 4 8	7,456 6 8	39,214 6 8	5,621 13 11	.....	3,23,801 13 1
82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	..	2,78,136 0 0
78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1		3,24,762 10 11
83,441 8 11	7,553 3 2	32 512 5 11	6,451 9 11	...	4,25,304 11 4
98,933 12 7	6,335 4 9	49,448 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
94,890 6 5	7,106 11 7	29,430 11 9	5,390 5 6	14,234 8 4	3 17,172 13 7
83,212 8 2	8,983 15 1	43,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14 906 15 1	4,75,905 2 8
78,853 7 6	7,750 9 2	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	13,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 0
79,863 1 7	6,215 0 3	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,041 10 1
80,658 7 1	6,213 3 1	41 881 13 3	6,348 12 6	18,263 0 8	3 76 57[illegible] 11 4
27,29,593 10 0	1,82 383 12 0	11,57,190 15 1	1,54,536 9 9	88,255 0 9	1,16,65,371 5 10
1,41,27,224 7 0	9,05,191 13 4	42,55,065 3 11	3,98 618 14 0	99,041 15 3	4,32,67,128 14 0

differed from approximate figures reported in 1887-88 :—

313 4 0	
4,256 10 6	4,569 14 6
726 11 1	
1,085 12 0	1,812 7 1
	1 843 2 0
with Approximate. .	8,225 5 9

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A — Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B — Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C — Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A	B	C
India.					
Ajmeer. Beluchistan. Bhopal Sambhar.		Coorg. Indore. Nowgong (Bd.)	4	0	3
Central Provinces.					
Balaghat Betul. Bhandara. Chanda. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsinghpur Nimar. Saugor. Wardha.	Bilaspur Chhindwara. Jabbulpur. Raipur. Sambalpur. Seoni.		12	6	0
Burma.					
Bassein. Henzadah. Kyoukphyoo. Maubin. Mergui. Pegu. Prome. Sandoway. Shwegin. Tavoy. Tharrawaddy.	Mandalay. Minbu. Myingyan. Pokkoku. Pyinmana. Sagam. Thayetmyo. Toungboo.	Bernardmyo. Bhamo. Katha. Kindat. Kyouksai. Magwe. Meiktila. Monywa. Shwebo. Yemethin. Yeu.	11	8	11
Assam.					
		Cachar. Darrang. Garo Hills. Goalparah. Kamrup. Khasi Hills. Lakhimpur. Manipur. Naga Hills. Nowgong. Sibsagar. Sylhet.	0	0	12
Bengal.					
Backergunge Balasore. Bankoora. Beerbhoom. Bhagulpore. Bogra. Burdwan. Chittagong. Cuttack. Dinagepore. Doomka. Durbhunga. Furreedpore. Gya. Hazaribagh. Hooghly. Howrah. Jessore. Khoolna. Lohardugga. Maldah. Midnapore. Monghyr. Mozufferpore. Mymensing. Noakhally. Nuddea. Pubna. Puri. Purneah. Rajshahye. Rungpur. Sarun. Shahabad. Tipperah. 24-Pergunnahs.	Moorshedabad. Chumparun. Jalpaiguri. Manbhoom. Singbhoom	Darjeeling.	36	5	1
N.-W. P. & Oudh.					
Aligarh. Azimgarh. Badaun. Balia. Banda. Bara Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah. Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Ghazipur. Gorakhpur. Gonda. Hamirpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kheri. Lalitpur. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapore. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Shahjahanpur. Sultanpur. Unao.	Allahabad. Bahraich. Etawah. Faizabad. Jalaun. Mathura. Moradabad. Rurki. Saharanpur. Sitapur.	Agra. Almora. Benares. Dehra-Dun. Nainital. Pillibhit.	33	10	6
Punjab.					
Amritsar. Dera Ismail Khan. Ferozepur. Gujranwala Gujrat. Gurgaon Hazara. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kernal. Kohat. Ludhiana. Montgomery. Multan. Peshawar. Rawal Pindi. Shahpur. Sialkot. Simla.	Bannu. Gurdaspur. Kangra. Rohtack. Umballa	Dera Ghazi Khan. Muzaffargarh.	22	5	2
Madras.					
Anuntapur Chingleput. Cuddapah. Kurnool. Madura. Nellore. North Arcot Salem. South Arcot. Tanjore. Tinnevelly. Travancore. Trichinopoly Vizagapatam	Bellary. Coimbatore. Ganjam. Godavari. Malabar. South Canara.	Bangalore. Kistna. Nilgiris.	14	6	3
Bombay.					
Aden. Ahmednagar. Baroda. Belgaum. Bijapur. Colaba. Dharwar. Hyderabad (Sind). Kaira. Kanara (Karwar) Kathiawar. Khandesh. Nasik. Ratnagiri. Satara. Sholapur. Surat. Thana.		Cutch (Bhuj) Shikarpur.	18	0	2
Hyderabad.					
		Akola. Amraoti. Basim. Buldana. Ellichpur. Wun.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
		TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	46
		TOTAL OF A, B, C.	236		

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1888.

	Denominations of Notes.									Total.		Total.	Percentage of Notes.	
	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	R10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes.	Notes.	Cash.		Dec. 1888.	Dec. 1887.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.														
Calcutta Circle	33,435	4,47,040	1,50,140	3,42,900	10,15,200	4,90,000	8,43,000	11,90,000	9,630	45,21,345	88,13,989	1,33,35,334	33	39
Allahabad	17,500	49,710	66,080	90,750	1,55,800	1,54,000	3,26,000	...	7,11,675	15,71,515	1,26,03,467	1,41,74,982	11	9
Lahore	18,250	67,800	97,300	1,50,100	3,12,100	3,17,500	3,80,000	2,70,000	2,09,920	18,22,970	77,35,608	95,58,578	19	15
Bombay	29,760	1,83,060	63,260	1,47,500	4,39,100	1,39,000	2,13,000	15,18,210	75,655	28,08,545	65,64,224	93,72,769	29	40
Nagpore	3,010	35,710	8,720	34,350	1,56,700	77,000	18,000	...	68,530	4,02,020	36,17,561	40,19,581	10	8
Kurrachee	3,675	28,960	26,940	42,800	1,23,000	59,000	2,70,000	...	13,735	5,68,110	8,99,347	14,67,457	38	48
Madras	19,575	86,580	63,760	1,67,550	8,00,300	1,61,500	1,59,000	12,70,000	1,03,600	28,31,865	80,65,649	1,08,97,514	25	18
Calicut	5,360	10,100	12,020	18,450	55,500	9,500	6,000	50,000	1,65,335	3,32,265	15,96,496	19,28,761	17	23
Central India	3,255	26,580	6,580	25,750	69,200	53,500	78,000	...	15,910	2,78,775	17,08,677	19,87,452	14	7
Burma	6,255	13,510	23,780	35,900	82,100	22,500	1,29,000	7,10,000	21,790	10,44,835	51,78,787	62,23,622	16	59
	1,40,075	9,49,050	5,18,580	10,56,050	32,09,000	14,83,500	24,22,000	50,08,210	13,95,780	1,61,82,245	5,67,83,805	7,29,66,050	22	27
Presidency Banks Head Offices.														
Bank of Bengal	13,465	1,82,200	37,340	45,550	1,92,100	6,81,000	24,13,000	44,70,000	...	80,34,655	7,35,897	87,70,552	91	92
Do. of Bombay	15,130	2,01,910	1,39,220	1,43,850	2,32,300	2,77,000	22,26,000	12,10,000	11,300	44,56,710	7,48,423	52,05,133	85	99
Do. of Madras	7,725	24,550	22,100	25,900	2,46,600	1,35,500	2,55,000	4,60,000	25,110	12,02,485	11,25,899	23,28,384	51	75
	36,320	4,08,660	1,98,660	2,15,300	6,71,000	10,93,500	48,94,000	61,40,000	36,410	1,36,93,850	26,10,219	1,63,04,069	83	94

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
Circulation on 1st April 1888	6,61,64,000	95,10,315	89,06,615	5,37,17,740	49,02,850	2,00,45,200	8,70,445	37,42,850	16,78,60,015
ISSUES.									
Over the Counter	30,07,7[illegible].340	2,14,50,385	2,00,00,455	29,89,34,715	76,27,010	10,06,26,865	41,45,440	1,74,14,470	77,09,71,680
At Agencies	17,500	..	68,23,000	6,67,000	...	6,73,000	...	4,27,900	86,08,400
In Remittance Transactions	4,61,28,000	43,24,000	89,77,000	2,21,37,800	4,30,000	2,25,86,405	...	1,97,39,000	12,43,22,205
Total Issues	34,69,17,840	2,57,74,385	3,58,00,455	32,17,39,515	80,57,010	12,38,86,270	41,45,440	3,75,81,370	90,39,02,285
Total of Balance and Issues	41,30,81,840	3,52,84,700	4,47,07,070	37,54,57,255	1,29,59,860	14,39,31,470	50,15,885	4,13,24,220	1,07,17,62,300
RECEIPTS.									
Over the Counter	30,33,67,795	1,51,03,565	1,45,29,550	19,47,24,555	51,82,060	10,66,70,450	10,17,760	2,37,11,725	66,43,07,460
At Agencies	2,95,500	...	5,31,000	7,13,100	...	5,96,000	...	20,000	21,55,600
From other Currency Circles	1,17,66,120	1,13,05,670	89,90,545	1,81,30,475	35,98,400	69,55,895	27,96,720	9,14,785	6,44,58,610
In Remittance Transactions	3,05,05,000	20,74,500	1,15,75,850	11,05,30,610	...	1,23,25,000	...	1,38,33,400	18,08,44,360
Total Receipts	34,59,34,415	2,84,83,735	3,56,26,945	32,40,98,740	87,80,460	12,65,47,345	38,14,480	3,84,79,910	91,17,66,030
Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1889	6,71,47,425	68,00,965	90,80,125	5,13,58,515	41,79,400	1,73,84,125	12,01,405	28,44,310	15,99,96,270

No. VII.

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.								
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1888	2,06,97,777 15 11	83,46,135 0 0	97,86,815 0 0	3,12,99,563 15 6	48,01,295 0 0	1,52,60,885 0 0	2,20,445 0 0	40,71,310 0 0	9,44,84,226 15
Receipts—Over the Counter	3,84,65,470 0 0	1,18,12,055 0 0	67,05,720 0 0	9,71,51,845 0 0	24,00,875 0 0	1,46,24,905 0 0	24,21,960 0 0	1,05,63,275 0 0	18,41,46,105 0 0
„ From Small Coin Account	.....	.....	.....	21,85,774 0 0	85,400 0 0	2,20,000 0 0	.....	.....	24,91,174 0 0
„ At Agencies	3,00,000 0 0	.....	68,23,000 0 0	6,59,000 0 0	.....	6,18,500 0 0	.....	4,27,900 0 0	88,28,400 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions	6,20,59,546 12 0	1,14,25,500 0 0	1,10,85,000 0 0	47,07,000 0 0	31,18,000 0 0	1,23,50,810 0 0	3,25,000 0 0	1,15,55,000 0 0	11,66,25,856 12 0
„ For Mint Certificates	22,55,456 14 5	.....	.....	516 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,55,973 11 9
Total Receipts	10,30,80,473 10 5	2,32,37,555 0 0	2,46,13,720 0 0	10,47,04,135 13 4	56,04,275 0 0	2,78,14,215 0 0	27,46,960 0 0	2,25,46,175 0 0	31,43,47,509 7 9
Total of Balances and Receipts	12,37,78,251 10 4	3,15,83,690 0 0	3,44,00,535 0 0	13,60,03,699 12 10	1,04,05,570 0 0	4,30,75,100 0 0	29,67,405 0 0	2,66,17,485 0 0	40,88,31,736 7 2
Issues—Over the Counter	7,69,39,515 0 0	1,09,71,820 0 0	54,12,530 0 0	6,72,65,465 0 0	15,12,620 0 0	2,48,27,410 0 0	9,81,000 0 0	1,68,69,460 0 0	20,47,79,820 0 0
„ At Agencies	5,78,000 0 0	.....	5,31,000 0 0	7,05,100 0 0	.....	5,41,500 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	23,75,600 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions	3,15,59,236 12 0	1,26,05,210 0 0	2,00,04,950 0 0	3,83,68,000 0 0	58,65,000 0 0	7,30,405 0 0	13,85,000 0 0	51,58,400 0 0	11,56,76,201 12 0
„ For Bullion delivered and for Premelting Fees	3,288 6 8	.....	.....	93,980 11 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,269 2 3
„ To Small Coin Accounts	.....	.....	.....	18,53,774 0 0	1,16,800 0 0	8,50,000 0 0	.....	.....	28,20,574 0 0
Total Issues	10,90,80,040 2 8	2,35,77,030 0 0	2,59,48,480 0 0	10,82,86,319 11 7	74,94,420 0 0	2,69,49,315 0 0	23,66,000 0 0	2,20,47,860 0 0	32,57,49,464 14 3
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1889	1,46,98,211 7 8	80,06,660 0 0	84,52,055 0 0	2,77,17,380 1 3	29,11,150 0 0	1,61,25,785 0 0	6,01,405 0 0	45,69,625 0 0	8,30,82,271 8 11

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month. (In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
April . .	4,10	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,35	2,34	13,02	13,78	14,02	16,54
May . .	4,13	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09	13,24	13,54	14,17	13,90	17,03
June . .	4,21	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,16	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01	13,83	14,86	13,78	14,08	17,69
July . .	4,26	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29	13,54	14,56	14,50	14,26	15,48	18,05
August .	4,28	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79	14,97	14,36	14,44	15,66	17,69
September .	4,29	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55	14,30	16,78	16,94
October .	4,58	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,89	15,82	14,49	13,61	15,71	14,53	17,78	16,74
November .	4,49	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47	15,76	15,64	14,68	18,61	15,50
December .	4,52	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39	15,08	15,20	14,41	17,69	15,15
January .	4,56	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41	14,10	17,08	15,28
February .	4,71	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,82	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,57	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,26	14,53	14,56	14,07	16,45	14,83
March .	4,93	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51	12,76	14,58	14,17	13,88	16,42	15,74
Average .	4,42	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,82	9,28	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,38	14,54	14,71	14,20	16,16	16,43
Net Imports of Silver.	12,35	12,80	10,08	18,67	6,96	5,59	8,60	7,32	94	6,52	71	2,49	4,64	1,55	7,20	14,68	3,97	7,87	3,89	5,38	7,51	6,25	7,44	11,48	7,04	9,30	9,28
Net Amount borrowed in India .	...	—34	—2	—99	60	79	—35	2,18	1,22	—1,16	—1,51	—4	3,43	2,92	—85	3,03	3,88	4,03	3,09	2,79	2,04	2,50	...	...	1,20	5,50	2,79
Currency Investment on 31st March .	67	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,99	5,99	5,99	5,98
Profits of Paper Currency Department.	—4	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21	22	20	21	21	21

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.*)

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore	Bombay	Akola	Nagpore	Kurrachee.	Madras	Callcut	Coconada		Total.
1877.												
January	5,66,48	70,48	55,24	3,74,25	5,24	9,00	20,24	1,14,65	16,12	11,88	...	12,43,58
February	5,40,01	58,18	63,99	3,56,84	5,26	13,94	20,32	1,16,56	17,02	14,91	...	12,07,03
March	5,45,36	44,66	55,05	3,23 06	5,55	9,80	17,19	1,19,80	16,11	25,25	.	11,61,73
April	4,78,19	49,57	57,43	3,23,54	5,17	8,00	14,39	1,34,44	18,79	23,48	...	11,13,00
May	5,25 68	45,67	63,74	3,23,81	4,92	8,53	17,64	1,18 03	23,21	23,23	...	11,54,46
June	5,76,24	47,88	57,41	3,61,03	16,08	10,86	19 33	1,38,65	21,12	18,79	...	12,67 39
July	5,37,81	49,49	62,11	3 94,50	13,44	12,47	22 13	1,60,56	24,68	7 96	...	12,85,15
August	5,31,68	60,06	60,67	3,25,87	7,90	10,34	24 93	1,54 87	29,90	8,70	...	12,14,92
September	6,27,76	45,74	58,93	2,56,74	12,12	10 47	26,05	1,67,87	24,76	8,68	...	12,39,12
October	5,84,24	63,43	58,48	3,44,46	14,11	10,27	24,73	1,84,54	25,16	9,36	...	13,18,78
November	7,02,65	57,51	52,09	4 25,02	8,13	8,60	24,84	1,64,62	21,52	9,16	...	14,74,14
December	7,05,61	57,55	46,18	4,82,45	4,11	[illegible],28	22,04	1,49,91	18,09	12,35	...	15,04,57
1878.												
January	7,30,40	62,42	46,16	4,98,15	4,10	6,93	22,88	1,52,96	21,24	18,28	...	15,63,52
February	6,74,52	58,42	45,35	3 93,53	15,28	7,48	22,64	1 46,03	18,85	25,16	..	14,07,26
March	6,84,18	58,10	47,86	3,44,71	5,57	6,70	22,19	1,44,27	15,34	28,51	...	13,57,43
April	6,61,95	60,64	53,34	3,19,65	12,74	7,16	25,26	1,42,22	14,19	32,77	...	13,29,92
May	6,41,18	74,61	46,31	3,26,39	12,25	11,03	23,26	1,41,89	12 84	19,31	...	13,09,07
June	7,00 55	82,62	45,83	3,05,11	15,17	17,84	22,27	1,61,27	16,60	19,36	...	13,86,62
July	7,24 76	77,81	43,50	3,04 94	16,65	25,57	22,97	1,46 45	20,70	23,64	...	14,06,99
August	7,12,25	84,32	47 74	3,33,00	19,58	24,33	21,89	1,31,46	20,55	32,23	...	14,27,35
September	6 29,05	73,60	63,01	3,86,22	22,65	23,32	22,23	1,31,91	21,63	32,40	...	14,06,02
October	6,30,69	58,21	49,79	3,91,58	23,31	20 30	27,47	1,17,99	20,24	30,61	...	13,70,19
November	6,18,11	38,83	47,19	4,11,34	23,30	19,89	30,60	1,06,21	19,21	31,16	...	13,45,84
December	6,12,58	49,49	45,09	3 32,50	22,58	17,91	30,64	1,11,34	18,18	28,26	..	12,68,57
1879.												
January	5 84,38	66,74	45,82	3,24,49	5,97	11,70	25,37	1,13,35	16,58	20,51	...	12,14,91
February	6,43,83	51,16	48,53	2,82,91	5,92	11,07	26,59	1,11,98	16,31	21,92	.	12,20,22
March	5,64,48	46 73	47,04	2 95,90	18,44	10,59	23,03	1,11,66	14,93	9,51	...	11,42,31
April	5,37,92	47,99	48,59	3,18,62	7 71	10,92	20,06	1,09,36	17,63	8,31	..	11,27,11
May	5,15,22	40,05	53,73	3,26,78	8 77	13,27	22,92	1,08,89	17 47	9,99	...	11,17,07
June	5 55 94	52,00	69 30	3,09,18	19,98	19 58	23,86	1,05,95	17,32	8 95	...	11,82,06
July	6,14,42	50,52	63,51	2,82,47	23,63	27 78	25,55	1,08,76	17,78	9,72	...	12,24,14
August	6,60,47	48,92	68,04	2,64,58	26,74	28,11	26,59	1,21,88	19,68	9,01	...	12,74,02
September	7,09,09	51 81	67,20	2,72,23	27,41	26,95	25,88	1,25,07	18,71	8,55	...	13,32,93
October	7,01 04	36,76	65,63	3,01,33	27,85	26,31	27,90	1,37,70	25,99	8,37	...	13,58,88
November	6,77,27	51,02	71,77	3,31,74	27,99	21,08	32,10	1,21,03	21,53	16,18		13,74,71
December	6,67,84	49,16	70,79	3,68,55	27,60	20,60	28,55	1,18,68	18,69	9,25	...	13,79,71
1880.												
January	7,10,12	50,71	64,83	3,91,22	14,99	16,05	26,24	1,23,32	14,11	11,29	...	14,22,88
February	6,02,25	45,87	68 25	4,03,66	12,91	14,14	29,81	1,23,43	13,91	13,91	...	13,28,14
March	5,67,08	50,14	74,24	3,33,97	11,93	12,63	31,15	1,28,99	13,19	17,41	..	12,35,73
April	5,98,41	46,61	86,22	3,23,67	11,98	13,21	34,66	1,45,32	13,91	14,49	...	12,88,48
May	5,94 3	45,59	84 26	3,38,32	14,69	23 53	29,12	1,49,72	14,72	15,55	...	13,09,63
June	6,29,69	43,45	82,70	3,38,88	25,50	29 18	33,25	1,57,40	13,67	15,26	..	13,68,98
July	6 42,81	43,01	78,98	3,46,46	28,26	30 96	33,79	1,56,02	14,45	16,40	...	13,91,14
August	5,88 13	47,81	1,45,98	3,47,94	30 07	30,06	32,19	1,24,76	14,62	13,33	..	13,74,89
September	6,26,31	50,78	86,64	3,55,86	29 72	29,14	35,05	1,03,03	16,13	13,60	...	13,46,86
October	6,65,63	41 89	97 03	3 33,13	29,80	28,92	37,91	95,58	17,95	7 13	...	13,54,97
November	7,47,71	52,25	94,69	3,32 28	29,81	32,15	38,26	98,53	17 12	6,95	...	14 49,76
December	7,15,92	59,04	88,18	3,24,99	28,52	29 00	39,38	1,01,13	14,32	7,20	...	14,37,68
1881.												
January	6,98,62	73,09	85,04	3,56,17	18,65	15,70	33,55	1,13,80	10,69	6,82	...	14,12,13
February	6,54,75	71,46	94,25	2,99,09	16,98	15,64	33,81	1,16,60	11,69	10,70		13,24,97
March	6,56,54	66,76	86,52	3,13,50	17,07	14,26	34,35	1,19,55	17,78	13,84	...	13,40,17
April	5,97,25	49,02	96,02	3,09,53	17,27	13,62	33,63	1,36,16	16,06	17,02	...	12,85,58
May	6,00,41	40,61	97,81	3,37,84	22,18	16,16	31,74	1,22,14	15,54	16,26	..	13,00,99
June	6,39,19	51,34	91,85	3,65,86	22,46	19,72	34,13	1,13,29	17,27	17 42	...	13,72,03
July	6,52,70	47,24	88,84	3,72,35	22,31	23,16	39,32	1,25,06	14,59	18,40	..	14,04,27
August	6,73,68	67,38	77,80	3,97,17	9 73	15,63	31,66	1,28,87	12,67	7,96	...	14,22,55
September	6,28,25	84 45	78,62	3,71,16	5,35	11,31	34,42	1,23,20	13 48	4,54	...	13,54,78
October	6,39,25	68,82	74,08	3,77,93	4 54	8,44	32,40	1,18,97	11,35	3,33	...	13,39,11
November	6,30,20	83,43	74,16	3,34,52	3,44	7,30	32,69	1,21,92	17,09	2,91	...	13,07,46
December	6,35,57	82,04	75,23	3,22,32	2,57	4,60	40,07	1,29,42	20,12	2,79	...	13,14,78

No. IX—*contd.*

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees*)—contd.

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.		Total.
1882.												
January	6,54,53	98,69	74,11	3,37,68	2,07	3,17	30,44	1,19,08	16,90	2,45	...	13,39,12
February	6,86,80	1,06,76	73,41	3,20,31	1,77	2,71	28,41	1,35,62	16,02	2,36	...	13,74,17
March	6,88,04	86,58	73,95	3,50,13	1,64	2,62	30,73	1,48,10	13,17	2,07	...	13,97,03
April	6,87,23	57,53	80,16	3,89,37	...	...	34,88	1,54,73	16,09	...	...	14,19,99
May	6,72,87	61,98	77,01	4,52,00	...	...	34,15	1,56,43	12,81	...	...	14,67,25
June	6,80,98	81,94	71,82	4,57,64	...	...	29,93	1,50,36	18,44	...	...	14,91,11
July	6,91,22	93,22	74,59	4,75,13	...	...	29,15	1,43,61	21,96	...	...	15,28,88
August	7,21,29	82,59	90,82	4,64,64	...	...	30,33	1,26,09	13,09	...	...	15,28,85
September	6,93,16	79,83	96,16	4,90,15	...	...	31,42	1,17,35	19,85	...	...	15,27,92
October	6,90,97	89,14	1,07,04	5,31,56	...	..	32,83	1,16,16	14,09	...	...	15,81,79
November	7,59,74	81,35	69,97	5,60,14	...	...	28,34	1,10,86	15,04	...	...	16,25,44
December	7,89,40	96,74	70,98	4,91,83	...	...	37,72	1,20,65	8,82	...	...	16,16,14
1883.												
January	7,48,75	1,03,89	65,41	4,42,89	...	...	35,76	1,32,41	7,69	...	...	15,36,80
February	7,01,01	99,95	64,35	3,99,34	...	...	32,77	1,36,83	7,78	...	...	14,42,03
March	7,51,09	81,72	73,12	3,53,53	...	...	31,24	1,51,26	8,68	...	...	14,50,64
April	6,35,97	65,81	74,27	3,61,85	...	...	30,83	1,54,04	12,10	...	...	13,34,87
May	6,08,27	61,95	77,21	3,54,04	...	...	28,23	1,69,09	10,54	...	...	13,09,33
June	6,19,73	81,71	73,53	3,18,93	...	...	34,20	1,60,96	11,98	...	...	13,01,04
July	6,36,59	90,79	72,37	3,50,14	...	...	36,86	1,54,40	12,52	...	...	13,53,67
											Rangoon	
August	6,25,41	81,44	72,63	3,97,78	...	...	34,71	1,47,48	11,38	...	7,99	13,78,82
September	6,28,30	78,16	75,47	4,59,24	...	...	32,97	1,37,90	10,97	...	16,79	14,39,80
October	6,29,08	67,78	78,73	4,92,43	...	...	28,97	1,23,37	10,60	...	17,61	14,48,57
November	6,38,47	61,71	84,35	4,97,87	...	...	27,38	1,10,46	9,63	...	17,62	14,47,49
December	6,00,47	60,44	82,78	4,18,79	...	...	28,65	1,18,93	8,77	..	19,72	13,38,55
1884.												
January	5,73,92	66,96	76,78	3,31,54	...	...	24,06	1,19,16	8,72	...	9,77	12,10,91
February	5,65,38	62,15	76,72	3,41,02	...	...	23,36	1,37,94	8,97	...	10,04	12,25,58
March	5,03,58	51,61	75,52	3,58,47	..	..	29,62	1,36,92	9,08	...	20,85	12,75,65
April	5,44,35	53,01	78,16	3,61,58	...	...	31,96	1,38,32	9,67	...	17,19	12,34,24
May	6,04,86	62,32	74,84	3,71,39	...	...	31,56	1,37,80	10,82	...	30,54	13,24,13
June	6,47,84	79,95	72,10	3,92,20	...	...	27,48	1,26,50	12,00	...	24,54	13,82,61
July	6,79,14	75,86	74,27	4,30,53	...	...	29,35	1,20,09	17,83	...	28,98	14,56,05
August	7,22,84	75,33	78,36	4,29,86	...	...	29,57	1,16,07	19,03	...	26,20	14,97,26
September	7,06,01	86,31	78,28	4,48,10		...	29,03	1,20,68	18,67	...	19,52	15,06,55
October	7,27,55	78,38	81,69	4,85,67	...	...	29,72	1,26,26	15,97	...	15,95	15,61,19
November	7,23,68	72,45	83,56	4,99,70	...	...	27,73	1,34,34	12,99	...	21,82	15,76,27
December	6,65,60	83,00	80,33	4,92,31	...	...	26,66	1,29,00	9,35	...	22,17	15,08,42
1885.												
January	6,21,30	1,07,29	82,78	4,84,29	...	...	31,11	1,46,10	8,81	...	15,30	14,96,98
February	5,93,74	81,79	80,89	4,79,62	...	...	34,67	1,63,30	8,16	...	11,20	14,53,37
March	6,52,26	62,15	82,64	4,54,24	...	...	41,90	1,43,43	7,79	...	13,28	14,57,69
April	5,68,06	50,98	75,89	3,97,84	...	...	46,74	1,34,75	7,92	...	19,60	13,01,78
May	5,62,02	52,50	75,46	4,53,85	...	...	42,00	1,44,29	8,56	...	15,11	13,53,79
June	5,72,22	63,86	77,26	5,65,36	...	...	43,50	1,37,78	12,48	...	13,83	14,86,29
July	6,08,14	60,06	76,97	4,99,65	...	...	43,04	1,31,85	15,89	...	14,75	14,50,35
August	6,03,43	51,92	73,07	4,97,73	...	...	46,29	1,23,38	15,09	...	25,49	14,36,40
September	6,40,94	58,07	74,60	5,63,05	...	...	49,09	1,18,13	17,76	...	33,16	15,54,80
October	6,43,13	59,32	74,33	5,45,61	...	...	48,89	1,30,42	14,73	...	54,91	15,71,34
November	6,57,90	56,80	80,03	5,34,51	...	...	43,95	1,18,53	14,07	...	57,95	15,63,74
December	6,05,12	60,70	79,54	5,24,76	...	...	46,94	1,38,45	9,88	...	54,29	15,19,68
1886.												
January	6,31,99	68,87	80,95	5,13,42	...	...	45,63	1,54,18	9,91	...	36,19	15,41,14
February	5,93,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,00	...	...	43,28	1,86,63	9,56	...	10,73	14,55,57
March	5,89,59	65,68	78,43	4,34,93	...	...	52,75	1,70,51	9,60	...	15,72	14,17,21
April	5,77,11	67,81	84,00	3,99,17	...	...	60,59	1,59,90	17,33	...	12,01	13,77,94
May	5,66,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	...	...	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	...	25,65	14,16,87
June	5,38,78	99,61	75,26	4,28,03	...	...	51,80	1,45,35	12,08	...	27,15	13,78,06
July	5,36,68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	...	...	54,01	1,31,73	15,79	...	27,48	14,26,44
August	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,66,59	...	...	50,69	1,62,48	15,03	...	26,16	14,44,44
September	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4,34,75	...	...	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	...	26,54	14,30,40
October	5,66,85	80,44	91,14	4,59,93	...	...	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	...	42,94	14,53,21
November	5,69,35	73,96	93,12	4,73,98	...	...	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	...	50,65	14,67,82
December	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	...	...	47,31	1,58,61	13,26	...	67,60	14,41,15
1887.												
January	5,87,95	89,71	80,67	3,96,66	...	...	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	...	37,15	14,09,84
February	5,89,76	79,55	78,80	3,88,92	...	...	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	...	31,90	14,07,44
March	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	...	...	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	...	31,86	13,87,68
April	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,99	...	...	37,76	1,62,70	10,59	...	33,07	14,01,65
May	5,77,38	56,85	88,80	4,13,89	...	...	40,68	1,64,88	12,90	...	34,94	13,90,32
June	5,73,82	75,73	80,88	4,04,99	...	...	39,60	1,71,61	14,70	...	46,39	14,07,72
July	5,72,58	1,05,15	93,34	4,69,21	...	...	42,95	1,88,23	19,53	...	56,59	15,47,58
August	5,67,78	96,98	1,02,37	5,07,34	...	...	47,44	1,72,20	13,49	...	58,22	15,65,82
September	6,05,58	95,62	1,05,30	5,58,52	...	...	51,72	1,77,89	12,60	...	71,10	16,78,28
October	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,03,56	6,15,23	...	...	56,85	1,76,09	10,22	...	87,15	17,78,05
November	6,52,19	97,19	1,00,40	6,58,53	...	...	59,92	1,74,85	9,41	...	1,08,54	18,61,03
December	6,92,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	...	...	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	...	94,08	17,69,26

No. IX—*concld.*

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees*)—concld.

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.		Total.
1888.												
January	6,76,96	1,01,80	88,68	5,33,36	...	...	48,87	2,05,60	9,31	...	43,05	17,07,63
February	6,67,66	88,28	81,96	5,13,98	...	...	46,71	1,79,86	8,20	...	28,35	16,45,00
March	6,44,77	90,46	82,20	5,33,37	...	...	48,54	1,97,99	7,85	...	37,26	16,42,44
April	6,40,53	68,33	87,99	5,50,87	...	...	49,89	2,18,21	9,93	...	28,28	16,54,03
May	6,99,59	89,96	92,37	5,37,87	...	...	49,64	1,93,42	9,66	...	30,03	17,02,54
June	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,98,32	...	...	42,98	1,76,85	11,25	...	36,15	17,68,91
July	6,72,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,86,83	...	...	39,07	1,70,68	15,45	...	32,24	18,05,53
August	6,09,19	88,98	95,80	7,05,98	...	...	36,65	1,72,62	15,75	...	44,20	17,69,17
September	6,14,68	83,47	82,96	6,57,76	...	...	39,23	1,68,39	12,21	...	35,39	16,94,09
October	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,60,33	...	...	38,67	1,67,89	10,17	...	41,66	16,73,63
November	6,59,54	79,45	80,38	4,43,92	...	...	34,66	1,91,01	9,77	...	51,71	15,50,44
December	6,54,69	95,49	81,24	4,01,70	...	...	33,87	1,94,02	10,12	...	44,10	15,15,23
1889.												
January	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40,92	...	...	36,63	1,87,61	9,26	...	41,24	15,27,62
February	6,60,47	69,69	78,39	4,15,95	...	...	39,41	1,81,67	9,85	...	27,55	14,82,98
March	6,67,07	65,87	85,15	5,03,27	...	...	41,18	1,71,59	11,39	...	28,26	15,73,78

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Tavoy	...	...	...		11 3	11 4	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 4	11 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	20 8	20 8	...	...	140 0	157 0	17 10	17 10
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	16 10
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 13	12 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	151 0	18 12	18 11
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 9	14 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 13	...	...	...	...	217 11	194 1	14 3	14 3
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	11 5
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 5	10 12	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 0	10 12	11 8	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 8	18 12	...	...	392 0	326 11	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 7	11 5	11 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 8	16 11	15 6	6 8	6 13	70 0	75 0	17 12	16 13
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	11 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 2	12 6	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	30 0	30 0
Akyab	...	...	...		12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	16 0	21 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	11 4	11 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 6	9 6
Cachar	8 0	7 8	...	...	10 0	12 0	15 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 4
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 12	8 6	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 13	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmáputra—																										
Goalpara	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Kamrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 8	12 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 8
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	60 0	70 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0
Tipperah	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Dacca	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	11 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12
Deltaic—																										
Koolna	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Midnapore	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Howrah	†	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 11	12 11	15 15	16 1	8 8	8 11	12 10	12 10	...	16 13	12 4	13 1	...	...	17 12	17 12	15 2	15 1	...	...	15 13	15 14	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 9
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 0	14 15	17 12	*	12 0	12 0	13 7	14 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 13
Jessore	13 4	13 4	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	*	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	13 12	13 12	17 0	17 0	14 12	14 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	15 8	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 12	12 8	*	*	11 4	11 4	14 1	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	*	*	19 4	18 8	107 0	107 0	9 14½	9 14½
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Moorshedabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 12	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 10
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 14	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 2½	9 2
Bogra	13 8	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	80 0	90 0	9 0	9 9
Rajshahye	15 12	13 8	18 12	19 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	18 12	18 12	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 13
Maldah	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 5	10 5	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 4	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	8 5	10 2	...	...	11 3	11 13	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 7	14 7	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	9 13	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Balasore	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Manbhoom	12 0	12 4	...	...	12 8	13 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	25 0	14 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Lohardugga	11 0	11 8	20 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	14 0	8 0 to 11 0	12 0 to 14 0	160 0	170 0	7 8	7 8
Hazáribágh	13 0	12 12	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	†	†	†	†	20 0	19 4	†	†	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold.

† Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	16 4	17 5	18 14	21 0	10 8	10 8	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	10 8	8 6	17 5	17 5	126 0	147 0	9 8	9 8
Gya	15 8	15 8	20 8	21 0	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	16 8	16 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	19 8	20 8	...	19 8	...	...	10 0	11 0	21 8	21 8	18 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	15 12	14 8	17 10	17 10	11 6	11 6	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 6	16 6	17 10	17 10	164 0	176 12	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	14 13	13 11	18 4	18 4	10 4	10 4	11 6	12 9½	18 4	17 2½	...	...	17 2	17 10	...	8 0	18 4½	18 13	14 13	16 0	18 4	18 13	160 0	160 0	11 1	11 6
Mozufferpore	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	14 4	13 12	19 0	18 8	8 8	8 8	11 13	12 2	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	18 12	18 4	17 0	17 4	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Champarun	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 8	15 0	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 10	14 6	18 11	18 2	8 6	8 6	11 2	11 6	11 15	14 10	12 7½	14 1½	...	10 5	11 8	12 8	17 9	17 14	14 1½	19 8	17 9	18 2	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	15 7	15 7	18 10	18 10	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	14 3	14 3	...	...	12 15	12 15	18 12	18 12	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	13 8	13 12	18 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 4	14 4	17 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 12	...	...	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Fatehpur	14 0	14 12	18 8	19 0	10 12	11 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	21 12	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Hamirpur	15 0	15 6	19 8	21 1	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 13	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 14	22 9	...	...	23 8	23 9	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 8
Jalaun	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	15 12	15 12	21 8	21 8	8 8	8 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 8	22 0	...	23 0	23 4	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	16 4	16 4	22 0	22 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 4	18 8	19 8	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 12	18 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	100 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Farukhabad	14 4	15 0	20 8	21 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	23 0	24 0	130 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	16 6	17 2	22 4	23 12	4 8	4 8	12 2	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	25 5	...	...	26 2	26 2	160 0	160 0	10 4	11 0
Etah	16 12	17 12	23 12	23 12	7 0	7 8	10 8	11 0	13 0	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	28 0	29 0	14 0	...	20 8	19 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 0	15 8	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 4	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jhánsi	16 0	16 1	22 2½	21 14	8 0	8 0	11 3	12 3½	20 10	21 4	19 10	20 4	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 12	...	...	21 0	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 4	14 4	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 12	21 0	22 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 8	14 6	21 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	27 8	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	16 12	16 8	23 10	23 10	6 0	6 0	10 6	10 12	18 8	21 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 4	24 2	27 8	27 8	28 0	27 8	140 0	160 0	11 6	11 10
Bulandshahr	16 14	16 10	25 0	25 4	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	16 8	16 12	25 8	26 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 2	10 8	19 5	19 4	8 4	8 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 8	...	...	19 5	20 8	155 0	155 0	10 4	10 4
Azamgarh	12 8	13 4	19 3	18 8	8 14	8 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	18 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 12	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 6	12 6	20 13	20 13	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	20 4	20 0	...	...	20 12	20 12	140 0	140 0	10 6½	10 7
Basti	16 3	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	23 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 8	16 8	24 8	25 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	25 8	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Budaun	17 8	17 4	27 0	25 4	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	12 0	...	28 8	28 8	192 0	192 0	10 4	10 8
Pilibhit	15 0	16 12	27 0	25 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	12 8	18 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	25 0	25 0	23 8	22 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	11 4

Bareilly	13 12	14 6	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 15	13 12	20 10	11 14	17 8	23 2	...	13 12	15 5	21 4	21 4	17 8	22 8	23 12	23 2	125 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	17 4	17 4	25 12	25 12	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	165 0	165 0	11 8	11 8
Tarái	17 8	18 12	31 4	34 0	7 8	7 8	11 14	12 8	13 12	25 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	16 4	17 8	21 4	21 4	20 6	26 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	16 10	17 7	28 2	29 8	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	16 14	16 14	...		..	..			23 10	24 0	..	...	27 0	27 0	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	17 10	17 10	27 8	27 8	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	18 11	19 12	15 5	16 8	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	25 4	25 4	17 10	17 10	13 4	13 5	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	18 4	18 4½	26 12½	26 13½	7 8	7 8½	9 11½	9 11	19 5½	19 5½	23 10½	23 10½	32 4	32 4	26 13½	26 13½	25 4	25 4	26 13½	26 13½	19 5½	19 5½	147 8	172 0	11 0	11 0
Dehra Dun	16 8	17 8	27 0	27 0	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 4	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0		...	21 8	21 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kumaun	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	.			.	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	14 0	10 0†	10 0†	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwal	19 0	19 0	22 8	22 8	7 12	7 12	10 12	10 12					25 0	25 0			11 14	11 14	.		8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 0	15 1	20 0	20 10	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 2									21 0	20 10			15 8	14 10	150 0	180 0	10 0	9 10
Sultanpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0			16 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8
Lucknow	15 4	15 12	22 4	22 12	6 0	6 0	11 6	12 0	16 8	20 0	19 0	19 0			20 0	20 0	21 12	22 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 8
Hardoi	17 8	17 8	23 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0		...		...				...	26 0	26 0			14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 0	14 4	20 4	21 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	21 4	22 0	17 8	18 0	20 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 0	14 12	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	16 0	16 4	20 8	21 12	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	17 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	20 8	20 12	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 4
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	22 0			25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Sitapur	17 0	17 4	23 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	17 4	18 4	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	26 0	18 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	14 6	16 4	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 10	16 4	10 0	10 0	..				16 4	15 10	15 10	15 10	17 8	18 12	..	..	13 10	14 4
Banswara	15 10	16 4	16 4	16 4	5 0	5 0	10 0	9 6								...	14 11	15 0	16 14	16 4	10 0	10 0			8 2	8 7
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 11¾	10 8¾	13 14¼	12 14¼	7 0¾	7 6¾	7 6¾	7 13	11 5¼	12 8	10 15	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	9 12¼	10 2½	11 5¼	12 8	11 2	10 15	9 12¼	9 12½	160 0	160 0	8 6¼	8 15¼
Sirohi	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0		.	19 0	19 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	10 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Erinpura	13 4	13 2½	18 1½	18 4			8 0	8 13	17 0	7 12	15 5	15 12					17 13	17 4					260 0	260 0	11 13	12 6
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	..				18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0			80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 14	11 8	15 0	16 8	6 4	6 8	7 0	7 8			13 0	13 0	..	...		.	16 0	14 4	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	15 4	15 0	19 12	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	18 4	15 0	14 12	...		.		18 4	18 0	17 8	15 4		.		..	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 0	18 0	26 0	26 4	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	22 8	24 0			..	.			24 0	24 4	..	..			160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	22 8	22 8	11 0	11 0					21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 12
Jhalláwar	14 13½	14 13½	16 12	16 13½	7 1	7 1	8 14	8 14	18 15½	18 13½	15 3	15 3	..		7 3	8 9	19 11	19 2	15 7½	.	10 3	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 12
Tonk	16 0	15 8	21 0	20 9	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	22 0	22 4							18 5	19 0		..			110 0	130 0	10 14	11 8
Jeypore	15 8	15 4	21 8	21 0	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 12	20 8	21 0	19 0	18 0	..	.	13 8	13 8	16-0 to 20 0	17-8 to 19 12	20 8	20 8	24 0	24 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	15 5	15 6	20 0	20 3	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	16 14	17 8	..	..	14 6	14 8	20 0	20 5			28 12	28 12	244 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Dholpur	14 9	14 15	20 3	22 7	9 9	9 9	10 11	10 12	17 15	18 0	16 10	15 12		.	13 8	13 8	23 1	23 15			30 6	30 7	90 0	90 0	11 9	11 8
Bhartpur	15 0	15 8	20 12	21 10	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	17 6	17 6	17 2	16 10		...	11 4	11 4	21 4	21 8	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	16 9	16 10	22 1	22 0	7 12	7 12	9 11	9 11	21 8	23 12	20 0	20 0	.		12 0	12 11	22 6	22 6	22 1	22 12	29 7	31 4	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 4½	15 11	21 7	21 10	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	22 4	22 8	16 4	16 4					19 10½	19 10	..				220 0	220 0	10 4	10 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	15 2	15 0	19 2	19 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 5½	20 9½	16 5½	17 0		...	10 12	12 4	19 2	19 0	17 5½	19 7½	12 0	12 0	95 10¾	100 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 0			10 0	9 0						..			12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	.		‡	‡	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	10 4	9 6			5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	.	.	11 6	11 6	.	.			11 6	11 6					260 0	260 0	11 2	11 9
Anadra	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0			14 0	14 0	..	...	.	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	..	.	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	17 4	17 0	20 4	20 8	7 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	.	.	.	16 14	18 4	16 0	18 4	...	.	160 0	160 0	10 7	10 12
Western—																										
Jodhpur	13 7	13 2	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	14 6	13 12	..	.	..	.	16 9	16 14	15 0	15 0		.	.		13 2	13 2
Jaisulmer	10 6	10 6			7 12	7 12	9 6	9 8	11 8	12 6	11 0	11 0		.		.	10 6	10 6				.		.	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	12 8	12 8			2 14½	2 14½	6 12	6 12	..		13 8	13 8	.	..			16 0	15 0		.	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 8	13 12	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0		*		*	16 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	13 8	19 2	19 0	7 0	7 8	9 8	10 0	17 7	17 0	14 0	14 0	.		..	.	19 2½	19 0	17 2½	17 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 12
Baghelkhand (Satna)	16 4	16 12	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17 8	17 12	..	.	20 0	20 0	160 0	180 0	10 8	10 4
Goona	17 4	17 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	22 0	22 0			.	.	...	.	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 1	12 15	19 15	19 15	6 6	6 6	7 4	7 13	15 3	15 14	14 4	15 0	...	...	9 1	9 1	18 15	19 4	14 1	15 0	22 14	22 7	145 0	145 0	10 2	10 4

* Not sold † For husked grain. ‡ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	19 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	105 0	110 0	9 0	11 0
Ferozepore	20 0	21 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	25 0	*	20 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	26 0	10 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	19 0	19 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	21 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	21 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	32 0	27 0	22 0	25 0	†	†	21 0	22 0	29 0	28 0	32 0	38 0	14 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	*	*	18 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	22 0	23 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	27 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	120 0	12 12	13 0
Gurdáspur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	21 0	21 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	28 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	14 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 8
Kángra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	25 0	*	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	20 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	22 0	22 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	23 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	†	*	*	*	26 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	*	*	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	20 0	19 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	23 0	17 0	21 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	92 0	90 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	20 0	19 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†	†	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 8
Peshawar	22 0	21 0	43 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	28 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	22 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	102 0	110 0	41 0	40 0
Kohát	24 0	21 0	42 0	45 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	†	‡	*	*	21 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	†	‡	125 0	125 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	24 0	25 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	21 0	21 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	11 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	32 0	28 0	33 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	32 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	21 0	21 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	112 0	112 0	44 0	44 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khán	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	11 8	16 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	13 4	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 8	17 0	16 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 0	18 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	11 8	171 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Shikárpur	13 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	8 4	8 12	9 8	11 0	20 0	19 8	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	...	...	10 8	9 8	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	13 0	18 8	19 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	14 10	16 0	16 8	16 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 14	16 0	16 0	...	‡	...	‡	...	‡	13 6	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	‡	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 4

Bauba—

Konkan—																										
Karwar	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 14	11 5	14 4	14 4	13 8	13 8	16 7	16 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 9	9 9	135 0	135 0	11 8	11 8
Colába (Alibág)	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	85 2	102 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	6 15	6 15	10 13	10 13	15 7	15 7	13 9	13 9	17 13	17 13	11 4	11 4	14 7	14 7	18 5	18 5	6 15	6 15	72 13	72 13	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 7	9 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	9 12	9 12	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	67 0	68 0	12 0	12 0
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 10	14 10	12 15	12 15	16 5	16 5	14 5	14 5	15 9	16 9	19 2	19 2	11 0	11 0	97 1	99 1	13 0	13 0
Sholápur	14 1	14 1	17 6	17 6	7 9	7 9	9 7	9 7	19 13	19 13	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	15 1	15 1	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Bijápur	13 8	13 8	10 5	...	7 13	7 3	9 2	9 2	19 0	19 0	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	11 15	15 12	...	...	10 10	10 2	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	13 10	13 10	8 13	8 13	9 3	9 3	15 4	15 4	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	14 6	14 6	60 13	60 13	11 15	11 15
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	12 11	13 4	...	...	7 5	7 7	8 3	8 6	14 6	14 5	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	13 11	14 5	91 7	85 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	14 1	14 1	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	14 1	14 5	15 14	...	...	13 10	12 15	...	...	10 1	10 1	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	11 2	12 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	14 9	15 6	13 0	14 1	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 6	10 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	13 5	13 10	18 13	18 13	7 7	7 7	9 11	9 11	14 8	14 8	13 14	13 14	15 4	15 4	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	6 15	6 15	15 6	15 6	13 11	13 2	15 6	15 6	...	...	10 4½	9 9	...	...	8 9½	8 9½	80 0	86 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 0	10 0	17 6	17 6	14 4	14 4	17 6	17 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 2	9 2	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 2
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	13 9	14 0	14 0	6 8	6 1	8 8	8 1	14 13	14 1	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 1	...	...	11 4	11 5	140 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	12 6	12 12	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 0	8 0	13 12	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 8	75 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 11	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 11	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 6	17 8	17 6	17 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 9	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 11	9 11	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	8 0	10 14	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 2
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 2	8 12	11 4	12 3	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	13 2	12 3	110 0	119 0	9 13	9 3
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	16 0	16 0	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	14 10	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	14 11	14 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 15	15 15	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 7	13 8	140 0	160 0	8 6	8 6
Damoh	14 2	16 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	20 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 0	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 12	9 12	16 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	16 0	16 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	256 0	250 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	16 9	17 4	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	15 12	17 1	...	...	10 8	12 8	14 0	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Chánda	15 0	15 7	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	12 15	14 6	615 0	615 0	8 12	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	17 12	17 12	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 12	...	...	14 4	15 4	96 0	96 0	9 1	9 1
Raipur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 12	10 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	...	160 0	200 0	8 12	8 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 0	9 0
Básim	16 5	16 9	...	...	8 6	7 10	10 5	9 10	23 4	22 13	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 4	...	...	13 13	12 10			9 8	9 1
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	§	§	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	17 0			9 0	9 8
Amráoti	13 12	13 15	...	...	6 10	6 0	8 0	7 4	16 13	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0			9 0	9 0
Wún	14 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 13	11 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 0	...	...	20 0	21 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	11 15	12 3	...	...	6 10	6 12	9 13	10 3	16 12	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	...	18 13	20 1	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	12 14	13 3	...	...	7 4	7 6	8 5	8 5	19 15	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	10 8	12 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads. ‖ In commonn se.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1889—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or rakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thép, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	..	11 5	11 13	12 3	12 10	*	*	*	*	20 6	20 6			.		...				136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	..	10 10	9 2	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	.	...	..	..		...	.	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	.	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	25 6	25 6	28 0	28 0	...	...	.		...	..	.	...	133 10	133 10	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	...	..	9 10	9 10	10 6	11 3	20 0	21 10	16 13	16 13	20 3	20 14	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 13	10 13	...		11 3	11 13	13 3	13 11	25 14	25 14	21 5	21 5	29 2	30 13	..	...	.	.	...	...	.	..	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 11	13 6	...	..	11 13	11 3	13 5	12 6	28 5	27 5	21 10	20 11	34 0	33 0	..	...		..	...	..		..	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	..	.	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	25 6	25 6	31 0	31 0	.	.	..	...	...	.		..	194 6	194 6	10 11	10 2
Cuddapah	12 8	12 8	...	..	11 10	11 2	12 0	14 2	22 8	22 8	23 10	*	30 0	30 0	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Kurnool	11 6	11 6		..	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	23 10	22 14	18 13	20 0	*	*	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 5	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	..	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	*	*	*	*	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	264 6	264 6	12 13	12 5
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	.	.	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	18 6	18 6	15 13	15 13	18 3	18 3	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	11 11	...	.	12 14	12 14	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	21 2	20 3	21 13	25 8	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	20 8	20 8	*	*	23 13	23 13	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 10	10 10	...	.	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	22 11	24 11	23 8	23 8	27 13	27 13	..	..	...	.	..	..	..	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 13	10 10	...	...	11 6	11 8	13 2	12 13	*	*	*	*	27 2	28 2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	92 6	92 6	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	12 6	12 11	13 10	14 0	*	*	17 3	17 3	22 10	26 11	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	*	*	*	*	31 10	33 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 8	13 14	14 0	14 14	20 3	*	21 10	21 10	22 5	23 14	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	..	13 6	13 6	*	*		*	23 3	23 3	26 6	26 6	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 14	12 3	12 5	12 11	.	21 0	20 5	20 5	24 14	24 14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 2
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	.	11 2	11 2	11 10	11 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	9 6	9 11	.	...	12 10	12 10	13 2	13 2	26 11	23 8	*	*	26 5	26 5	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	145 13	140 14	13 2	11 3
Mysore—																										
Mysore	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	27 8	28 0	17 8	24 0	31 0	30 0	..	22 8	11 0	11 0	...	..	11 0	11 0	84 0	84 0	9 0	8 8
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	26 0	26 0			32 0	32 0	...	..	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	96 0	96 0	9 4	9 4
Kolar	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	.				38 0	40 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	15 0	144 0	132 0	8 8	8 0
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0		.			48 0	48 0	..	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	340 0	340 0	8 0	9 0
Hassan	...		11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	.	..		.	38 0	38 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0				.	40 0	40 0	..	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	11 9	10 8	14 11	14 11	31 8	31 8	..	...	51 7	45 2	..	.	13 10	13 10	...	...	.		480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	70 0	70 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	.	...	33 8	35 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	8 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1889-90, and of the eighteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.																								YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	1,19	3,94	4,94	10,07	45	1,36	7,73	9,54	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22	1871-72
1872-73	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00	39	29	80	1,48	1,40	4,28	4,00	9,68	1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22	1872-73
1873-74	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95	42	21	36	99	1,32	4,59	4,93	10,84	1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68	1873-74
1874-75	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81	43	16	39	98	1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62	1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88	1874-75
1875-76	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02	2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36	44	31	80	1,55	1,49	5,07	5,25	11,81	1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40	9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14	1875-76
1876-77	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	2,76	10,94	45	14,15	41	18	8	67	1,92	4,20	3,10	9,22	1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35	1876-77
1877-78	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57	3,13	13,21	48	16,82	75	25	14	1,14	1,71	2,52	63	4,86	1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01	1877-78
1878-79	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21	2,88	12,57	70	16,15	63	14	9	86	2,00	3,47	1,52	6,99	2,68	2,36	10,99	16,03	12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24	1878-79
1879-80	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30	3,03	10,36	73	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25	2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71	1879-80
1880-81	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	2,90	13,71	63	17,24	1,50	34	9	1,93	1,78	3,42	3,33	8,53	1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13	1880-81
1881-82	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74	3,56	13,30	60	17,46	1,37	50	12	1,99	1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73	2,34	2,35	16,77	21,46	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38	1881-82
1882-83	4,93	...	4,90	9,83	3,64	—88*	51	3,27	1,17	2	20	1,39	1,79	...	1,39	3,18	2,98	3	22,75	25,76	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43	1882-83
1883-84	4,84	3	6,24	11,11	3,66	16	40	4,22	1,26	1	16	1,43	1,76	2	2,00	3,78	2,83	7	17,07	19,97	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51	1883-84
1884-85	4,15	12	3,45	7,72	3,47	16	62	4,25	1,40	2	16	1,58	1,59	2	2,34	3,95	2,79	3	12,10	14,92	13,40	35	13,75	18,67	32,42	1884-85
1885-86	4,44	7	4,15	8,66	3,97	17	31	4,45	1,43	1	27	1,71	1,63	2	98	2,63	2,18	2	17,89	20,09	13,65	29	13,94	23,60	37,54	1885-86
1886-87	4,37	9	3,58	8,04	4,08	22	46	4,76	1,67	5	34	2,06	2,12	4	1,80	3,96	3,28	2	15,73	19,03	15,52	42	15,94	21,91	37,85	1886-87
1887-88	3,76	12	4,00	7,88	4,61	16	59	5,36	1,76	3	25	2,04	2,98	...	1,59	4,57	3,40	—1*	15,84	19,23	16,51	30	16,81	22,27	39,08	1887-88
1888-89	4,70	1,68	6,25	12,63	4,80	1,21	50	6,51	1,63	34	17	2,14	3,35	30	1,80	5,45	3,14	36	10,66	14,16	17,62	3,89	21,51	19,38	40,89	1888-89
1889-90	4,78	2,91	4,40	12,09	5,63	92	79	7,34	1,79	29	21	2,29	3,39	8	2,19	5,66	3,02	97	17,76	21,75	18,61	5,17	23,78	25,35	49,13	1889-90

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th August, 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS.

Civil Works—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate	Name of Work	Area under Command. Gross Acres	Area under Command. Irrigable Acres	Area — Fasl Kharif, 1888-89. Total Acres.	Fasl Kharif, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88 Increase	Fasl Kharif, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88 Decrease	Area — Fasl Rabi, 1888-89. Total Acres.	Fasl Rabi, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Increase	Fasl Rabi, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ahmedabad	Hathmati Canal	44,744	28,840	1,010	..	345	1,457	25	...
2	Ahmedabad	Khari Cut	3,890	3,890	13		2,397		.	3
3	Khandesh	Hartala Tank	584	527	47	...	95	141	34	
4	Khandesh	Mukti Reservoir (Lower Panjhra River Works)	13,117	12,627	514	226		270	96	...
5	Khandesh	Mhasva Tank	4,093	3,912	110	57		466	112	.
6	Khandesh	Jamda Canals	46,288	40,185	2,220	1,831		2,954	2,006	..
7	Nasik	Palkhed Canal (Kadwa River Works)	28,832	23,466	662	62	...	1,233	628	...
8	Nasik	Wadali Canal (Kadwa River Works)	3,486	2,433	38	..	6	220	96	
9	Nasik	Ojhar Tambat Canal (Kadwa River Works)	8,055	6,824	158	59		186	79	
10	Ahmednagar	Ojhar Canal (Pravara River Works)	23,724	20,088	1,295	903		2,629	2,390	...
11	Ahmednagar	Lakh Canal (Pravara River Works)	29,913	22,760	321	199		493	445	...
12	Ahmednagar	Bhatodi Tank	*15,126	*12,124	807	228		913	290	...
13	Poona	Mutha Canals	94,087	49,800	7,219	976	..	2,545	643	...
14	Poona	Kasurdi Tank	597	478	.	.	86	144	80	
15	Poona	Matoba Tank	10,700	7,133	962	231	.	903	787	...
16	Poona	Shirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	592	209		1,161	773	...
17	Poona	Bhadalvadi Tank	1,900	1,520	419	126	...	291	201	...

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

ON NEW WORKS OF IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR 1888-89.

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1888-89.

IRRIGATED.				RAINFALL.			
WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89	REMARKS.
Total Acres	In comparison with 1887-88. Increase.	In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				K. 20·85 R. 1·86	K. 13·00 R. 2·17		
2,467	...	320	—11	T. 22·71	T. 15·17	—33	At Parántij.
				K. 24·67 R. 0·97	K. 11·15 R. 2·43		
13	...	2,400	—99	T. 25 64	T. 13·58	—47	Rainfall at Ahmedabad.
				K. 24·21 R. 6·86	K. 19·17 R. 0·31		
188	...	61	—24	T. 31·07	T. 19·48	—37	
				K. 29·39 R. 8·45	K. 10·63 R. 2·47		Rainfall at Mukti Tank.
784	322	...	70	T. 37·84	T. 13·10	—65	
				K. 27·43 R. 2·83	K. 15·10 R. 2·14		
576	169	...	42	T. 30·26	T. 17·24	—43	
				K. 25·48 R. 8·49	K. 14·40 R. 2·22		
5,174	3,837	...	287	T. 33·97	T. 16·62	—51	
				K. 19·35 R 9·81	K. 28·41 R. 0·33		
1,895	690	...	57	T. 29·16	T. 28·74	—1	
				K. 18·58 R. 8·56	K. 21·19 R. 1·93		
258	90	...	54	T. 27·14	T. 23·12	—15	At Niphád.
344	138	...	67				
				K. 15·19 R. 12·18	K. 10·08 R. 5·99		
3,924	3,293	...	522	T. 27·37	T. 16·07	—41	Rainfall at Ashwi.
				K. 18·14 R. 15·51	K. 7·84 R. 4·85		
814	644	...	379	T. 33·65	T. 12·69	—62	
				K. 16·25 R. 8·70	K. 15·74 R. 9·21		
1,720	518	...	43	T. 24·95	T. 24·95	...	* These figures are the result of the survey of the land under the Bhátodi Tank.
				K. 24·24 R. 7·02	K. 26 80 R. 4·67		Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was in 1887-88, K. 8·50, R 4·16, T. 12·66; in 1888-89, K. 10·95, R. 5·92, T. 16·87. The rainfall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile, and at Khedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kasurdi and Mátoba Tanks respectively.
9,764	1,619	..	20	T. 31·26	T. 31·47	1	
				K. 9·66 R. 3·95	K. 8·38 R. 4·70		
144	...	6	—4	T. 13·61	T. 13·08	—4	
				K. 13·49 R. 11·00	K. 20·61 R. 2·71		
1,865	1,018	...	120	T. 24·49	T. 23·32	—5	
				K. 13·54 R. 4·37	K. 9·36 R. 5·01		
1,753	982	...	127	T. 17·91	T. 14·37	—20	
				K. 20·70 R. 3·47	K. 12·54 R. 8·03		
710	327	...	85	T. 24·17	T. 20·57	—15	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under Command. Gross Acres.	Area under Command. Irrigable Acres.	Fasl Kharif, 1888-89. Total Acres.	Fasl Kharif, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Increase.	Fasl Kharif, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease.	Fasl Rabi, 1888-89. Total Acres.	Fasl Rabi, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Increase.	Fasl Rabi, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18	Poona	Nira Canal	136,334*	116,414*	4,209	1,444	...	14,350	11,587	...
19	Sholapur	Ekrúk Tank	17,152	15,320	1,620	264	...	1,356	599	...
20	Sholapur	Koregaon Tank	Survey not made.		151	98	...	79	...	142
21	Sholapur	Ashti Tank	17,882	14,476	980	395	...	1,437	1,064	...
22	Sholapur and Satara.	Mhaswad Tank	47,300‡	41,232‡	2,965	1,248	...	3,139	995	...
23	Bijapur	Muchkundi Tank	5,570	3,417	2	...	1	...	...	...
24	Satara	Revári Canal	3,813	3,624	225	18	...	775	228	...
25	Satara	Yerla Canals	11,234	10,680	691	104	...	972	398	...
26	Satara	Pingli Tank (*Upper Mán River Works.*)	6,786	5,966	746	188	...	634	148	...
27	Satara	Gondoli Canal (*Upper Mán River Works.*)								
28	Satara	Maini Tank	4,876	4,625	1,306	567	...	581	244	...
29	Satara	Chikhi Canal	1,871	1,478	331	84	...	77	17	...
30	Satara	Krishna Canal	27,407	25,533	1,919	412	...	1,456	401	...
31	Belgaum	Gokák Canal, First Section	18,668	16,663	2,338	983	...	1,499	772	...
32	Dharwar	Dámbal Tank	3,955	3,885	130	97	...	88	63	...
33	Dharwar	Madag Tank	2,045	2,024	354	...	141	284	...	8
34	Dharwar	Medleri Tank	1,916	1,052	111	98	...	4	...	9
35	Dharwar	Assundi Tank	1,800	1,800	86	...	33	27	...	31
			642,245	507,296	34,551	8,003	...	42,764	25,008	...

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the Year 1888-89—continued.

IRRIGATED.				RAINFALL.			
WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	REMARKS.
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88. Increase.	In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease.		1887-88.	1888-89.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				K. 15·15 R. 8·99	K. 10·72 R. 4·37		
18,559	13,031	...	236	T. 24·14	T. †15·09	—37	* The increase in the acreage commanded is due to extension of canal and completion of distributaries up to 86th mile. † Average for Pimpri, Vadgaon, Pandhara, Bárámati and Sansur.
				K. 32·91 R. 5·16	K. 17·83 R. 4·96		
2,976	863	...	41	T. 38·07	T. 22·79	—40	
				K. 29·30 R. 2·32	K. 16·94 R. 8·56		
230	...	44	—16	T. 31·62	T. 25·50	—19	
				K. 16·88 R. 5·18	K. 13·02 R. 6·36		
2,417	1,459	...	152	T. 22·06	T. 19·38	—12	
				K. 16·22 R. 6·60	K. 12·59 R. 5·08		
6,104	2,243	...	58	T. §22·82	T. 18·27	—20	‡ The increase in the acreage commanded by the Mhaswad Tank is due to the extension of certain distributaries. Survey of land under command of canal No. 1 not yet made. § Average of Rajewádi and Khatphal.
				K. 13·18 R. 9·64	K. 15·60 R. 3·66		
2	...	1	—33	T. 22·82	T. 19·26	—15	
				K. 25·33 R. 8·30	K. 22·57 R. 5·93		
1,000	246	...	33	T. 33·63	T. 28·50	—15	
				K. 22·65 R. 8·33	K. 21·36 R. 5·96		
1,663	502	...	43	T. 30·98	T. 27·32	—12	
				K. 14·05 R. 12·19	K. 11·97 R. 6·92		
1,380	336	...	32	T. 26·24	T. 18·89	—28	Pingli rainfall.
				K. 14·65 R. 11·49	K. 15·02 R. 5·05		
				T. 26·14	T. 20·07	—23	Gondoli do.
				K. 13·41 R. 7·83	K. 14·19 R. 3·62		
1,887	811	...	75	T. 21·24	T. 17·81	—16	
				K. 16·26 R. 5·74	K. 16·41 R. 5·05		
408	101	...	33	T. 22·00	T. 21·46	—2	
				K. 20·87 R. 10·68	K. 13·78 R. 4·30		
3,375	813	...	32	T. 31·55	T. 18·08	—43	
				K. 12·25 R. 10·87	K. 12·57 R. 4·14		
3,837	1,755	...	84	T. 23·12	T. 16·71	—28	
				K. 8·50 R. 8·70	K. 6·85 R. 4·30		
218	160	...	276	T. 17·20	T. 11·15	—35	
				K. 12·63 R. 12·31	K. 22·41 R. 5·40		
638	...	149	—19	T. 24·94	T. 27·81	11	
115	89	...	342	K. 7·95 R. 7·96	K. 12·39 R. 4·46	6	
113	...	64	—36	T. 15·91	T. 16·85		
77,315	33,011	...	74	26·35	19·65	...	

Note:—Minus figures in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of derease.

J. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Acting Superintending Engineer, C.D.

Statement showing the proportion between the amount of water available for consumption and that actually used for purposes of Irrigation during 1888-89 on the Canals fed direct from Rivers.

Name of Canal.	April and May.			June to September.			October to January.			February and March.		
	Supply available for consumption, cubic feet per second	Actually used for purposes of irrigation, cubic feet per second.	Proportion used of available supply.	Supply available for consumption	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption	Actually used.	Proportion used	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.
Háthmati	19·5	*22	1·13	103·7	·55	·53	33·75	·47	1·39	12·5	·17	1 36
Jámda	85·74	50·15	·59	283 08	44·75	·17	115·54	54·23	·47	43·02	43·40	1·00
Pálkhed	1 78	†13·74	7·72	55 92	11·90	0 21	28·88	17 69	0·61	2 86	†19·50	6·82
Ojhar	39 69	20·93	0 53	111 14	23·15	0·21	73·06	28·35	0·39	31·53	23·92	0·76
Lákh	28·40	13·04	0·46	123 34	24·19	0·20	72·79	13 64	0 19	14 41	‡16·10	1·12
Níra Canal	Not open.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Over 455 cubic feet	1·06	·23	1 98	1·60	·81	64	·64	·1
Rewári	6 82	5·86	0 86	12·19	2·97	0·24	13·47	7·94	0·59	6 45	5·15	0·80
Chikhli	6·14	1·71	0 28	13·79	3·46	0·25	10·16	7·01	0·69	2 27	1·31	0 58
Krishna	85·87	38·96	0·45	136·56	34·33	0 25	134·94	56·78	0 42	84·77	31·38	0·37
Gokák Canal, 1st Section	18·91	12·04	0·64	74·78	30·30	0·41	·79	27·95	0·35	12·96	§14·67	1·13

* Excess got from back water supply.
‡ Excess got from back water owing to temporary earthen dam raised above the weir.
† Excess owing to partial supply from the Waghad Tank.
§ Surplus was derived from pool storage.

J. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Acting Superintending Engineer, C.D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1888.

No. $\frac{5}{556-567}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 23rd August, 1889.

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails in the several Provinces of British India for the year 1887; the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon; and Home Department Resolution No. 326, dated the 5th September 1888, and accompaniments.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails of the several Provinces of British India for the year 1888, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

Name of Province.	Date of receipt by the Government of India of the Reports for—	
	1887.	1888.
Madras	18th June 1888 ...	20th July 1889.
Bombay	5th " " ...	24th June "
Bengal	22nd " ...	10th " "
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3rd August " ...	18th July "
Punjab	20th July " ...	19th " "
Central Provinces ...	10th " " ...	4th " "
Lower Burma .	4th " " ...	4th June "
Assam	11th June " ...	22nd May "
Coorg	7th " " ...	1st June "
Hyderabad	15th " " .	20th " "

The provincial reports on the administration of jails are due on June 1st. The dates of the receipt of the reports for the calendar year 1888, with the reviews of the Local Governments and Administrations, are noted in the margin.

2. An inquiry into the state of the jails in all the larger Provinces in India has recently been completed by a Committee composed of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge in accordance with the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. 458, dated 9th October 1888. The report of this Committee has been received and examined and with the comments of the Government of India will shortly be in the hands of Local Governments and Administrations. The Committee's enquiry, and the careful examination to which their report has been subjected by the Government of India, make it unnecessary to examine the jail administration during 1888 as minutely as might otherwise be desirable.

3. Excluding Upper Burma, the jail administration in which will be considered separately, there were, in 1888, 737 jails and lock-ups in British India, the number of central jails having been increased by one and that of district jails reduced by two in the year under review.

The year 1888 opened with a jail population of 75,922 as compared with 76,738 in 1887 The admissions of male prisoners, which had risen in 1887 from 345,727 to 352,702, showed a further rise to 364,883, the increase being distributed over all the larger Provinces except the Punjab. The total jail population was 459,953 (438,264 males and 21,689 females) as compared with 448,741 (426,686 males and 22,055 females) in 1887. The number of prisoners discharged, which was 372,819 in 1887, was 377,718 in 1888, and the number in jail on 31st December last was 82,235 (79,543 males and 2,692 females), as compared with 75,922 (73,381 males and 2,541 females) on the 31st December 1887 The daily average number of prisoners was 79,200 in 1888 against 70,879 in 1887.

4. Statement II, which relates entirely to convicts, shows that the year 1888 opened with 69,468 convicts in the jails as compared with 70,594 at the beginning of 1887. The number of male convicts confined in 1888 was 146,552 as compared with 145,179 in 1887, but the number of females declined from 9,407 in the latter to 9,060 in the former year. The aggregate number of convicts in confinement was thus 225,080 in 1888 and 225,180 in 1887. In 1888, 2,817 males and 63 females were transferred to work out their sentences of transportation beyond the seas, as compared with 1,848 and 114 respectively in 1887. The number of convicts released on appeal was 10,313 in 1887 and 10,205 in 1888: the number released on expiry of sentence rose from 107,660 in 1887 to 128,198 in 1888, and the number released under the remission rules from 7,675 to 8,265. The number released by order of Government, which, in 1887, owing to the releases at the Jubilee, amounted to 26,150, fell in 1888 to 423, 69 convicts, as compared with 55 in 1887, were transferred from jails to lunatic asylums. 105 escaped as compared with 76, 396 were executed as compared with 299, and 2,444 died in jail as compared with 2,353. There thus remained in jail 75,765 convicts (73,324 males and 2,441 females) on 31st December 1888 as compared with 69,468 (67,200 males and 2,268 females) on 31st December 1887. The daily average of convicts was 64,189 in 1887 and 72,554 in 1888.

5. The proportion of the members of the different religions admitted into jail to the total jail admission is thus compared with the proportion borne by them respectively to the total population in India :—

	Ratio per mille of each class of convicts admitted to			
	Total convict population.		Total free population of each class.	
	1887.	1888	1887.	1888
Christians	14·4	12·2	1·9	1·6
Muhammadans	274·9	270·8	0·9	0·9
Hindus and Sikhs	617·3	631·9	0·6	0·6
Buddhists and Jains	70·7	68·9	2·8	2·7
All other classes	22·7	16·2	0·6	0·4

6. Turning to the age of the convicts admitted into jail the comparison between the four divisions in the past two years is as follows :—

	Number of convicts admitted.	
	1887.	1888.
Under 16 years	2,117	1,978
16 to 40 „	124,772	126,442
40 to 60 „	25,065	24,681
Above 60 „	2,675	2,542

The different occupations of the male convicts admitted into jail were as follows :—

	1887.	1888.
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities	4,330	4,390
Professional persons	5,127	5,544
Persons in service or performing personal offices ...	10,902	12,938
Persons engaged in agriculture or with animals ...	79,795	78,595
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	7,620	7,300
Persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	5,359	5,920
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise ...	32,084	31,890

The condition of the female convicts is shown in the following figures :—

	1887	1888
Married	5,676	5,576
Unmarried ...	488	475
Widows	2,675	2,500
Prostitutes ..	573	515

7 The following statement compares the character of the sentences of the convicts admitted in 1887 and 1888 respectively :—

	1887	1888.
Not exceeding 1 month ...	56,562	56,674
Between 1 and 3 months ...	31,818	31,700
Between 3 and 6 months ...	26,578	26,925
Between 6 months and 1 year	18,162	18,678
Between 1 and 2 years ..	11,494	11,534
Between 2 and 5 years ...	5,826	6,084
Between 5 and 10 years .	1,702	1,680
Exceeding 10 years ...	74	43
Transportation for life ...	1,062	942
Transportation for a term ...	926	790
Sentenced to death ...	425	593

Of the 155,643 convicts sentenced last year, 133,977 were thus sentenced to less than a year's imprisonment, a fact which may on the whole be taken as indicating that the great bulk of crime in India is not of a very serious character.

The variations in the preceding figures call for no comment except the decrease in the number of sentences of transportation, and the increase in the number of death sentences. The former result is accounted for by the fact that, owing to the country having become quieter, 659 convicts were admitted into the jails in Lower Burma under sentences of transportation in 1888 as compared with 889 in 1887 In 1888 there were in Bombay 56 sentences of death against 27 in 1887, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 133 against 86, in the Central Provinces 59 against 22, and in Lower Burma 102 against 56.

19,926 convicts were admitted in 1888, who were ascertained to have been previously convicted, as compared with 19,266 in 1887. The ratio per cent. of those known to have been previously convicted to the number of convicts admitted rose from 12 4 to 12·8.

8. The employment of convicts in jail is dealt with in Statement VI. The average number sentenced to labour was 69,156 in the year under review (working days alone being taken into account) as compared with 60,820 in the previous year. Of this number there were on the average 2,512 on the sick list, and 3,416 convalescent or infirm; the balance available for labour being 63,227 as compared with 56,082 in 1887.

These 63,227 convicts were thus employed —

On unremunerative labour	1,786
As prison officers	3,087
As prison servants	6,921
On gardening	4,346
In preparing articles for consumption in jails	8,532
On jail repairs	3,208
On jail buildings	4,753
On manufactures	28,610
Under the Public Works Department	1,766
Under municipalities, &c ...	1,166

9. The number and character of offences committed by convicts in the year under review and the previous year are thus compared :—

	1887	1888.
Criminal offences	279	254
Smoking or being in possession of forbidden articles	9,385	9,115
Offences relating to work	42,980	40,842
Other offences against prison discipline ..	25,754	25,145
TOTAL ...	78,398	75 356

In Bengal the number of offences declined from 35,824 to 29,064 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 6,185 to 5,330: and in the Central Provinces from 3,567 to 2,701. In Lower Burma the number of offences rose from 8,331 to 12,938, and in the Punjab from 15,209 to 16,511. The ratio of punishments to the daily average of convicts was 103·8 in 1888 compared with 122·1 in 1887 It varied from 234 7 in Bengal, to 25 9 in the neighbouring provinces of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh The figures for Bengal shew a very great reduction from those for the last and preceding years The vexed question of the recording and punishment of offences against jail discipline has been investigated by the Jail Committee. A considerable variety in practice was discovered, leading in some places to a large record of offences, in others to an undue reduction in the reported numbers. It is to be hoped that the facts now brought to light will enable the various Local Governments to remedy the defects on this point which have been so frequently noticed by the Government of India.

The number of cases in which corporal punishment was awarded showed a satisfactory decline from 2,430 to 1,891. The percentage of prisoners whipped to the total number of male prisoners was only ·7, and the proportion per cent. of whippings to total punishments only 2·5. These figures, as well as the total number of whippings administered, are lower than any recorded in previous years,

and they testify to the attention paid to the orders of the Government of India on the subject. Solitary confinement by itself was imposed in 6,385 cases in 1888 as against 5,160 in 1887, reduced diet by itself in 6,297 cases as compared with 6,874, and these two punishments were combined in 9,493 cases as compared with 5,877.

10. The number of convicts released during the year, who came under the operations of the mark system, was 8,280 as compared with 7,696 in 1887. In that year 22 failed to gain any release, but this number was in 1888 reduced to 15. The system continues to work satisfactorily. Suggestions for the improvement of the rules have been made by the Jail Committee, and are being forwarded for consideration of Local Governments and Administrations. The daily average of convicts under instruction was 3,501 in 1888 as compared with 3,112 in 1887, and 5,228 who had been under instruction in jail were released as compared with 5,193 in 1887. Of these only 753 were able to read and write well, 2,415 could read and write a little, and 2,060 were unable to read or write at all. These results are not encouraging, and the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that little advantage is gained from the system of instruction at present pursued in jails. The subject is being dealt with in connection with the report of the Jail Committee.

11. The gross expenditure on jails in 1888 aggregated Rs. 49,23,996 (62-2-9 per head) against Rs. 45,84,778 (64-9-10 per head) in 1887

The chief items of expenditure are thus compared for the two years :—

	1887.				1888			
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost	Cost per head of average strength		
	Rs.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	Rs	A.	P
Rations ...	17,10,698	24	6	5	19,21,554	24	6	10
Establishments ...	18,54,877	26	2	3	18,64,905	23	8	9
Police guards ...	3,06,082	4	5	0	2,71,191	3	6	9
Hospital charges...	1,32,235	1	13	9	1,42,179	1	12	8
Clothing ...	1,79,271	2	8	10	2,48,449	3	2	6
Contingencies ...	3,82,166	5	6	2	4 54,901	5	11	10

There was a satisfactory decline in the cost of rations in Madras from Rs. 2,83,914 (39-8-9 a head) in 1887 to Rs. 2,28,244 (30-2-9 a head) in 1888, owing to the introduction of a better system of purchasing supplies for jails. In the Punjab the cost per head fell from Rs. 25-4-8 to Rs. 24-5-4. In Lower Burma the expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 2,16,486 (28-2-10 a head) to Rs. 2,94,870 (33-12-1). In Bombay the rise was from Rs. 25-2-1 a head to Rs. 27-11-10, in Bengal from Rs. 20-5-0 to Rs. 21-10-11, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-7-7. In the latter provinces the figure for jails was Rs. 17-12-0, but the charge in the Magistrates' lock-ups (Rs. 20-12-11 per head), where there are not the same facilities for economy, raised the average to Rs. 18-7-7. The high price of the necessaries of life is stated as the principal cause for these rises. The more general adoption of the storage system, as recommended by the Government of India in paragraph 21 of Home Department Resolution of the 5th September 1888, and now endorsed by the Jail Committee, will, the Governor General in Council trusts, result in considerable economy under this head ; and His Excellency in Council considers it highly important that this system should be given a fair trial. In the North-Western Provinces

and Oudh alone, a saving of Rs. 17,683 was effected by storing grain instead of purchasing it at the market rate monthly, and there were 14 jails in those Provinces in which the experiment has not yet been tried. It is reported that the loss from damp was very slight indeed; and it is evident that the adoption of the system generally affords an opportunity of effecting very material economies.

The aggregate cost of establishments has slightly increased; but owing to the larger number of prisoners in jail the average cost per head is Rs. 23-8-9 as compared with Rs. 26-2-3 in 1887. The Jail Committee has made some very important proposals on the revision of establishments, and it is unnecessary to discuss the expenditure on this head in the past year. The aggregate hospital charges are slightly in excess of those in 1887, but the expenditure on them per head both of average strength and sick is lower than in that year. The cost of clothing rose from Rs. 1,79,271 (2-8-10 a head) to Rs. 2,48,449 (3-2-6 a head). In each of the larger Provinces there was a large increase in the aggregate, partly due to an increase in the number of convicts. In Madras some of the increase was nominal, owing to the inclusion in the accounts for 1888 of expenditure incurred in 1887. In Bengal there was an increase from Rs. 44,272 (3-10-9 a head) to Rs. 58,364 (4-4-5 a head), and the increase of the cost per head is not explained; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 40,302 (2-1-0 a head) to Rs. 54,648 (2-7-7 a head), owing to the renewal of old clothing; and in the Punjab from Rs. 26,604 (2-5-0 a head) to Rs. 51,726 (3-15-9 a head). The rise in the Punjab is explained to be due in a great measure to economy having been carried as far as it could safely be carried in the previous 3 years, by using up the stock of old clothing.

There was a large increase in the aggregate amount of contingent expenditure, and the cost per head of average strength rose from Rs. 5-6-2 to Rs. 5-11-10. In Madras the expenditure rose from Rs. 69,084 to Rs. 82,107, mainly owing to the transfer of charges, which under the old system were included under Rations, to the head Contingencies. In Bengal the charge rose from Rs. 96,855 (7-14-6 a head) to Rs. 1,28,592 (9-5-10 a head). The rise is attributed to an increase in the transfer charges, partly caused by the reduction of 14 district jails to the status of intermediate jails, and to an increase of Rs. 11,537 in municipal taxes. The amount of expenditure affords a strong contrast to the charge in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, namely, Rs. 37,421 (1-10-11 a head). In the Punjab the aggregate cost rose from Rs. 41,994 to Rs. 47,173, but the cost per head remained the same as before. In Lower Burma the charges rose from Rs. 60,152 to Rs. 77,533, of which the greater part was incurred in transferring convicts to India and the Andamans.

12. To calculate the net cost of maintaining the convicts the cash earnings must be deducted from the total cost. The cash earnings in 1888 were only Rs. 12-12-4 per head of average strength as compared with Rs. 14-4-2 per head in 1887. This result is, in the opinion of the Government of India, very disappointing and there has been a steady decline in the earnings since 1885. In that year 24,944 convicts were on the average employed on manufactures, and the earnings were Rs. 12,92,318: in 1886 the number rose to 25,903, while the earnings fell to Rs. 11,51,206: in 1887 there were again more convicts (25,116),

employed on manufactures than in 1885, and the earnings were again less, *viz.*, Rs. 10,11,891. In the year under report the number of convicts employed was higher (28,610), and the amount of earnings lower (Rs. 10,11,783), than in any of the preceding 4 years. The inspection reports of the Jail Committee show that in some provinces the principles for regulating employment of prisoners in Jails, which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have laid down, have not been properly acted up to, and that legitimate opportunities of employing prisoners in productive labour are either neglected or not fully turned to account. This subject will require further consideration by Local Governments and Administrations in connection with the Committee's report.

In the Madras Presidency the earnings rose from Rs. 20,380 to Rs. 57,263, but the average earnings per head of average strength was only Rs. 7-3-7. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total earnings fell from Rs. 1,74,145 to Rs. 1,53,479, and the earnings per head from Rs. 8-13-4 to 6-14-7. In Bengal the fall was from Rs. 2,99,870 (24-7-7 per head) to Rs. 2,66,898 (19-6-11 per head), and in the Punjab from Rs. 1,30,549 (11-3-7 per head) to Rs. 1,09,748 (8-6-6 per head). In Lower Burma the earnings rose from Rs. 2,00,848 (26-0-5) to Rs. 2,39,845 (27-6-3), a specially satisfactory result in view of the fact that the earnings in 1886 were only Rs. 1,84,653. After deducting the cash earnings from the gross cost of maintaining the prisoners, the net cost of the jails in India in 1888 was Rs. 39,12,212 (49-6-5 per head), as compared with Rs. 35,72,886 (50-5-8 per head) in 1887. The average cost per head declined very sensibly, from Rs. 88-8-5 to Rs. 73-1-5 a head in Madras, and, with the reforms now in progress in the jail administration of that Presidency, a still further reduction may be expected. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the cost per prisoner declined to a less extent. It increased in Bengal and the Punjab, in each case to a considerable degree, and also in Bombay, Lower Burma and Assam.

13. From the sanitary point of view the year was not altogether satisfactory. The number of prisoners admitted into hospital, which had been 67,065 in 1887, rose to 79,356 in 1888, and the daily average sick from 2,252 in the former to 2,612 in the latter year. The ratio of admissions into hospital per head of average strength, which was 946 in 1887, was 1,003 in 1888, and that of daily average sick 33 as compared with 31. The proportion of admissions into hospital declined in Bengal and the Central Provinces. It rose in every other Province, and especially in the Punjab and Lower Burma. The ratio of admissions into hospital was lowest in Bombay. The results of weighments of discharged prisoners were also slightly less favourable than in 1887. In the year under review 79,213 prisoners added to their weight in jail, while 38,810 lost weight: the corresponding figures in 1887 were 79,102 and 37,702.

But, though the general health statistics were not so good as in 1887, the ratio of deaths was proportionately smaller than in that year. The number of deaths from fever was 211 against 224 in 1887, those from bowel complaints 777 against 790, and those from cholera 368 against 325. The increase in mortality from the last mentioned disease occurred in Bengal, where there were 132 deaths as compared with 21. The total number of deaths in 1888 was 2,617 as compared with 2,523 in 1887, and the ratio per mille

of average strength 33·1 as compared with 35·6. This is the lowest figure since 1884. The ratio varied from 12·7 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and 22·9 in Bombay, to 44·7 in Bengal and 44·8 in Lower Burma. It improved in the Punjab (from 44·5 to 30·7), in the Central Provinces (from 68·4 to 41·2), in Lower Burma (from 58·7 to 44·8), in Assam (28·0 to 26·9), in Coorg (63·4 to 41·5)and in Hyderabad Assigned Districts (from 26·6 to 12·7). The death rate increased in Madras (23·0 to 25·5), Bengal (32·7 to 44·7), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (27·6 to 28·3).

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{5}{556-567}$, dated the 23rd August, 1889.

No.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES
1887

1		2			3			4			5		
		Places of confinement.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Prisoners received during the year.			TOTAL.		
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Madras	1887	(a) 7	(b) 19	310	7,966	362	8,328	50,040	3,898	53,938	58,006	4,260	62,266
	1888	(a) 7	(b) 19	*310	7,277	252	7,529	54,035	3,749	57,784	61,312	4,001	65,313
Bombay	1887	1	(c) 20	27	6,436	268	6,704	42,090	2,565	44,655	48,526	2,833	51,359
	1888	1	(c) 20	27	6,128	257	6,385	46,134	2,713	48,847	52,262	2,970	55,232
Bengal	1887	(d) 7	(e) 38	85	14,193	436	14,629	72,369	3,295	75,664	86,562	3,731	90,293
	1888	(d) 7	(f) 38	85	12,832	378	13,210	77,869	3,267	81,136	90,701	3,645	94,346
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	6	45	23	19,825	938	20,763	88,662	4,977	93,639	108,487	5,915	114,402
	1888	6	45	22	20,375	896	21,271	90,245	5,284	95,529	110,620	6,180	116,800
Punjab	1887	(g) 3	31	21	11,602	323	11,925	51,650	1,636	53,286	63,252	1,959	65,211
	1888	(g) 4	31	22	12,287	304	12,591	49,491	1,593	51,084	61,778	1,897	63,675
Central Provinces ...	1887	3	15	1	3,679	268	3,947	14,720	1,514	16,234	18,399	1,782	20,181
	1888	3	15	1	3,978	271	4,249	12,783	1,152	13,935	16,761	1,423	18,184
Lower Burma ...	1887	(h) 4	8	3	7,626	76	7,702	21,427	699	22,126	29,053	775	29,828
	1888	(h) 4	8	3	8,038	107	8,145	22,588	664	23,252	30,626	771	31,397
Assam ..	1887	...	(i) 10	13	1,451	36	1,487	8,200	439	8,639	9,651	475	10,126
	1888	...	(j) 11	13	1,350	36	1,386	7,489	443	7,932	8,839	479	9,318
Coorg	1887	...	1	26	101	8	109	846	103	949	947	111	1,058
	1888	...	1	26	98	5	103	927	93	1,020	1,025	98	1,123
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	2	4	2	1,105	39	1,144	2,698	175	2,873	3,803	214	4,017
	1888	2	4	2	1,018	35	1,053	3,322	190	3,512	4,340	225	4,565
TOTAL ...	1887	33	194	511	73,984	2,754	76,738	352,702	19,301	372,003	426,686	22,055	448,741
	1888	34	192	511	73,381	2,541	75,922	364,883	19,148	384,031	438,264	21,689	459,953

* The figures are for 1887, the number for 1888 not having been shown in the report.

(a) Includes the Madras Penitentiary.

(b) Includes the European Prison, Ootacamund, and the Debtors' Prison, Madras.

(c) Includes one extra-mural labour gang; the Common Jail, Bombay, and the House of Correction, Bombay.

(d) Six of these are also District Jails.

(e) Includes the European Prison, Calcutta.

I.

CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS and 1888.

6			7			8				
Discharged from all causes.			Remained at the close of the year.			Daily average number of prisoners.				NAME OF PROVINCE.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
50,729	4,008	54,737	7,277	252	7,529	7,094·40	285·07	7,379·47	1887	Madras.
52,719	3,715	56,434	8,593	286	8,879	7,636·08	285·47	7,921·55	1888	
42,398	2,576	44,974	6,128	257	6,385	5,869	223	6,092	1887	Bombay.
45,413	2,733	48,146	6,849	237	7,086	6,575	265	6,840	1888	
73,730	3,353	77,083	12,832	378	13,210	11,934·14	316·22	12,250·36	1887	Bengal.
77,098	3,263	80,361	13,603	382	13,985	13,342·94	388·31	13,731·25	1888	
88,112	5,019	93,131	20,375	896	21,271	18,960·63	751·97	19,712·60	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
88,713	5,175	93,888	21,907	1,005	22,912	21,227·77	974·72	22,202·49	1888	
50,965	1,655	52,626	12,287	304	12,591	11,352	274	11,626	1887	Punjab.
48,626	1,557	50,183	13,152	340	13,492	12,721	333	13,054	1888	
14,421	1,511	15,932	3,978	271	4,249	3,496·33	243·46	3,739·79	1887	Central Provinces.
12,763	1,151	13,914	3,998	272	4,270	3,885·15	261·54	4,146·69	1888	
21,015	668	21,683	8,038	107	8,145	7,632	84	7,716	1887	Lower Burma.
21,728	664	22,392	8,898	107	9,005	8,655	100	8,755	1888	
8,301	439	8,740	1,350	36	1,386	1,302·23	34·86	1,337·09	1887	Assam.
7,491	450	7,941	1,348	29	1,377	1,389·94	35·81	1,425·75	1888	
849	106	955	98	5	103	86·24	3·68	89·92	1887	Coorg.
921	96	1,017	104	2	106	101·28	4·31	105·59	1888	
2,785	179	2,964	1,018	35	1,053	909·03	27·50	936·53	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts
3,249	193	3,442	1,091	32	1,123	986·31	32·23	1,018·54	1888	
353,305	19,514	372,819	73,381	2,541	75,922	68,636·00	2,243·76	70,879·76	1887	TOTAL.
358,721	18,927	377,718	79,543	2,692	82,235	76,520·47	2,680·39	79,200·86	1888	

(f) Includes the European Prison, Calcutta and 14 Intermediate Jails.
(g) Includes the Female Penitentiary, Lahore, and the Chinawan Public Works Central Jail.
(h) Includes the European Prison, Rangoon.
(i) Includes 4 temporary Public Works Jails.
(j) Includes two temporary Public Works Jails.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS

1		2		3		4		5					
								RECEIVED BY					
								A.					
								TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.					
NAME OF PROVINCE.		In jail at the commencement of the year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras ...	1887	6,990	291	19,610	2,194	26,600	2,485	954	22	267	37	42	1
	1888	6,280	204	19,866	2,166	26,146	2,370	673	21	321	12	416	...
Bombay ...	1887	5,993	250	12,823	847	18,816	1,097	1,590	65	385	32	72	...
	1888	5,634	225	14,398	877	20,032	1,102	1,478	19	588	55	155	...
Bengal ...	1887	13,081	384	28,662	1,280	41,743	1,664	5,579	140	9,233	336	28	...
	1888	11,623	327	29,777	1,218	41,400	1,545	6,848	228	10,590	372	149	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	18,361	853	37,386	2,592	55,747	3,445	6,953	74	...	...	162	...
	1888	18,740	818	38,070	2,636	56,810	3,454	7,123	152	...	...	722	1
Punjab ..	1887	10,460	291	21,571	708	32,031	999	3,884	83	...	...	2	...
	1888	11,202	272	20,546	651	31,748	923	4,323	118	...	...	40	...
Central Provinces ...	1887	3,494	261	8,007	997	11,501	1,258	1,228	76	2	...	74	...
	1888	3,735	260	6,779	734	10,514	994	921	38	7	1	144	...
Lower Burma ...	1887	7,279	69	11,800	432	19,079	501	2,304	23	...	...	10	...
	1888	7,696	95	11,633	424	19,329	519	2,115	30	...	...	30	...
Assam ...	1887	1,315	32	3,593	215	4,908	247	379	1	739	26	1	...
	1888	1,243	33	3,401	210	4,644	243	581	4	485	16	7	...
Coorg ...	1887	87	5	164	15	251	20	...	...	85	5	...	...
	1888	84	4	145	10	229	14	...	...	73	6	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	1,059	39	1,563	127	2,622	166	156	5	...	...	13	...
	1888	963	30	1,937	134	2,900	164	257	10	...	...	17	...
TOTAL ...	1887	68,119	2,475	145,179	9,407	213,298	11,882	23,027	489	10,711	436	404	1
	1888	67,200	2,268	146,552	9,060	213,752	11,328	24,319	620	12,064	462	1,680	1

2.

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

TRANSFER. B. In transit for transportation, or to other jails. From jails in the province		From jails outside the province.		6 Grand Total.			7 Transferred to other jails. A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas		Name of Province.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F		
4,916	184	..		32,779	2,729	35,508	6,130	236	76	8	1887	Madras.
5,470	183	...	...	33,026	2,586	35,612	6,243	197	76	3	1888	
176	10	...		21 039	1,204	22,243	2,042	08	141	11	1887	Bombay.
119	5	6	.	22,378	1,181	23,559	2,078	74	82	3	1888	
294	14	738	65	57,615	2 219	59 834	14,943	455	510	11	1887	Bengal.
247	7	1,708	36	60,942	2,188	63,130	17,120	579	1,269	6	1888	
309	26	1	1	63,172	3,546	66,718	7 121	88	493	42	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
397	45	132	...	65,184	3,652	68,836	7,377	167	683	54	1888	
1,378	7	...	...	37,295	1,089	38,384	5,205	95	233	8	1887	Punjab.
920	16	...	...	37,031	1,057	38,088	5,104	120	156	14	1888	
58	7	..	..	12 863	1,341	14,204	1,218	72	93	14	1887	Central Provinces.
78	2	2	...	11,666	1,035	12,701	939	39	133	3	1888	
817	2	22	.	22 232	526	22,758	1 994	15	552	2	1887	Lower Burma.
1,600	3	26	...	23,100	552	23,652	2,003	25	494	1	1888	
38	1	1	..	6,066	275	6,341	1,156	28	19	...	1887	Assam.
32	4	1	.	5,750	267	6,017	1,142	22	26	2	1888	
...	...	...	..	336	25	361	...			...	1887	Coorg.
...	..	..	...	302	20	322	4	...		...	1888	
5	1	...	...	2,796	172	2 968	169	6	20	4	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
24	2	1	...	3,199	176	3,375	281	12	8	3	1888	
7,991	252	762	66	256,193	13,126	2,69,319	39,978	1,093	2,137	100	1887	Total.
8,887	267	1,876	36	262,578	12,714	275,292	4 2,291	1,235	2,927	89	1888	

No. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and

Name of Province.		8										9	
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A.		B		C.		D.					
								By order of Government.					
								(a)		(b)			
		On appeal		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules		On account of sickness		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1887	1,280	51	15,551	2,007	476	6	37	6	2,684	205	53	5
	1888	1,231	47	17,129	2,073	697	9	16	1	7	...	55	6
Bombay ...	1887	629	23	9,505	633	519	11	1	1	2,279	192	146	7
	1888	785	31	12,236	844	647	10	2	...	1	...	112	71
Bengal ...	1887	1,874	29	20,374	954	1,008	9	27	1	6,133	351	722	75
	1888	1,936	44	25,315	1,137	1,338	14	31	2	88	...	761	42
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	2,474	43	25,063	1,922	2,028	32	4	..	6 684	582	...	...
	1888	2,569	41	30 964	2,398	2,398	36	11	1	89	1	..	...
Punjab	1887	2,327	61	13,022	423	1,886	49	5	...	2,698	139	150	27
	1888	2,167	40	15,564	542	1,288	16	20	1	...		172	8
Central Provinces ...	1887	388	27	5,461	786	231	6	2	...	1,468	159	...	..
	1888	338	11	5,922	701	302	8	3	1	9	1	..	...
Lower Burma ...	1887	652	18	7,528	369	1,141	.	64	...	1,356	26	774	...
	1888	521	14	8,086	397	1,172	5	26	2	83	...	1,713	...
Assam ..	1887	317	8	2,639	179	86	...	10	1	546	25	...	...
	1888	261	2	2,832	211	171	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
Coorg ...	1887	22	3	171	12	8	...	1	...	40	5	3	...
	1888	15	...	172	18	5	...	2	...	..	.	4	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	84	3	961	100	178	1	2	...	389	27	...	...
	1888	148	4	1,535	122	143	2	...	...	16	1	...	...
Total ...	1887	10,047	266	100,275	7,385	7,561	114	153	9	24,277	1,711	1,848	114
	1888	9 971	234	119,755	8,443	8,161	104	115	8	297	3	2,817	63

continued.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888—contd.

10		11		12		13		14		15				
Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the close of the year.		Daily average number				NAME OF PROVINCE.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
18	.	14	..	33	...	147	1	6,280	204	6,146·82	233 13	6 379 95	1887	Madras
11	1	33	...	32		172	4	7 324	245	6,638 98	243 90	6,882 88	1888	
4	...	10		16	...	113	3	5,634	225	5 320	196	5,516	1887	Bombay.
5	...	13	1	18	.	140	3	6 259	208	5 912	233	6,145	1888	
8	1	6		30	...	357	6	11,623	327	10 646 26	262 03	10 908 29	1887	Bengal.
20	1	14		21		548	23	12,481	340	12,047 58	330 83	12 378 41	1888	
18	...	4		64	...	479	19	18 740	818	17 281 75	679 25	17 961 00	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
15		1		109	6	556	32	20,412	916	19,619 75	697 00	20,516 75	1888	
...	1	12	...	80	6	475	8	11,202	272	10,148	238	10,386	1887	Punjab
4	1	8	.	73	2	369	3	12,106	310	11 672	297	11 969	1888	
2	...	14	.	19	1	232	16	3,735	260	3 299 56	231 89	3 531 45	1887	Central Provinces
1		14	.	41	5	162	6	3,802	260	3 693 16	249 56	3 942 72	1888	
3	...	2	.	39	..	431	1	7,696	95	7 266	73	7 339	1887	Lower Burma
5	...	10	.	76	...	365	4	8,546	104	8,258	95	8 353	1888	
...	..	13	...	1	...	36	1	1,243	33	1 171 84	30 14	1,201 98	1887	Assam
2	1	10		4		40	...	1,254	25	1 277 28	31 58	1,308 86	1888	
.		.	.	2	1	5	0	84	4	82 62	2 09	74 71	1887	Coorg
...	...		...	4	4	4	...	92	2	81 95	3 30	85 25	1888	
...	.	1		7	.	22	1	963	30	865 48	25 29	890 77	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts
1	1	1	...	5	..	13	...	1,048	31	943 08	29 73	972 81	1888	
53	2	76		291	8	2 297	56	67,200	2,268	62,218 33	1,970 82	64,189 15	1887	TOTAL
64	5	104	1	383	13	2,369	75	73,324	2,441	70,143 78	2,410·90	72,554·68	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CON
YEARS 1887

1		2														3					
		RELIGION.														AGE.					
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C	
		CHRISTIANS.																			
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.	
		a		b		c															
		M	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras ...	1887	57	3	38	4	606	65	1,860	109	17,049	2,013		...	..	...	473	116	15,775	1,591	3,172	466
	1888	19	..	76		592	72	1,753	103	17,426	1,991	...	...	...		348	92	16,078	1,601	3,260	455
Bombay	1887	138	1	23	1	179	17	4,933	155	7,464	669	33	4	53		176	25	11,387	700	1,194	118
	1888	138		13		154	11	5,485	164	8,485	701	41	1	52		204	37	12,695	691	1,403	140
Bengal ...	1887	200	.	94	8	66	12	11,183	368	16,344	830	147	21	626	39	263	33	21,192	870	6,360	335
	1888	189	2	86	10	75	9	10,698	337	17,976	802	146	10	613	48	276	30	22,037	855	6,528	293
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	20	1	17		40	2	5,523	276	31,786	2,312	..	1			262	81	29,755	1,964	6,553	501
	1888	21		21	1	16	1	5,762	336	32,249	2,298	1		..		316	60	30,977	2,059	6,147	480
Punjab .	1887	11		18	1	11		14,953	466	6,429	239	17		132	2	266	11	18,358	556	2,606	123
	1888	5		5		12		14,354	464	6,123	186	5		42.	1	284	17	17,316	547	2,606	82
Central Provinces.	1887	7		4		15	1	620	67	5,311	693	27	1	2,021	235	220	51	6,720	808	987	130
	1888	1		6		19	2	638	65	4,828	545	19	1	1,268	121	161	47	5,701	573	834	102
Lower Burma.	1887	443	2	20	3	62	4	498	23	463	17	10,302	383	12		85	10	9,860	346	1,723	73
	1888	221	1	20		44	2	517	12	690	22	10,101	387	40		62	10	10,024	347	1,456	61
Assam ...	1887				.	9		1,138	25	2,065	172		.	335	18	7	4	2,982	187	509	22
	1888	1		2		5		1,080	26	1,984	168	11		270	16	9	2	2,742	193	558	14
Coorg ..	1887					17	1	38	1	164	17			31	1	6		229	20	13	...
	1888		.			9	1	36	5	126	9			47	1	1		196	13	28	3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887				..	2		252	14	1,307	113	2	.	...	...	18	10	1,371	101	164	16
	1888	.						305	13	1,627	120	5	1			14	8	1,687	110	225	14
TOTAL	1887	876	9	214	17	1,007	102	41,000	1,504	88,382	7,075	10,528	410	3,210	295	1,776	341	117,629	7,143	23,281	1,784
	1888	[illegible]	3	229	11	956	98	40,628	1,525	91,508	6,842	10,329	400	2,332	187	1,675	303	119,453	6,989	23,037	1,644

3.

VICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the and 1888.

		4											5			6	
		PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS.															
D		MALES.							FEMALES.				TOTAL.			NAME OF PROVINCE	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K					
Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes					
M.	F.												M	F.	Total.		
190	21	385	742	747	7,882	1,390	766	7,698	1,136	220	721	117	19,616	2,194	21,804	1887	Madras.
180	18	528	1,239	2,536	7,506	1,501	1,361	5,195	1,204	197	666	99	19,866	2,166	22,032	1888	
66	4	541	121	1,380	6,917	1,166	1,376	1,322	494	30	220	103	12,823	847	13,670	1887	Bombay.
96	9	597	174	1,549	7,750	1,456	1,257	1,615	505	46	239	87	14,398	877	15,275	1888	
847	42	1,191	753	2,509	17,188	953	632	5,436	543	25	576	136	28,662	1,280	29,942	1887	Bengal.
936	40	1,056	680	2,614	17,432	1,178	713	6,104	497	38	516	167	29,777	1,218	30,995	1888	
816	46	748	3,111	2,270	23,158	958	274	6,867	1,699	89	711	93	37,386	2,592	39,978	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
630	37	687	3,229	2,357	22,846	708	335	7,908	1,789	86	672	89	38,070	2,636	40,706	1888	
341	18	444	152	2,451	12,456	476	1,014	4,578	520	28	134	36	21,571	708	22,279	1887	Punjab.
340	5	476	54	2,218	11,777	524	901	4,596	489	35	97	30	20,546	651	21,197	1888	
78	8	213	...	712	4,179	411	946	1,544	727	56	201	13	8,005	997	9,002	1887	Central Provinces.
83	12	215	6	533	3,382	362	815	1,466	509	32	184	9	6,779	734	7,513	1888	
132	3	600	170	346	5,522	1,878	238	3,046	286	25	53	68	11,800	432	12,232	1887	Lower Burma.
91	6	640	110	414	5,110	1,258	395	3,706	334	26	36	28	11,633	424	12,057	1888	
49	2	140	45	439	2,144	315	100	374	158	9	44	4	3,547	215	3,762	1887	Assam.
44	1	115	40	579	2,085	97	34	403	148	11	47	4	3,353	210	3,563	1888	
2	.	5	9		72	14		150	16	1	2	1	250	20	270	1887	Coorg.
1	..	4	9	...	38	30		137	10		6	...	218	16	234	1888	
10		63	24	58	277	59	13	1,069	97	5	23	2	1,563	127	1,690	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts
11	2	72	3	138	669	186	109	760	91	4	37	2	1,937	134	2,071	1888	
2,531	144	4,330	5,127	10,902	79,795	7,620	5,359	32,084	5,676	488	2,67[illegible]	573	1,45,217	9,412	1,54,629	1887	TOTAL.
2,412	130	4,390	5,544	12,038	78,595	7,300	5,920	31,890	5,576	475	2,500	515	146,577	9,066	155,643	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS DECEMBER of those YEARS according to the NATURE and

Name of Province.			Number according to A: Not exceeding one month. M.	A F.	B: Above one month and not exceeding three months. M.	B F.	C: Above three months and not exceeding six months. M.	C F.	D: Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D F.	E: Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E F.	F: Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F F.
Madras	Admitted	1887	10,523	1,716	4,483	303	2,503	119	934	20	521	15	367	7
		1888	10,467	1,725	4,381	283	2,745	103	1,067	23	570	9	350	8
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	341	21	674	48	932	35	659	18	674	13	1,233	24
		1888	411	38	944	58	1,248	34	729	22	740	18	1,250	28
Bombay	Admitted	1887	4,723	451	2,724	184	2,343	116	1,564	47	778	17	410	13
		1888	5,497	509	3,117	200	2,403	85	1,754	43	816	19	482	6
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	235	23	480	21	886	40	963	36	978	14	1,021	31
		1888	236	6	516	29	898	29	1,105	30	1,120	22	1,110	25
Bengal	Admitted	1887	11,134	650	6,618	284	4,465	186	3,152	78	1,894	45	970	21
		1888	11,559	629	6,796	282	4,670	132	3,308	76	1,881	50	1,079	29
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	438	17	1,052	59	1,724	79	2,029	64	2,185	37	2,285	42
		1888	552	20	1,077	50	1,750	48	2,312	72	2,536	67	2,383	54
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admitted	1887	12,942	1,252	7,184	600	6,522	341	5,211	176	3,332	123	1,392	57
		1888	13,345	1,284	7,358	593	6,794	381	5,285	193	3,121	98	1,320	36
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	539	37	1,317	123	2,589	141	3,883	133	4,026	98	3,202	116
		1888	548	67	1,142	92	2,675	160	4,317	152	4,689	150	3,383	122
Punjab	Admitted	1887	4,896	243	3,553	145	4,379	140	3,939	82	2,780	49	1,331	19
		1888	4,654	205	3,782	164	4,101	133	3,487	57	2,582	40	1,348	23
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	311	6	853	28	1,737	41	2,272	51	2,812	35	1,659	45
		1888	329	11	544	25	1,504	51	2,223	44	3,707	48	2,258	55
Central Provinces.	Admitted	1887	2,207	452	2,330	318	1,048	128	684	57	447	24	248	6
		1888	1,633	300	1,672	225	1,788	115	786	46	422	26	278	12
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	155	30	446	51	760	51	612	46	537	23	557	24
		1888	105	25	311	37	744	62	681	38	625	40	511	30
Lower Burma	Admitted	1887	2,400	247	1,683	80	2,525	64	1,754	15	1,149	8	861	6
		1888	2,138	220	1,545	91	2,513	72	1,899	23	1,524	9	895	8
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	194	13	329	18	783	28	1,131	14	1,666	8	1,870	9
		1888	129	8	338	21	856	26	1,178	20	2,048	10	2,003	12
Assam	Admitted	1887	1,673	163	863	30	410	13	278	3	199	2	67	2
		1888	1,522	175	740	22	441	6	264	3	221	3	119	...
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	96	6	122	6	161	4	206	2	258	4	244	7
		1888	75	4	90	2	181	3	215	4	258	4	265	...
Coorg	Admitted	1887	113	12	60	5	40	1	17	1	11	...	3	...
		1888	79	8	47	4	33	2	25	1	4	...	12	1
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	8	1	11	1	20	1	12	1	9	...	14	...
		1888	3	...	8	..	9	1	24	...	8	...	22	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted	1887	583	83	342	21	310	17	148	2	98	2	45	1
		1888	648	77	375	23	388	20	240	6	136	3	77	1
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	76	8	108	8	145	3	119	..	184	1	177	5
		1888	38	1	62	8	187	7	147	5	231	2	207	4
Total	Admitted	1887	51,293	5,269	29,830	1,979	25,453	1,125	17,681	481	11,209	285	5,694	132
		1888	51,542	5,134	29,813	1,887	25,876	1,049	18,205	473	11,277	257	5,960	124
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	2,393	162	5,392	363	9,737	423	11,886	365	13,329	233	12,262	303
		1888	2,426	180	5,032	322	10,052	421	12,931	393	15,962	361	13,392	331

4.

of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888, and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st LENGTH of SENTENCE.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.														
G		H		I				J		TOTAL.				NAME OF PROVINCE.
Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS				Sentenced to death						
				A For life.		B For a term.								
M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F	Total		
137	3	2	..	81	9	6	...	55	2	19,610	2,194	21,804	1887	Admitted . . . Madras.
144	2	4		58	12	20	...	60	1	19,866	2,166	22,032	1888	
980	26	105	1	460	16	202	2	11	.	6,280	204	6,484	1887	Remaining on the 31st December.
1,012	27	107	1	458	17	420	2	5	...	7,324	245	7,569	1888	
58	1	9	..	92	13	98	2	24	3	12,823	847	13,670	1887	Admitted . . . Bombay.
90	1	2		86	11	96	...	55	1	14,398	877	15,275	1888	
320	13	81		381	23	290	24	3		5,634	225	5,859	1887	Remaining on the 31st December.
358	16	84		503	20	318	19	11	..	6,259	208	6,467	1888	
246	4	2		87	8	54		40	4	28,662	1,286	29,942	1887	Admitted . Bengal.
223	4	4		76	14	58		33	2	29,777	1,218	30,995	1888	
1,366	17	112	..	323	9	103	..	6	3	11,623	327	11,950	1887	Remaining on the 31st December
1,236	13	133	1	296	11	203	3	3	1	12,481	340	12,821	1888	
432	16	6		171	25	108	2	86		37,386	2,592	39,978	1887	Admitted . . . North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
417	4	9	.	181	31	116	7	124	9	38,070	2,636	40,706	1888	
1,983	71	176	12	660	73	347	14	18	..	18,740	818	19,558	1887	Remaining on the 31st December
2,193	68	160	9	776	68	512	26	17	2	20,412	916	21,328	1888	
327	6	20	.	189	14	41	2	116	8	21,571	708	22,279	1887	Admitted . . . Punjab.
283	12	9	..	137	11	43	2	120	4	20,546	651	21,197	1888	
993	33	93	.	293	21	141	8	38	4	11,202	272	11,474	1887	Remaining on the 31st December.
1,062	40	87	...	225	24	103	10	64	2	12,106	310	12,416	1888	
62	5	6	..	32	6	20		21	1	8,005	997	9,002	1887	Admitted . . . Central Provinces.
75	3	1		58	1	13		53	6	6,779	734	7,513	1888	
296	23	50	1	214	9	105	2	3		3,735	260	3,995	1887	Remaining on the 31st December.
336	13	57		297	11	120	3	9	1	3,802	260	4,062	1888	
359	..	28	.	305	3	581		56		11,800	432	12,232	1887	Admitted . . . Lower Burma.
345	1	13		228		431		102		11,633	424	12,057	1888	
673	2	56		340	3	645		9	.	7,696	95	7,791	1887	Remaining on the 31st December
1,073	4	69		403	3	440		9		8,546	104	8,650	1888	
19	1	1		15	1	11		2		3,547	215	3,762	1887	Admitted . . . Assam.
27	...	1	...	8	1	4		6	.	3,353	210	3,563	1888	
132	3	5		9	1	9	..	1		1,243	33	1,276	1887	Remaining on the 31st December.
148	6	5	...	10	1	6	1	1		1,254	25	1,279	1888	
1	.	...		3	...	...	...	2	1	250	20	270	1887	Admitted . . . Coorg.
6	...			8		..		4	.	218	16	234	1888	
10	...		..	..		...	...	...	.	84	4	88	1887	Remaining on the 31st December
14	.		...	4		.	...		.	92	2	94	1888	
25	.		..	7	1	1		4	.	1,563	127	1,690	1887	Admitted . . . Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
41	2	..	..	19	2			13	...	1,937	134	2,071	1888	
114	2	18		21	3	1			..	963	30	993	1887	Remaining on the 31st December.
140	3	18	.	17	1	1	.		...	1,048	31	1,079	1888	
1,666	36	74	.	982	80	920	6	406	19	145,217	9,412	154,629	1887	Admitted . . . TOTAL.
1,651	29	43	..	859	83	781	9	570	23	146,577	9,066	155,643	1888	
6,867	190	696	14	2,710	158	1,839	50	89	7	67,200	2,268	69,468	1887	Remaining on the 31st December.
7,572	190	720	11	2,989	162	2,129	64	119	6	73,324	2,441	75,765	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS of BRITISH

1		2			3								
					Number previously convicted.								
Name of Province		Number admitted during the year.			A		B		C		D		
					Once.		Twice.		More than Twice.		Total.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1887	19,610	2,194	21,804	1,305	100	433	32	404	7	2,142	139	2,281
	1888	19,866	2,166	22,032	1,320	61	420	23	395	7	2,135	91	2,226
Bombay	1887	12,823	847	13,670	1,140	61	342	12	399	44	1,890	117	2,007
	1888	14,398	877	15,275	1,222	49	382	8	432	32	2,036	89	2,125
Bengal	1887	28,662	1,280	29 942	2 511	67	551	15	313	15	3,375	97	3 472
	1888	29,777	1,218	30,995	2,565	78	626	17	316	10	3,507	105	3,612
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	37,386	2,592	39,978	2,609	102	958	29	707	35	4,274	166	4,440
	1888	38,070	2,636	40,706	2,675	121	1,003	33	727	23	4,405	177	4,582
Punjab	1887	21,571	708	22,279	1,884	21	605	15	558	16	3,047	52	3,099
	1888	20,546	651	21,197	2,083	20	553	5	550	17	3,186	42	3,228
Central Provinces	1887	8,005	997	9,002	667	61	199	20	173	10	1,039	91	1,130
	1888	6,779	734	7,513	631	40	166	18	137	9	934	67	1,001
Lower Burma	1887	11,800	432	12,232	1,438	11	436	4	256	...	2,130	15	2,145
	1888	11,633	424	12,057	1,701	8	519	...	285	...	2,505	8	2,513
Assam	1887	3,547	215	3,762	297	11	61	1	22	...	380	12	392
	1888	3,353	210	3,563	261	11	66	...	24	1	351	12	363
Coorg	1887	250	20	270	15	...	1	...	1	...	17	..	17
	1888	218	16	234	11	1	2	...	...	...	13	1	14
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1887	1,563	127	1,690	172	4	44	9	52	2	268	15	283
	1888	1,937	134	2,071	150	5	60	...	47	...	257	5	262
Total	1887	145,217	9,412	154,629	12,047	438	3,630	137	2,885	129	18,562	704	19,266
	1888	146,577	9,066	155,643	12,619	394	3,797	104	2,913	99	19,329	597	19,926

5.

INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

4			5							
Ratio per cent. of number previously convicted to number admitted during the year (column 3 D to column 2).			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).							Name of Province.
			A			B				
			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
10·92	6·33	10·46	473	116	589	60	4	64	1887	Madras.
10·74	4·20	10·10	348	92	440	40	1	41	1888	
14·73	13·81	14·68	176	25	201	9	3	12	1887	Bombay.
14·14	10·14	13·91	204	37	241	14	...	14	1888	
11·77	7·57	11·59	263	33	296	20	1	21	1887	Bengal.
11·77	8·62	11·65	276	30	306	13	...	13	1888	
11·43	6·56	11·10	239	57	296	57	1	58	1887	North-Western Provinces & Oudh.
11·57	6·71	11·25	316	60	376	52	1	53	1888	
14·12	7·34	13·90	266	11	277	28	2	30	1887	Punjab.
15·50	6·45	15·22	284	17	301	30	2	32	1888	
12·97	9·12	12·55	220	51	271	33	1	34	1887	Central Provinces.
13·78	9·13	13·32	161	47	208	27	6	33	1888	
18·05	3·47	17·53	85	10	95	6	1	7	1887	Lower Burma.
21·53	1·88	20·84	62	10	72	3	...	3	1888	
10·71	5·58	10·42	7	4	11	...	...	...	1887	Assam.
10·46	5·71	10·18	9	2	11	2	...	2	1888	
6·80	...	6·29	6	...	6	...	...	...	1887	Coorg
5·96	6·25	5·98	1	...	1	...	...	...	1888	
17·14	11·81	16·74	18	10	28	2	2	4	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
13·26	3·73	12·65	11	4	15	1	...	1	1888	
12·78	7·47	12·45	1,753	317	2,070	215	15	230	1887	Total.
13·18	6·58	12·80	1,672	299	1,971	182	10	192	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS and

1		2	3	4	5	6					
						A	AVERAGE NUMBER				
							On prison duties.				
							B	C	D	E	F
Name of Province.		Average number of convicts not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, *e g*, wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
Madras	1887	132·94	5,940 94	153·34	129 98	263·23	548·41	796·86	557·00	824·38	199·89
	1888	141·26	6,371·76	180 96	162·61	317·55	552 84	636·06	731 92	1,244 02	175·86
Bombay	1887	53	5,452	134	209	271	204	482	338	573	180
	1888	71	6,065	137	252	401	236	529	366	616	172
Bengal	1887	126 58	10,698 30	527 75	796·34	434·22	591 97	1,132 00	677 92	486 50	105 54
	1888	126·31	12,210·17	614·78	1,084·41	446 57	717 90	1,213·20	829·07	590 83	137·35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	257·49	17,546·79	475 66	868 96	12·38	500·20	2,063·76	1,189·34	2,484·95	1,549·93
	1888	261 89	20,200 10	619·28	1,122·06	9·98	539·44	2,292 00	1,266 41	3,292 92	1,852·48
Punjab	1887	135	10,256	285	240	...	241	1,041	486	1,513	459
	1888	143	11,822	341	322	...	254	1,199	589	1,877	467
Central Provinces ...	1887	29 44	3,434·95	111 18	103·64	41·18	142 41	305·41	120 30	422 84	200·28
	1888	19·97	3,893·30	122·43	265 97	59 92	176·27	337·52	139·98	386·36	241·32
Lower Burma	1887	73	5,491	372	178	248	486	424	178	334	58
	1888	95	6,408	399	142	550	688	509	240	358	98
Assam	1887	7·13	1,177·38	70·28	50 00	...	49·30	108·92	74·38	68·82	31·18
	1888	6 46	1,288 28	77·21	52·13	·05	66·66	114·44	85·05	73·90	52 09
Coorg	1887	·69	58·04	4·31	...	...	4 62	10·61	2 38	4·19	2·94
	1888	2·67	61 60	5·01	...	...	4·83	10·31	2·18	5·32	3·05
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1887	16·54	765·59	13·85	15·52	2·03	53·64	83·66	88·22	88·71	14·01
	1888	11 97	836·35	15 80	13·02	1·59	51·80	81·36	97 20	88·39	9·68
Total ...	1887	831·81	60,820·99	2,147·37	2,591·44	1,272·04	2,821·55	6,448·22	3,711·54	6,800·29	2,800·[illegible]
	1888	879·53	69,156 56	2,512·47	3,416·20	1,786·66	3,087·74	6,921·89	4,346 81	8,532·74	3,208·83

6.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA, during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

EMPLOYED				K	L			7			8	
On Jail Buildings.					Public Works.			Ratio per cent on number under sentence of labour (column 3) of those employed as				
Additions and alterations.		New Jails.										
G	H	I	J									
Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extramural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers (6 B).	Prison servants (6 C).	On Manufactures (6 K).		Name of Province.
450·94	21·54	9·46	51·17	1,802 50	...	14 59	117 65	9·23	13·41	30·34	1887	Madras.
398 39	25 10	105 93	35 45	1,669 53	...	...	135 54	8 67	9 98	26 20	1888	
41	5	...	5	2,041	662	213	94	3 74	8·84	37·43	1887	Bombay.
67	3	...	...	2,332	607	259	88	3·89	8·72	38 45	1888	
706·77	297 04	7·58	6·63	4,925·29	...	...	2·75	5 53	10·58	46 03	1887	Bengal.
854·19	307·33	10 22	25 37	5,368·39	...	...	10·56	5·88	9 93	43 96	1888	
1,403·44	97·50	1,201·91	..	5,582·69	...	75·47	40·70	2·85	11 76	31·81	1887	North Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,267 44	95·41	915·50	...	6,807 63	...	97·74	21 81	2 67	11·34	33 70	1888	
16	68	...	...	5,219	851	4	6	2 34	10·15	50 88	1887	Punjab.
137	172	...	...	6,165	475	4	6	2·14	10 14	52 14	1888	
122·79	18·11	...	...	1,844·72	0·22	...	1 87	4·14	8·89	53·70	1887	Central Provinces.
130·32	24·93	...	...	1,999·28	2·48	...	6 52	4 53	8 67	51·35	1888	
173	160	...	34	3,179	...	14	203	8·85	7·72	57·89	1887	Lower Burma.
63	32	...	...	3,048	1	23	198	10 73	7 94	56 92	1888	
28·09	0 93	0·02	...	127·66	353·89	...	213·91	4 18	9 25	10 84	1887	Assam.
28 93	3 67	3·07	...	150·75	297·15	..	283·18	5 17	8 88	11 70	1888	
...	2·10	...	...	26 39	...	..	.	7 96	18 28	45·46	1887	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	40·56	...	...	417	7 84	16 73	65·84	1888	
19·08	18·90	...	...	367·97	...	...	...	7·00	10 92	48 06	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
36·90	11·18	...	...	429·43	...	...	...	6·19	9 72	51·34	1888	
2,961·11	684·12	1,218 97	96·80	25,116·22	1,867·11	321·06	679 88	4·63	10·60	41·29	1887	Total.
2,983·17	674·62	1,034 72	60 83	28,610 57	1,382 63	383·74	1,166 61	4·46	10 00	41·39	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISH
during the YEARS

1		2			3			4									5		
								BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.											
Name of Province.		Daily average number of convicts.			Criminal offences.			Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.			Total offences.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras ..	1887	6,146 82	233'13	6,379 95	4	.	4	782	2	784	1,220	30	1,250	1,937	62	1,999	3,943	94	4,037
	1888	6,638 98	243 90	6,882 88	18	...	18	879	8	887	1,099	10	1,109	1,617	48	1,665	3,613	66	3,679
Bombay ..	1887	5,320	196	5,516	24	.	24	508	9	517	1,653	39	1,692	777	48	825	2,962	96	3,058
	1888	5,912	233	6,145	21	.	21	482	2	484	1,660	27	1,687	856	22	878	3,019	51	3,070
Bengal ..	1887	10,646'26	262'03	10,908 29	46		46	3,321	13	3,334	19,031	262	19,293	12,876	275	13,151	35,274	550	35,824
	1888	12,047 58	330 83	12,378'41	39	...	39	2,329	32	2,361	15,843	312	16,155	10,255	254	10,509	28,466	598	29,064
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1887	17,281 75	679 25	17,961 00	40		40	693	5	698	2,738	82	2,820	2,347	80	2,627	6,018	167	6,185
	1888	19,619'75	897 00	20,516 75	21	.	21	682	3	685	1,997	79	2,076	2,436	112	2,548	5,136	194	5,330
Punjab	1887	10,148	238	10,386	62	1	63	1,557	1	1,558	11,385	381	11,766	1,783	39	1,822	14,787	422	15,209
	1888	11,672	297	11,969	64	1	65	1,345	1	1,346	11,929	605	12,534	2,502	64	2,566	15,840	671	16,511
Central Provinces	1887	3,299 56	231 89	3,531 45	26	1	27	274	7	281	2,156	67	2,223	963	73	1,036	3,419	148	3,567
	1888	3,693 16	249 56	3,942 72	25	1	26	382	5	387	1,392	41	1,433	777	78	855	2,576	125	2,701
Lower Burma	1887	7,266	73	7,339	13		13	1,945	10	1,955	2,603	1	2,604	3,248	11	3,759	8,309	22	8,331
	1888	8,258	95	8,353	15		15	2,675	4	2,679	4,597	4	4,601	5,639	4	5,643	12,926	12	12,938
Assam ..	1887	1,171 84	30 14	1,201'98	59	..	59	151	...	151	1,051	10	1,061	290	...	290	1,551	10	1,561
	1888	1,277'28	31 58	1,308 86	46	..	46	193	...	193	1,093	44	1,137	295	5	300	1,627	49	1,676
Coorg ...	1887	72 62	2 09	74 71	...	..	...	24	1	25	16	...	16	18	...	18	58	1	59
	1888	81 95	3'30	85 25	...	...	...	20	.	20	27	..	27	25	...	25	72	...	72
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	865 48	25 29	890 77	3	.	3	82	...	82	255	..	255	227	...	227	567	...	567
	1888	943 08	29 73	972 81	3	..	3	73	..	73	80	3	83	155	1	156	311	4	315
Total	1887	62,218 33	1,970 82	64,189'15	277	2	279	9,337	48	9,386	42,108	872	42,980	25,166	588	25,754	76,888	1,510	78,398
	1888	70,113 78	2,410'90	72,534 68	252	2	254	9,060	55	9,115	39,717	1,125	40,842	24,557	588	25,145	73,586	1,770	75,356

7.

MENTS INFLICTED on THEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA 1887 and 1888.

6																7	8	9	
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																			
A			B—By Jail Officers.												C				
By criminal courts.			a Solitary confinement.			b Reduced diet.			c Solitary confinement with reduced diet			d Corporal punishment.	e Other punishments			Total punishments.	Ratio per cent of total punishments to daily average number of convicts (column 5C to column 2)	Ratio of column 5A to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners	Name of Province.	
M.	F.	Total	M.	F	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total					
4	...	4	561	10	572	1,873	63	1,936	...		.	133	1,371	21	1,392	4,037	63 27	3 49	1887	Madras.
15	...	15	517	11	528	1,635	36	1,671		..	...	99	1,347	19	1,366	3,679	53 45	2 82	1888	
23	...	23	40	1	41	47	1	48	684	15	699	71	2,098	77	2,175	3,057	55 42	2 47	1887	Bombay.
21	...	21	58	..	58	45	...	45	759	6	765	95	2,041	45	2,086	3,070	49 95	3 27	1888	
44	.	44	1,555	44	1,599	501	68	569	248	3	251	266	32,660	435	33,095	35,824	3.8 41	0 76	1887	Bengal.
29	...	29	1,243	52	1,295	487	38	525	352	..	352	345	26,100	508	26,608	29,054	234 71	0 36	1888	
40		40	431	19	450	1,246	70	1,316	2,081	61	2,142	639	1,501	17	1,608	6,185	31 43	11 75	1887	North Western Provinces and Oudh.
21	...	21	574	26	600	847	79	926	1,728	71	1,799	431	1,535	18	1,553	5,330	25 97	9 20	1888	
77	1	78	1,389	102	1,491	1,190	154	1,344	1,070	17	1,087	438	10,617	148	10,765	15,203	146 37	4 07	1887	Punjab.
89	1	90	2,661	211	2,872	1,146	56	1,202	891	7	898	306	10,743	396	11,139	16,507	137 91	1'98	1888	
26	1	27	136	24	160	453	53	506	426	26	452	359	3,019	44	3,063	3,567	101 00	11 83	1887	Central Provinces.
25	1	26	288	26	314	348	32	380	243	13	256	130	1,535	54	1,589	2,701	68 50	5 63	1888	
25	..	25	751	1	752	1,027	15	1,042	1,127	1	1,128	405	4,974	5	4,979	8,331	113 51	5 14	1887	Lower Burma.
15	...	15	667	.	667	1,473	7	1,480	5,290	1	5,291	452	5,029	4	5,033	12,938	154 89	3'62	1888	
50	...	50	32	2	34	94		94	8	...	8	106	1,252	8	1,260	1,552	129'12	7 64	1887	Assam.
42		42	40	1	41	44	1	45	10	.	10	112	1,370	47	1,417	1,667	127 30	7 65	1888	
...	...	...	8	...	8	13	1	14	5		5	3	29	.	29	59	78 97	5 45	1887	Coorg.
...	...	...	1	..	1	19		19	7	..	7	6	39		39	72	84 45	9 09	1888	
3	..	3	53	...	53	5	.	5	105	.	105	20	381		381	567	63'65	3'67	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
3	.	3	9	...	9	4	...	4	114	1	115	9	172	3	175	315	32'38	3 01	1888	
292	2	294	4,957	203	5,160	6,449	425	6,874	5,754	123	5,877	2,430	56,992	755	57,747	78,392	122'11	3'27	1887	Total.
360	2	362	6,058	327	6,385	6,048	249	6,297	9,394	99	9,493	1,891	49,911	1,094	51,005	75,333	103 82	2 64	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING

during the YEARS 1887 and 1888 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW

1		2				3		4		5	
		Daily average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishments.		Police Guards.	
						A	B	A	B	A	B
Name of Province.		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.
						Rs.	Rs A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras ...	1887	6,379·95	798·47	201·05	7,379·47	2,83,914	39 8 9	2,85,381	38 10 9	(d)11,431	1 8 9
	1888	6,882 88	871·32	167 35	7,921·55	2,28,244	30 2 9	2,88,626	36 6 11	*	*
Bombay ...	1887	5,516	576	...	6,092	1,53,107	25 2 1	1,92,359	31 9 2	42,731	7 0 2
	1888	6,145	695	...	6,840	1,89,755	27 11 10	1,90,216	27 12 11	38,649	5 10 4
Bengal ...	1887	10,908·29	1,138·57	203·33	12,250·19	2,44,730	20 5 0	4,60,884	37 9 11	*	*
	1888	12,378 41	1,255·51	97·33	13,731·25	2,95,680	21 10 11	4,55,888	33 3 2	*	*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	17,961·00	1,512·00	219 60	19,712·60	(a)3,50,952	18 0 0	3,63,297	18 6 10	1,26 342	6 6 6
	1888	20,516·75	1,554·25	131·49	22,202·49	(a)4,07,853	18 7 7	3,65,244	16 7 2	1,13,500	5 1 9
Punjab ...	1887	10,436	1,066	124	11,626	(a)2,90,940	25 4 8	(b)2,56,207	92 0 7	(b)76,323	6 9 0
	1888	12,024	946	84	13,054	(a)3,15,670	24 5 4	(b)2,61,138	20 0 0	(b)72,100	5 8 4
Central Provinces...	1887	3,531·45	163·82	44·60	3,739·87	97,213	26 4 11	78,462	20 15 8	13,592	3 10 1
	1888	3,942·72	178 79	25 18	4,146 69	1,10,655	26 13 6	83,039	20 0 4	10,578	2 8 9
Lower Burma ...	1887	7,339	343	34	7,716	2,16,486	28 2 10	1,68,582	21 13 6	*	*
	1888	8,353	382	20	8,755	2,94,870	33 12 1	1,71,825	19 10 0	*	*
Assam ...	1887	1,276·44	122·34	12·77	†1,411·55	45,021	32 2 11	23,044	16 5 2	26,855	19 0 4
	1888	1,308·86	1,10·10	6·79	1,425·75	46,857	33 0 4	23,577	16 8 7	27,349	19 2 10
Coorg ...	1887	74·71	12·77	2·44	89·92	3,445	39 6 1	2,405	26 11 11	1,744	19 6 3
	1888	85·25	18·64	1·70	1,05 59	3,930	37 13 3	2,411	22 13 4	1,762	16 10 11
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	890·56	39·55	6·06	936 17	24,890	26 12 2	24,256	25 14 6	7,064	7 8 8
	1888	971·75	38·44	6·83	1,017·02	28,040	27 12 1	22,941	22 8 10	7,253	7 2 1
Total ...	1887	64,313·40	5,792·52	847·85	70,953·77	17,10,698	24 6 5	18,54,877	26 2 3	3,06,082	4 5 0
	1888	72,608·62	6,050·05	540·67	79,199·34	19,21,554	24 6 10	18,64,905	23 8 9	2,71,191	3 6 9

* The Jails in Madras, Bengal and Burma are guarded by warder-guards.

† These figures will not agree with the daily average number shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1 as the average number of prisoners in the Disang mukh

(a) Including the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups.

(b) Excluding the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups which is not shown separately in the Provincial Report.

(c) Including the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups.

(d) For Central and District Jails only. The cost of sub-Jails is not shown in the report.

(e) Exclusive of under trial and Civil debtors.

8.

the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS or REPAIRS).

6			7		8		9	10		
Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.					Name of Province.
A	B	C	A	B	A	B				
Total cost	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Cost per head of daily average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of daily average strength.		
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
14,031	1 14 5	84 15 4	9,812	1 5 10	69,084	9 5 9	6,73,653	91 4 7	1887	Madras.
15,934	2 0 2	81 15 3	21,297	3 1 6	82,107	10 5 10	6,36,208	80 5 0	1888	
8,992	1 7 7	65 6 4	10,929	1 12 8	41,900	6 14 0	4,50,018	73 13 11	1887	Bombay.
9,877	1 7 1	71 5 10	14,235	2 1 3	44,627	6 8 4	4,87,359	71 4 0	1888	
36,008	2 15 0	66 10 6	44,272	3 10 9	96,855	7 14 6	8,82,749	72 0 11	1887	Bengal.
46,936	3 6 8	74 6 3	58,364	4 4 5	1,28,592	9 5 10	9,85,460	71 12 3	1887	
19,146	0 15 6	37 2 6	40,302	2 1 0	35,368	1 12 8	9,35,407	47 7 2	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
21,860	0 15 9	32 15 8	54,648	2 7 7	37,421	1 10 11	10,00,526	45 1 0	1888	
(b)17,978	1 8 8	60 8 6	(b)26,604	2 5 0	(b)41,994	3 9 9	(c)7,29,495	62 11 11	1887	Punjab.
(b)20,742	1 9 5	58 14 9	(b)51,726	3 15 9	(b)47,173	3 9 9	(c)7,89,366	60 7 6	1888	
4,177	1 1 11	37 7 4	20,321	5 7 11	20,993	5 9 9	2,34,758	62 12 4	1887	Central Provinces.
6,660	1 9 8	56 10 2	19,726	4 12 6	22,509	5 6 10	2,53,167	61 0 10	1888	
27,839	3 9 8	73 3 8	18,774	2 7 1	60,152	7 12 8	4,91,833	63 11 10	1887	Lower Burma.
16,008	1 13 3	39 8 4	15,690	(e)1 14 0	77,533	8 13 8	5,75,926	65 12 6	1888	
3,181	2 4 0	36 4 0	5,733	4 1 6	9,587	6 12 8	1,13,421	80 5 7	1887	Assam.
3,300	2 5 0	36 5 9	10,104	7 1 11	9,596	6 11 8	1,20,783	84 11 5	1888	
35	0 6 2	8 1 11	360	4 10 10	950	10 9 0	8,939	99 6 7	1887	Coorg.
42	0 6 4	8 6 1	489	4 11 3	1,053	9 15 6	9,687	91 12 0	1888	
848	0 14 5	59 14 1	2,164	2 5 2	5,283	5 10 3	64,505	68 14 5	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
820	0 12 10	51 6 10	2,170	2 2 4	4,290	4 3 5	65,514	64 6 8	1888	
1,32,235	1 13 9	58 11 2	1,79,271	2 8 10	3,82,166	5 6 2	45,84,778	64 9 10	1887	Total.
1,42,179	1 12 8	54 6 7	2,48,449	3 2 6	4,54,901	5 11 10	49,23,996	62 2 9	1888	

Jail was calculated by the actual number of days it remained open during the year.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS

1		2	3	4
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 7).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 7).	Total cash earnings.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1887	6,73,653 0 0	91 4 7	20,380 12 0
	1888	6,36,208 0 0	80 5 0	57,263 6 0
Bombay	1887	4,50,018 0 0	73 13 11	1,16,584 0 0
	1888	4,87,359 0 0	71 4 0	1,12,061 15 0
Bengal	1887	8,82,749 0 0	72 0 11	2,99,870 8 0
	1888	9,85,460 0 0	71 12 3	2,66,898 12 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1887	9,35,407 0 0	47 7 2	1,74,145 10 0
	1888	10,00,526 0 0	45 1 0	1,53,479 8 0
Punjab	1887	7,29,495 0 0	62 11 11	1,30,549 11 0
	1888	7,89,366 0 0	60 7 6	1,09,748 2 0
Central Provinces	1887	2,34,758 0 0	62 12 4	39,770 2 0
	1888	2,53,167 0 0	61 0 10	37,253 6 0
Lower Burma	1887	4,91,833 0 0	63 11 10	2,00,848 11 0
	1888	5,75,926 0 0	65 12 6	2,39,845 3 0
Assam	1887	1,13,421 0 0	80 5 7	13,836 14 0
	1888	1,20,783 0 0	84 11 6	16,436 12 0
Coorg	1887	8,939 0 0	99 6 7	3,564 11 0
	1888	9,687 0 0	91 12 0	4,074 12 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1887	64,505 0 0	68 14 5	12,340 6 0
	1888	65,514 0 0	64 6 8	14,721 10 0
TOTAL ...	1887	45,84,778 0 0	64 9 10	10,11,891 5 0
	1888	49,23,996 0 0	62 2 9	10,11,783 6 0

9.

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

5	6	7		
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2, minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3, minus column 5).		NAME OF PROVINCE.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2 12 2	6,53,272 4 0	88 8 5	1887	Madras.
7 3 7	5,78,944 10 0	73 1 5	1888	
19 2 2	3,33,434 0 0	54 11 9	1887	Bombay.
16 6 1	3,75,297 1 0	54 13 11	1888	
24 7 7	5,82,878 8 0	47 9 4	1887	Bengal.
19 6 11	7,18,561 4 0	52 5 4	1888	
8 13 4	7,61,261 6 0	38 9 10	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
6 14 7	8,47,046 8 0	38 2 5	1888	
11 3 7	5,98,945 5 0	51 8 4	1887	Punjab.
8 6 6	6,79,617 14 0	52 1 0	1888	
10 10 1	1,94,987 14 0	52 2 3	1887	Central Provinces.
8 15 8	2,15,913 10 0	52 1 2	1888	
26 0 5	2,90,984 5 0	37 11 5	1887	Lower Burma.
27 6 3	3,36,080 13 0	38 6 3	1888	
9 12 10	99,584 2 0	70 8 9	1887	Assam.
11 8 5	1,04,346 4 0	73 3 0	1888	
39 10 3	5,374 5 0	59 12 4	1887	Coorg.
39 9 5	5,612 4 0	52 2 7	1884	
13 2 10	52,164 10 0	55 11 7	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
14 7 7	50,792 6 0	49 15 1	1888	
14 4 2	35,72,886 11 0	50 5 8	1887	TOTAL.
12 12 4	39,12,212 10 0	49 6 5	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the PRISONERS of ALL

1		2			3			4			5			6			7		
Name of Province		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Daily average strength			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1887	9,921	678	10,599	7,094·40	285 07	7,379 47	7,881	330	8,233	4,396	138	4,534	160 04	5 11	165 15	165	5	170
	1888	13,843	2 480	16,323	7,636 08	285 47	7,921 55	9,391	320	9,711	5,166	224	5,390	186 55	7 87	194 42	197	5	202
Bombay	1887	9,952	1,928	11,880	5,869	223	6,092	9,770	506	10,276	3,260	76	3,336	135 0	2 5	137 5	117	3	120
	1888	9,807	1,960	11,767	6,575	265	6,840	10,400	470	10,870	3,719	116	3,835	132 6	5 8	138 4	153	4	157
Bengal	1887	19,804	1,226	21,031	11 933 97	316 22	12 250 19	18,618	965	19,583	16,495	515	17 410	524 97	15 21	540 18	393	8	401
	1888	19,004	1,157	20,161	13 342·94	388 31	13 731·25	19 427	969	20 396	18,412	566	18 998	611 15	19·77	630·92	588	26	614
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1887	30,738	2,020	32,758	8 960·63	751 97	19,712 60	25,820	1,138	26 967	13,707	539	14,246	494 03	21 15	515 23	524	21	545
	1888	30,763	2,014	32,777	21,222 77	974·72	22,202 49	26,352	1,230	27 582	16,632	814	17,446	627 61	35 18	662 79	595	34	629
Punjab	1887	13,702	857	14,559	11 099	265	11 274	14,568	385	14 953	12 459	603	13 062	286	11	297	493	9	502
	1888	14,273	860	15,133	12,379	323	12,702	15,880	392	16,272	15,863	743	16,606	339	13	352	386	4	390
Central Provinces	1887	4,605	497	5,102	3,496 41	243 46	3,739 87	4,869	4 4	5,291	3,471	204	3,675	106 15	6 35	111 50	240	16	256
	1888	4,667	489	5,156	3,885 15	261 54	4,146 69	4,907	429	5,336	3,515	188	3,703	109 88	7 71	117 50	164	7	171
Lower Burma	1887	8,867	223	9,090	7,632	84	7,716	9, 43	107	9,450	7,252	22	7,284	380		380	452	1	453
	1888	9,021	225	9,246	8,655	100	8,755	10,458	116	10,5 4	9,490	85	9,575	402		405	389	4	393
Assam	1887	2,800	179	2 979	1,606 08	34 86	1,640 94	2,844	137	2,931	2,692	60	2,752	86 12	1 63	87 75	45	1	46
	1888	2,557	179	2,736	1,594 15	35 81	1,629·96	2,597	134	2,731	2,812	52	2,864	89 41	1 34	90 75	44		44
Coorg	1887	122	14	136	79 78	2 94	82 72	98	7	105	121	13	134	3 92	39	4 31	5	..	5
	1888	117	11	124	92 49	3 81	96 30	109	6	115	155	10	165	4 59	·42	5·01	4	..	4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1887	1,272	100	1,372	908 67	37 50	946 17	1,248	43	1,291	657	17	674	13 71	0 45	14 16	24	1	25
	1888	1,272	100	1,372	985 28	31 74	1,017 02	1,308	48	1, 56	756	18	774	15 43	0 53	15 96	13	.	13
Total	1887	101,784	7,722	109,506	68,589·94	2,234 02	70,823·96	95,070	4,062	99 132	64,868	2,197	67,065	2,158·99	63 79	2,252·78	2,488	85	2,573
	1888	105,320	9,475	114,795	76,372 86	2,669 42	79,042 26	100,839	4,114	104,943	76,520	2,826	79,336	2,518 22	94·62	2,612·84	2,533	84	2,617

10.

CLASSES in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

8			9			10			11															12	
									Ratio per mille of average strength																
									A			B			C			D			E				
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints			Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Name of Province.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total		
10	2	12	43	...	43	3	...	3	619·64	484·09	614·40	22·55	17·92	22·37	·42	...	·40	22·83	17·53	22·63	23·25	17·53	23·03	1887	Madras.
14	...	14	58	1	59	12	...	12	676·53	784·67	680·42	24·43	27·57	24·54	1·57	...	1·51	24·23	17·51	23·99	25·80	17·51	25·50	1888	
11	...	11	32	1	33	10	...	10	555·46	340·80	547·60	23·00	11·21	22·57	1·70	...	1·64	18·23	13·45	18·05	19·93	13·45	19·69	1887	Bombay.
13	...	13	31	1	32	24	...	24	565·62	437·93	560·67	20·16	21·88	20·23	3·65	...	3·50	19·61	15·09	19·44	23·26	15·09	22·94	1888	
61	1	62	155	4	159	20	1	21	1,415·70	1,628·61	1,421·20	4,398	4,800	4,409	1·67	3·16	1·71	31·25	22·13	31·01	32·92	25·29	32·72	1887	Bengal.
65	...	65	198	11	209	124	8	132	1,379·90	1,509·10	1,383·55	45·80	50·91	45·94	9·29	20·60	9·61	34·77	46·35	35·10	44·06	66·95	44·71	1888	
49	...	49	157	7	164	49	4	53	722·91	716·78	722·68	26·05	28·12	26·13	2·53	5·31	2·63	25·10	22·66	25·01	27·63	27·91	27·64	1887	N.-W.P. and Oudh.
35	4	39	176	13	189	24	1	25	783·50	835·11	785·76	29·51	36·09	29·85	1·13	3·03	1·12	26·80	33·85	27·20	28·02	34·88	28·12	1888	
42	...	42	137	...	147	63	5	68	1,131·71	2,275·47	1,158·59	25·97	41·50	26·34	5·72	18·87	6·03	39·06	15·09	38·40	44·78	33·16	44·52	1887	Punjab.
49	...	49	69	2	71	63	1	64	1,281·44	2,300·30	1,307·35	27·38	40·24	27·71	5·09	3·09	5·04	26·09	9·29	25·66	31·18	12·38	30·70	1888	
11	...	11	80	1	81	47	6	53	981·29	837·91	971·95	30·07	26·08	29·81	13·44	24·64	14·17	55·19	41·07	54·27	68·63	65·71	68·44	1887	Central Provinces.
6	...	6	66	3	69	..	...	...	904·72	718·81	893·00	28·28	29·47	28·35	...	...	..	42·21	26·76	41·23	42·21	26·76	41·23	1888	
21	...	21	131	...	134	100	..	109	950·20	380·95	941·01	49·79	...	49·24	14·28	...	14·12	44·91	11·90	44·58	59·22	11·90	58·70	1887	Lower Burma.
18	...	18	127	3	130	105	...	105	1,096·47	850·00	1,093·66	46·44	30·00	46·25	12·13	...	11·99	32·81	40·00	32·89	41·94	40·00	44·88	1888	
8	...	8	22	1	23	1	...	1	1,674·88	1,721·17	1,675·86	53·62	46·75	53·47	·63	...	·61	27·39	28·68	27·42	29·01	28·68	28·03	1887	Assam.
3	..	3	14	...	14	6	...	6	1,763·94	1,452·10	1,757·09	56·08	37·41	55·67	3·76	...	3·66	23·83	..	23·31	27·59	...	26·99	1888	
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,516·67	4,421·76	1,619·92	49·13	132·63	52·12	...	...	...	62·67	...	60·44	62·67	...	60·44	1887	Coorg.
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,675·85	2,624·67	1,713·39	49·61	110·23	52·02	...	...	...	45·24	...	41·53	43·24	...	41·53	1888	
4	1	5	4	...	4	8	...	8	723·03	618·18	719·55	15·08	16·36	15·12	8·80	...	8·54	17·60	36·36	18·15	26·40	36·36	26·69	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	767·29	567·10	761·04	15·66	16·60	15·69	...	...	...	13·19	...	12·78	13·19	...	12·78	1888	
220	4	224	735	12	900	309	16	325	945·73	983·43	946·92	31·91	28·55	31·80	4·30	7·16	4·38	31·33	21·93	31·03	35·83	29·09	35·61	1887	Total.
307	4	311	743	34	777	358	10	368	1,001·92	1,062·41	1,003·96	32·97	35·44	33·05	4·68	3·74	4·65	28·48	27·72	28·45	33·16	31·46	33·10	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED

1		2	3	4				
Name of Province		Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.				
				A	B.	C.	D.	Total.
				Up to 1 lb	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Madras	1887 ...	10,912	1,982	1,475	3,077	1,313	643	6,508
	1888 ..	10,530	1,517	1,386	3,004	1,197	444	6,031
Bombay	1887 ...	13,479	2,259	1,423	3,632	1,718	826	7,599
	1888 ...	13,817	2,740	1,391	3,429	1,655	823	7,298
Bengal	1887 ...	33,425	10,120	5,178	7,693	2,807	1,166	16,844
	1888 ...	(a) 34,872	9,683	5,198	8,034	3,388	1,331	17,951
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887 ...	46,593	8,503	6,128	11,070	4,528	2,304	24,030
	1888 ...	(b) 46,362	8,218	6,620	10,195	4,652	2,303	23,770
Punjab	1887 .	(c) 20,358	5,701	2,380	4,679	1,594	981	9,634
	1888 ...	(d) 19,638	5,288	2,374	4,945	1,665	694	9,678
Central Provinces	1887 ...	(e) 8,260	2,020	969	2,373	992	432	4,766
	1888 ...	9,623	3,040	797	1,928	1,322	1,208	5,255
Lower Burma	1887 ...	12,892	3,107	1,426	2,701	1,549	810	6,486
	1888 ...	11,628	2,366	1,146	2,540	1,365	926	5,977
Assam	1887 ...	3,236	513	823	599	270	86	1,778
	1888 ..	2,921	548	631	616	195	101	1,543
Coorg	1887 ...	229	57	27	37	35	7	106
	1888 ...	208	36	70	23	31	5	129
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1887 ...	(f) 1,960	278	216	626	317	192	1,351
	1888 ...	(g) 2,271	331	258	697	415	211	1,581
Total ...	1887 ...	151,344	34,540	20,045	36,487	15,123	7,447	79,102
	1888 ...	151,790	33,767	19,871	35,411	15,875	8,046	79,213

(a) Exclusive of the weighment of 274 prisoners for whom details are not available.
(b) Ditto ditto 442 dit'o ditto.
(c) Ditto ditto 252 ditto ditto.
(d) Ditto ditto 80 ditto ditto
(e) Ditto ditto 2,524 ditto ditto.
(f) Ditto ditto 3 ditto ditto.
(g) Ditto ditto 10 ditto ditto.

II.

from the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

5				6		
Number who had lost weight.						
A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.		Name of Province.
Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.			
574	1,219	483	146	2,422	1887	Madras.
715	1,450	603	214	2,982	1888	
956	1,832	577	256	3,621	1887	Bombay.
955	2,017	579	228	3,779	1888	
2,613	2,890	756	202	6,461	1887	Bengal.
2,786	3,236	935	281	7,238	1888	
4,489	6,665	2,183	723	14,060	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
5,217	6,285	2,192	680	14,374	1888	
1,317	2,601	743	362	5,023	1887	Punjab.
1,186	2,401	714	291	4,592	1888	
416	782	205	71	1,474	1887	Central Provinces.
327	672	233	96	1,328	1888	
845	1,382	674	398	3,299	1887	Lower Burma.
710	1,554	656	365	3,285	1888	
415	342	128	60	945	1887	Assam.
279	360	136	55	830	1888	
31	30	5	...	66	1887	Coorg.
15	21	7	...	43	1888	
85	154	68	24	331	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
97	180	69	13	359	1888	
11,741	17,897	5,822	2,242	37,702	1887	Total.
12,287	18,176	6,124	2,223	38,810	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE MARK SYSTEM IN THE JAILS

1		2	3										4									
			NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
			SENTENCED TO										SENTENCED TO									
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Number released during the year who come under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.
Madras ...	1887	5	161	100	61	57	34	29	6	4	21	9	64	100	144	194	251	317	186	176	430	1,303
	1888	5	241	140	119	104	34	39	2	1	17	9	68	97	165	239	262	354	171	310	355	912
Bombay ...	1887	2	219	132	32	36	14	43	10	6	20	8	70	142	151	184	280	285	155	213	471	401
	1888	4	251	198	46	62	13	51	6	5	19	6	81	123	145	185	169	268	216	209	223	687
Bengal ...	1887	6	500	237	90	91	21	48	10	3	13	4	102	118	145	225	200	367	345	197	378	393
	1888	5	608	311	118	141	49	56	16	7	36	10	87	127	146	284	187	325	329	288	426	396
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	...	1,038	409	163	213	67	93	15	2	51	9	79	109	134	166	199	272	347	120	486	733
	1888	...	1,256	546	187	196	73	95	16	5	41	19	93	115	154	198	221	257	246	468	501	603
Punjab ...	1887	3	922	487	138	134	42	117	28	19	30	18	126	131	219	251	242	344	372	360	348	339
	1888	...	667	326	90	86	41	44	22	10	13	5	107	124	50	223	208	400	290	329	220	327
Central Provinces.	1887	2	80	41	22	40	15	22	5	...	9	3	90	142	221	240	240	295	265	...	738	639
	1888	...	151	63	18	30	14	14	7	6	7	...	94	189	229	304	328	423	418	560	626	...
Lower Burma	1887	2	604	256	112	81	23	38	5	3	14	7	154	207	226	256	391	330	331	402	601	802
	1888	...	637	289	90	86	24	22	5	1	13	10	137	170	206	266	345	351	256	215	640	2,097
Assam ...	1887	2	38	17	15	4	4	6	1	1	...	..	90	110	173	235	171	353	14	375	...	...
	1888	1	84	44	13	13	3	14	1	2	1	...	93	181	201	215	197	295	255	229	237	...
Coorg ...	1887	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	101	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	1888	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	55	68	85	...	...	153	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	...	69	58	5	11	5	27	3	...	1	...	74	144	110	210	118	250	109	...	146	...
	1888	...	77	47	5	6	2	5	...	1	2	...	115	148	95	186	95	154	...	257	185	...
Total ...	1887	22	3,633	1,746	642	667	225	423	83	38	159	58	154	207	226	256	391	367	372	402	758	1,303
	1888	15	3,973	1,966	687	724	253	341	75	38	149	59	137	189	229	304	345	423	418	560	642	2,097

12.

AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS OF BRITISH INDIA DURING THE YEARS 1887 and 1888.

5										6	7	8	
AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity gained by the convicts entered in column 3.		
SENTENCED TO													
Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.				NAME OF PROVINCE.
										Rs A P	Rs A P		
46	64	81	109	107	161	99	117	186	700	9 1 10	1 5 4	1887	Madras
38	65	96	107	128	149	97	310	165	429	20 0 0	2 4 7	1888	
37	55	78	95	124	137	117	124	259	316	...	...	1887	Bombay
36	55	83	104	97	131	145	170	146	377	...	..	1888	
47	63	92	120	133	194	192	129	236	252	1 14 0	1 14 0	1887	Bengal.
56	58	106	130	135	220	167	153	259	189	...		1888	
45	62	75	91	108	130	169	117	325	450	15 0 0	2 4 3	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
47	68	93	111	118	135	165	198	211	299	20 0 0	1 14 2	1888	
35	41	51	71	119	101	188	202	166	120	30 0 0	2 12 0	1887	Punjab
47	68	88	105	112	149	194	211	159	183	62 14 0	3 6 0	1888	
51	78	109	129	123	142	162	..	390	501	8 7 9	0 3 4	1887	Central Provinces.
55	87	125	147	115	262	215	227	399	...	48 0 0	0 13 9	1888	
74	90	124	147	221	226	233	245	372	435	..	..	1887	Lower Burma.
71	103	121	173	192	218	189	215	380	1,061	...	...	1888	
54	68	105	115	163	232	14	375	..	..	...	...	1887	Assam
49	80	104	135	164	228	255	217	237	...	1 2 7	...	1888	
41	45	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 5	1 4 5	1887	Coorg.
55	58	85	...	...	153	..	...			2 2 3	0 13 10	1888	
40	51	69	81	69	79	72	..	146	.	.	...	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
47	72	73	116	84	116	...	257	184	..	...	...	1888	
47	61	87	106	125	159	138	187	260	396	30 0 0	1 9 10	1887	Total.
50	71	97	125	127	176	178	217	237	423	62 14 0	1 13 8	1888	

No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1884 to 1888.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	1884	27,445	4,614	378	1·37	8·19	Madras.
	1885	29,500	4,241	271	0·91	6·39	
	1886	32,301	3,947	199	0·61	5·04	
	1887	32,779	3,939	133	0·40	3·37	
	1888	33,026	3,598	99	0·29	2·75	
Bombay	1884	23,138	4,354	73	0·31	1·67	Bombay.
	1885	22,224	2,827	61	0·27	2·15	
	1886	21,898	3,646	101	0·46	2·76	
	1887	21,039	2,940	71	0·33	2·41	
	1888	22,378	2,998	95	0·42	3·16	
Bengal	1884	59,202	54,850	345	0·58	0·62	Bengal.
	1885	60,140	47,477	347	0·57	0·73	
	1886	59,387	39,567	396	0·66	1·00	
	1887	57,615	35,230	266	0·46	0·75	
	1888	60,942	28,427	245	0·40	0·86	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1884	56,713	6,158	1,054	1·85	17·11	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1885	56,132	6,348	1,000	1·78	15·75	
	1886	57,768	6,203	834	1·44	13·44	
	1887	63,172	5,978	629	0·99	10·52	
	1888	65,184	5,115	431	0·66	8·42	
Punjab	1884	30,596	1,492	450	1·47	30·16	Punjab.
	1885	31,057	6,449*	417	1·34	6·46	
	1886	32,530	14,667*	549†	1·68	3·74	
	1887	37,295	14,704*	438	1·17	2·97	
	1888	37,031	15,747	306	0·82	1·94	
Central Provinces	1884	9,360	2,142	354	3·78	16·05	Central Provinces.
	1885	9,399	2,289	300	3·19	13·10	
	1886	11,410	3,369	373	3·26	11·07	
	1887	12,863	3,393	359	2·79	10·58	
	1888	11,666	2,550	136	1·16	5·33	
Lower Burma	1884	18,485	8,450	609	3·29	7·20	Lower Burma.
	1885	21,263	6,725	488	2·29	7·2	
	1886	24,936	8,294	429	1·72	5·17	
	1887	22,232	8,284	405	1·82	4·88	
	1888	23,100	12,911	452	1·95	3·50	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."
† Exclusive of 5 under-trial prisoners whipped.

No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1884 to 1888.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	1884	5,696	1,086	196	3·44	18·04	Assam.
	1885	5,479	803	169	3·08	21·04	
	1886	5,675	755	183	3·22	24·23	
	1887	6,066	1,492	106	1·74	7·10	
	1888	5,750	1,576	112	1·94	7·10	
Coorg	1884	358	48	7	1·95	14·28	Coorg.
	1885	338	57	8	2·36	14·03	
	1886	357	47	9	2·52	19·14	
	1887	336	58	3	0·89	5·17	
	1888	302	72	6	1·94	8·33	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1884	2,581	485	32	1·23	6·59	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1885	2,904	326	14	0·48	4·29	
	1886	2,880	426	21	0·72	4·92	
	1887	2,796	564	20	0·71	3·54	
	1888	3,199	308	9	0·28	2·92	
Total ...	1884	233,574	83,679	3,498	1·49	4·18	Total.
	1885	238,436	77,542	3,075	1·28	3·96	
	1886	249,142	80,921	3,094	1·24	3·82	
	1887	256,193	76,582	2,430	0·94	3·17	
	1888	262,578	73,302	1,891	0·72	2·57	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the STATE of the EDUCATION of the CONVICTS IMPRISON DURING the

1		2	3			4	5
Name of Province.		Number imprisoned during the year.	Of those in column 2 there were: Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read and write well.	Daily average number of convicts.	Daily average number under instruction.
Madras	1887	10,217	8,521	1,084	612	5,968 75	777·47
	1888	11,183	9,281	1,214	688	6,482·16	639·20
Bombay	1887	13,670	12,140	1,100	430	5,516	87
	1888	15,275	13,452	1,309	514	6,145	139
Bengal	1887	29,042	26,025	2,892	1,025	10,908·29	...
	1888	30,995	26,855	3,164	976	12,378 41	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1887	39,978	38,146	1,322	510	17,961·00	605·87
	1888	40,706	38,810	1,404	492	20,516 75	737 91
Punjab	1887	22,279	21,997	163	119	10,386	1,012
	1888	21,197	20,921	136	140	11,969	1,150
Central Provinces	1887	9,002	8,576	261	165	3,531·45	5 97
	1888	7,513	7,095	236	182	3,942 72	16·93
Lower Burma	1887	12,232	4,323	6,092	1,817	7,339	472
	1888	12,057	5,348	5,520	1,189	8,353	652
Assam	1887	3,762	3,470	238	54	1,201·98	...
	1888	3,563	3,192	293	78	1,308·86	...
Coorg	1887	270	198	43	29	74·71	66·58
	1888	234	168	43	23	85 25	73·75
Hyderabad Assigned Districts . .	1887	1,690	1,562	79	49	890·77	85·14
	1888	2,071	1,917	105	49	972 81	93·03
Total ...	1887	143,042	124,958	13,274	4,810	63,777·95	3,112·03
	1888	144,794	127,039	13,424	4,331	72,153·96	3,501·82

* Exclusive of 11,963 convicts confined in the Madras Subsidiary

14.

ED in, and RELEASED from, the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA YEARS 1887 and 1888.

6	7			8			9	
Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.	Of those in column 6 there were when they entered jail			Of those in column 6 there were when they left jail				Name of Province.
	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.		
1,874	1,405	301	168	783	866	225	1887	Madras.
1,594	1,281	220	93	1,035	441	118	1888	
89	74	14	1	13	72	4	1887	Bombay.
34	28	6	...	5	24	5	1888	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887	Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	
1,028	786	181	61	331	548	149	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh
1,290	1,061	177	52	597	558	135	1888	
1,306	1,176	127	3	282	748	276	1887	Punjab.
1,263	1,049	129	85	227	724	312	1888	
4	4	...	...	...	4	...	1887	Central Provinces.
26	26	...	...	10	15	1	1888	
586	187	325	74	48	374	164	1887	Lower Burma.
747	256	441	50	137	501	109	1888	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887	Assam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	
186	154	21	11	21	118	47	1887	Coorg.
188	158	23	7	36	109	43	1888	
120	101	16	3	26	48	46	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
86	77	8	1	13	43	30	1888	
5,193	3,887	985	321	1,504	2,778	911	1887	Total.
5,228	3,936	1,004	288	2,060	2,415	753	1888	

Jails, for whom details are not available.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TEXT-BOOK ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND SANITARY SCIENCE FOR THE USE OF THE SENIOR CLASSES OF ENGLISH AND ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

No. 388—390.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 23rd August 1889.

Read again—

Home Department Notification No. 341, dated the 17th September 1888, offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the best text-book on Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science for the use of the Senior Classes of English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools in India.

RESOLUTION.

With reference to Home Department Notification cited in the preamble, offering a reward for a text-book on Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of the Principal, Medical College, Lahore, Surgeon-Major A. Stephen, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, and Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medicine, Lahore Medical College (the Senior Commissioned Officer acting as President), to examine and report on the works which are submitted by competitors.

2. The works submitted will be forwarded to the President immediately after 1st September 1889. After examining them the President will circulate them to each of the members for examination. When all the essays have thus been examined, the Committee will assemble at one place and after comparing their respective notes will finally decide as to which, if any, of the works is, in their opinion, entitled to the prize offered.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, together with copies of Home Department Notification No. 344, dated the 17th September 1888, be forwarded to the Punjab Government for communication to the Principal, Medical College, Lahore, and Drs. Stephen and Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, for information and guidance; and to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, August 19th, 1889.

During the past week the Bay of Bengal monsoon has been much stronger than for some time past. In consequence constant and rather heavy rain has prevailed over Northern India. About the middle of the week a well marked storm was formed over the head of the Bay, and travelling west-north-westward, occasioned heavy falls of rain on the southern side of the Gangetic plain.

The Chart of the 13th showed the normal distribution of pressure and the ordinary circulation of the winds. In Upper India there were numerous calms, but all along the West Coast and over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country a fairly strong monsoon was blowing. Over the Bay the monsoon was still weak, and the direction of the winds was complicated by the presence of a small depression off the Orissa Coast. On the 14th similar conditions were reported, except that over the north and east of the Bay the winds were more regular and stronger than on the previous day. The observations of the 15th showed that the barometer had generally fallen in the north and risen in the south, hence gradients had become very steep over India. Large low pressure areas were shown—one over Sind and the Western Punjab, the other over Bengal and the North-Western Provinces,—and the barometric difference between Cochin and Rawalpindi and between Cochin and Saugor Island amounted to five-tenths and four-tenths of an inch respectively. Strongish monsoon winds were experienced almost everywhere, the velocity at Bombay being 20 miles per hour. The Chart of the 16th showed that a small depression had formed over Lower Bengal and the north of the Bay. The barometer had fallen in its neighbourhood and the gradient between that region and the south of the Peninsula had increased, but in North-Western India there had been a brisk increase of pressure, and the barometric difference between the Punjab and Malabar had decreased. The monsoon from the Arabian Sea however continued strong. In the north of the Bay there was a cyclonic circulation around the storm. By the morning of the 17th the storm had developed somewhat; gradients were very steep over the Bay and a strong monsoon was blowing. In Western and Central India there was no important change. The Chart of the 18th showed that the storm had passed inland on a west-north-west course and that the centre lay to the south of Benares. The storm maintained the same intensity that it had over Lower Bengal. Strong winds prevailed on both sides of India and over the central parts of the country, but in Upper India the force was low. On the 19th the storm, still maintaining the same intensity, had advanced to Jhansi. A well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed around the storm centre and strong monsoon winds elsewhere.

Temperature.—During the first three days of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India was above the average, but on the 16th a

more or less general decrease of temperature set in, and the weather generally continued to become cooler during the remainder of the week. The coolest day was the 19th, when the average mean temperature exhibited a deficiency of 4° in the Central Provinces, Central India and Guzerat, of 2° in the Punjab, and of over 1° in the North-Western Provinces. Though the final results for the whole of India exhibit a deficiency, certain Provinces exhibit a variation in the reverse direction; thus Sind, Rajputana, and Bombay had only one day and Madras, Bengal and Burma only two days on which the average mean temperature was below the normal. The results for the different Provinces show a slight excess in Sind, Rajputana, Bombay, Bengal and Burma, and a moderate deficiency in Guzerat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. The maxima have been largely below the average in Upper and Central India throughout the week.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

Provinces.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0·6°	+ 0·4°
Bengal	+ 1·2°	+ 0·6°
North-Western Provinces	+ 2·2°	— 0·3°
Punjab	+ 1·1°	— 1·4°
Bombay	+ 0·7°	+ 0·3°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 0·6°	— 1·9°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 0·5°	— 1·2°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·2°	+ 0·5°
Madras	— 0·1°	0

This table shows that, relatively to the average, the temperature of the present week has been considerably lower than that of last week in all Provinces, except Madras.

Rain.—The rainfall of Northern India has been on the whole more favourable than it was last week. Not only has the Bay monsoon been stronger than of late, but the travelling cyclone, which passed west-north-westward up the south of the Gangetic plain between the 17th and 19th, occasioned heavy falls of rain in its neighbourhood. The Arabian Sea monsoon has also exceeded the normal strength, and the regions influenced by this current have received steady constant rainfall.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain:

On the 13th there was no rain reported from the west of the Punjab, Lower Sind, the Circars Coast, or South Madras, but in all other parts of the Indian region moderate general rain had fallen, with some rather heavy amounts over and near the North-West Himalaya. On the 14th rain continued absent from the Western Punjab, from Sind, and from South-East Madras, but heavy rain had fallen in Ganjam and moderate general rain elsewhere. On the 15th and 16th this distribution continued unchanged. On the 17th rain had ceased in the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, and Central India, while it had become much heavier over the north of the Bay. In other respects there was no change.

On the 18th and 19th heavy rain was reported from Arakan and fairly heavy rain from the neighbourhood of the depression which was travelling west-north-westward into Upper India.

The rainfall table at the close of the Summary shows that thirty-seven divisions received more than the average amount of rain during the week, and only thirteen less than the normal amount. Of these thirteen divisions, the majority exhibit a comparatively unimportant deficiency, such, for instance, as the deficiency of half an inch in Lower Burma, of a quarter of an inch in Chota Nagpur, the hill districts of the Punjab, Coorg, and Khandeish; but in some cases the deficiency of rain is more important. In Central Bengal only half the normal amount has fallen, in Mysore only 0·08 inch instead of 1·39 inch, and in Madras only 0·06 inch instead 0·51 inch. In Western Rajputana there has been no rain during the week. The divisions where the largest falls relatively to the average have been received are Tenasserim and Arakan, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Malabar, the Konkan, and the central parts of the country. Within these divisions the rainfall of the week has been from two to three times the average amount.

This generally large average fall does not appear to have been accompanied, as a general rule, by exceptionally heavy falls, but seems rather to have been the result of uniformly distributed moderate rainfall. In Tenasserim however the total rainfall varies between 15 and 20 inches and in Arakan between 16 and 19 inches, and Cherrapunji has received 18 inches. All over the plains of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces there is nothing remarkable in the maximum falls, but at some sub-divisional stations in the submontane divisions the amounts are large—thus Bhugutpur (Cooch Behar) received 11 inches; Kurseong (Jalpaiguri), 9 inches; Mirganj (Bareilly), 11 inches; Dehra Dun, 11 inches; and Naini Tal, 11 inches. In the Punjab the heaviest fall reported is 12¾ inches at Kangra, followed by 7¾ inches at Pathankote. In the South-West Coast districts the maximum falls vary between 7 and 10 inches, but in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan the falls are larger, the maximum in the Ratnagiri district being 18 inches, in the Colaba and Kolhapur districts 17 inches, and in the Thana district 12 inches. In the Central parts of the country the principal maxima vary between 7 and 10 inches, but one station in Bhopal received 14½ inches. In Madras there were no heavy falls.

The final column of the table, which gives the state of the seasonal rainfall, shows a very satisfactory condition. The only divisions exhibiting a large deficiency (more than 10 per cent. of the normal rainfall) are the Burmese divisions, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Punjab (Central), Mysore, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, and Sind. In all the other divisions the rainfall nearly equals or exceeds the normal.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for Week ending August 19th, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to August 19th, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to August 19th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	16·94	9·66	+ 7·28	129·63	125·52	+ 3
	Lower Burmah	4·56	5·23	− 0·67	47·31	63·34	− 25
	Central Burmah	4·83	4·54	+ 0·29	36·81	51·14	− 28
	Upper Burmah	3·98	?	?	36·17	?	?
	Arakan	17·16	9·04	+ 8·12	120·73	138·10	− 13
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·85	3·92	+ 0·93	48·14	56·40	− 13
	Assam (Surma)	5·30	5·05	+ 0·25	84·30	66·45	+ 21
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·39	3·99	+ 0·40	55·53	48·34	+ 15
	Deltaic Bengal	2·67	3·42	− 0·75	31·05	34·86	− 11
	Central Bengal	1·87	3·82	− 1·95	32·48	33·14	− 7
	North Bengal	4·55	4·14	+ 0·41	73·16	63·96	+ 14
	Orissa	3·47	2·77	+ 1·70	31·46	31·04	+ 2
	Chota Nagpur	2·63	2·83	− 0·20	30·71	31·95	− 4
	Behar (South)	2·15	2·01	+ 0·14	26·57	25·89	+ 3
	Do. (North)	2·48	2·15	+ 0·33	33·76	29·97	+ 13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	4·13	1·97	+ 2·16	27·48	21·72	+ 27
	Oudh (South)	3·78	1·81	+ 1·97	28·18	22·31	+ 26
	Do. (North)	3·76	1·97	+ 1·79	28·15	24·54	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	3·96	1·71	+ 2·25	19·37	19·63	− 1
	North-Western Provinces (West).	5·60	1·67	+ 3·93	18·07	18·06	0
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·61	2·34	+ 3·27	36·93	27·27	+ 35
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·91	0·75	+ 1·16	9·30	9·19	+ 1
	Do. (Central)	3·44	1·23	+ 2·21	12·16	15·08	− 19
	Do. (Submontane)	1·92	1·42	+ 0·50	16·95	18·50	− 8
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·76	6·03	− 0·27	52·45	58·47	− 10
	Do. (North-West)	2·02	1·31	+ 0·71	13·15	14·05	− 6
	Do. (West)	0·75	0·37	+ 0·38	5·58	5·25	+ 6
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	5·51	2·92	+ 2·59	79·35	81·75	− 3
	Madras (South Central)	1·23	0·69	+ 0·54	19·81	9·74	+ 103
	Coorg	5·46	5·81	− 0·35	69·76	72·20	− 3
	Mysore	0·08	1·39	− 1·31	8·43	12·57	− 33
	Konkan	8·25	3·93	+ 4·32	102·01	74·43	+ 37
	Bombay Deccan	1·64	1·25	+ 0·39	16·76	20·14	− 17
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·85	1·12	− 0·27	11·25	13·95	− 19
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·29	1·37	+ 0·92	25·14	20·84	+ 21
	Central Provinces (West)	1·83	1·76	+ 0·07	27·67	26·21	+ 6
	Ditto (Central)	5·28	2·58	+ 2·70	39·99	35·14	+ 14
	Ditto (East)	6·59	2·35	+ 4·24	40·67	33·99	+ 20
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·92	1·55	+ 1·37	28·70	25·33	+ 13
	Kattiawar	0·63	0·60	+ 0·03	22·70	19·00	+ 19
	Sind	0·25	0·20	+ 0·05	1·38	3·37	− 59
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	5·22	2·24	+ 2·98	29·47	24·44	+ 21
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	4·76	1·53	+ 3·23	23·03	16·69	+ 38
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·74	− 0·74	6·56	8·64	− 24
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·35	0·89	+ 0·46	20·34	15·28	+ 33
	East Coast (North) (a)	5·00	4·86	+ 0·14	21·60	23·69	− 9
	Hyderabad (South)	2·42	1·36	+ 1·06	14·15	13·25	+ 7
	Madras (Central)	0·64	1·33	− 0·69	10·93	10·43	+ 5
	East Coast (Central)	0·90	1·09	− 0·19	11·11	11·09	0
	Ditto (South)	0·35	0·95	− 0·60	10·95	8·40	+ 30
	Madras (South)	0·06	0·51	− 0·45	4·06	4·51	− 10

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *22nd August, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Rainfall general; good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, Nilgiris, South Canara, and Malabar. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly, and damaged by worms or insects in parts of Salem and South Canara. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 2,835; Gopalpore Canal, 1,146; Ghat Roads, 2,902; drinking-water tanks and wells, 1,844; minor irrigation and other works, 5,544. Number on village relief on 10th August, 66,285; fed in kitchens, 11,632; total, 77,917—of whom, 49,285 were children. Imports during week by sea and land, 956 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rain during week general; total fall insufficient throughout Nasik and in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops withering for want of moisture in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Satara; damaged by floods in parts of Karachi, and by breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad; standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing and transplantation continue in several districts, but retarded in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Ahmednagar. Preparation for late crops progressing in Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th August.*—Rainfall during the week has been general, but rather too light in many districts. Transplanting of late rice is proceeding, but is backward for want of sufficient rain in places in Western Bengal, South Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the Balasore district. Early rice and jute harvests are progressing in the central, northern, and eastern districts. Jute is said to be a magnificent crop in Rungpore, nearly a full average crop in Mymensingh and Tipperah, and about ¾ of an average crop in Pubna and Dinagepore. In Rungpore the crops have been greatly destroyed by inundations on the Brahmaputra *churs*; some loss of crops by floods is also reported from Bogra and Pubna and from a few places in Eastern Bengal. In Behar the *bhadoi* crops are doing well, except on the inundated tracts. In Muzaffarpur the prospects of crops in the Sadr subdivision are uncertain owing to floods, and gratuitous relief is being given. In Chumparun advances are being made to the cultivators whose crops have been destroyed by floods. In this district 1,587 persons are daily receiving charitable relief, partly at Government and partly at private expense. 310 persons are employed on two relief works in the north of Bhagalpur. Food-stocks are sufficient throughout the affected area in the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions. Price of common rice at Madhubani and Motihari 10½ seers per rupee and at Sitamarhi 8¼ seers.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Seasonable weather continues, and prospects are everywhere good. The earlier millets are being harvested in places, and ploughing for *rabi* sowings is in progress. Markets are well supplied. Prices are generally easier.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rain in all districts, except Sialkot, Mooltan, and Peshawar. Prices almost stationary throughout the Province, except in Rawalpindi and Shahpur, where they are rising. Sowing

of *kharif* crops nearly over. Weeding commenced in some districts. Ploughing for *rabi* commenced. Crops are in need of rain in Umballa. Prospects of standing crops good. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Weather seasonable. Good rain in all districts, except northern portion of Jubbulpore. *Kharif* crops continue to thrive, and prospects very favourable. Fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th August.*—The rainfall throughout Lower Burma was seasonable. The crop prospect is generally good, an improvement being specially noticed in Tharrawaddy and Prome. In Upper Burma heavy rain fell in Kathe and the Upper Chindwin districts, and moderate rain in Bhamo, Kyaukse, Minbu, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Pyinmana; in the other districts little or no rain fell; rain is still wanted in Myingyan, Minbu, Meiktila, and Yamethin. Ploughing and sowing are progressing favourably. Standing crops generally promise well, especially cotton in Myingyan and Meiktila; but paddy is suffering in the districts, where rain is most wanted, while the crop has been damaged by insects to a serious extent in Bhamo and in a less degree in Shwebo. The price of paddy has risen 8 per cent. in Tharrawaddy; 5 per cent. in Thongwa; 5 per cent. in Sagaing; 10 per cent. in Pakokku; and 5 per cent. in Magwe. The price of paddy has fallen 6 per cent. in Rangoon; elsewhere no marked fluctuations are noticeable.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Weather warm. Rainfall varies from 0·55 in Khasi Hills to 6·88 in Goalpara. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continues. Tea blight prevalent in Cachar. Prospects of other crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rainfall good in parts of Shimoga district of Mysore, and slight elsewhere. Standing crops generally good, but more rain needed in parts of the Kolar, Tumkur, and Shimoga districts. Paddy harvested in parts. Outturn fair. Prices fallen in the Mysore district.

Heavy rain in Coorg during the week. Prospects continue good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Average rainfall good. Weeding of *jowari* and cotton continues. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. No change in the price of food-grains.

In Hyderabad the rainfall during week was 3·68 inches. Weeding of *kharif* crops continues. Tanks received water, but not sufficient for *abi* and *tabi* crops. No scarcity of fodder for cattle. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Condition in Central India much the same as during last week. Agricultural operations are completed in Gwalior. Prices of food-grains steady in Bundelkhand and low in Western Malwa. Crops damaged by excessive rain and high wind in the Goona Agency.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rainfall good throughout the Province. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally. Cotton crops doing well in Marwar and Jeypore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th August.*—Good rain. Weather fair. Winter rice progressing. Prospects of Indian corn generally good. Reaping commenced.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVII. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 28th July, 1888. Total mean length open	Week ending 28th July, 1888. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 28th July, 1888. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 27th July, 889. Total mean length open	Week ending 27th July, 889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 27th July, 889. Receipts. Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th July, 1888. Total	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th July, 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th July, 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th July, 1889. Per mile open per week	Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,62,335	438	1,514	7,31,534	483	1,46,54,564	569	1,49,87,563	583	3,32,999	...
10th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,181	126	57	8,589	150	1,40,331	144	1,44,934	149	4,603	...
10th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	681	57	12	766	64	18,485	90	16,434	81	.	2,051
.....	Sindia	75	6,400	85		(a)	..	1,37,691	106	(a)			1,35,691
3rd August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,16,458	130	1,664	2,85,000	171	63,15,758	223	71,55,006	255	8,39,248	...
3rd ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	21,050	113	305	(c) 1,488	64	5,92,199	187	(c) 6,78,889	134	86,690	...
3rd ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	69,285	8-	857	68,793	80	13,41,957	93	14,69,715	102	1,27,758	...
3rd ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,480	75	219	13,435	61	1,76,563	74	2,34,328	63	57,765	...
3rd ditto	Indian Midland	136	11,332	83	668	(e) 48,473	73	2,66,981	115	(e) 9,73,201	93	7,06,220	...
3rd ditto	Villupuram-Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,970	4[illegible]	83	4,169	50	83,814	50	82,542	59		1,272
3rd ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,325	37	36	1,543	43	26,846	47	34,631	60	7,785	
	TOTAL	4,753	10,10,497	213	5,415	11,81,790	218	2,37,53,189	294	2,57,77,243	285	20,24,054	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
3rd August, 1889	North Western (f)	4,411	3,92,249	163	4,386	4,84,029	203	79,85,016	195	89,88,013	223	10,02,997	...
3rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	98,639	143	692	1,20,380	183	25,08,513	213	27,99,479	238	2,90,966	...
3rd ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,766	78	125	11,170	89	2,03,207	96	2,31,766	109	28,559	..
3rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,118	291	45	9,447	210	2,47,318	323	2,80,214	369	32,896	...
3rd ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,65,830	246	747	1,71,610	230	25,09,677	219	27,24,043	232	2,14,366	...
10th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,719	63	27	1,774	65	32,795	75	32,339	74	...	456
10th ditto	Tirhoot	259	24,588	95	273	28,519	104	6,02,246	145	6,49,858	149	47,612	...
3rd ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Shráwan	105	3,930	37	105	5,544	53	89,598	50	1,18,037	66	28,439	...
3rd ditto	Jorhát	25	1,405	56	25	1,433	57	18,744	35	19,557	39	813	.
3rd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(g)	...	7	170	24	(h) 1,140	9	1,730	14	590	...
27th July, 1889	Burma	392	41,921	107	553	69,002	125	10,12,046	157	15,74,426	169	5,62,380	...
	TOTAL	4,754	7,53,165	158	4,985	9,09,078	182	1,54,10,300	188	1,74,19,462	209	22,09,162	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
3rd August, 1889	Madras	840	1,66,163	198	840	1,92,651	229	27,90,138	196	31,01,927	219	3,05,789	...
3rd ditto	South Indian	654	1,02,365	157	654	1,03,550	158	18,59,954	167	19,67,873	178	1,07,919	...
3rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(i) 5,00,029	378	1,440	(j) 3,83,714	207	1,57,77,080 (i)	618	1,22,75,913 (j)	504	...	35,01,178
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (k)	401	1,32,430	287	401	1,63,000	354	45,07,319	575	47,04,993	605	1,97,674	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,66,987	280	3,395	8,42,915	248	2,49,40,497	425	2,20,50,706	385		28,89,791
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,5[illegible]	27,30,649	211	13,795	29,33,733	213	9,39,03,980	290	9,52,47,411	283	13,43,425	..
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		..	..	...	...	.	...	3,25,90,307	148	3,31,17,111	144	5,26,804	
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	..	...			3,13,13,679	142	3,21,30,300	139	8,16,621	...
	Assisted Companies.												
10th August, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	4,853	221	22	4,587	208	1,04,502	276	1,03,020	272	...	1,482
20th July, 1889	Dibru Sadiya	...	...		...	(l)	...	(m) 1,35,921	109	(n) 1,54,500	124	18,579	...
10th August, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	30,210	80	376	34,280	91	9,09,013	142	9,55,631	151	46,618	...
3rd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,030	90	67	6,241	93	1,26,966	118	1,37,040	128	10,074	...
	TOTAL	465	41,093	88	465	45,108	97	12,76,402	138	13,50,791	148	74,389	...
	Native States.												
3rd August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	35,424	128	354	37,797	107	5,10,772	108	6,95,838	116	1,85,066	...
3rd ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,403	24	59	1,960	33	50,403	50	48,140	48	...	2,263
3rd ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	581	28	27	800	29	16,923	47	20,803	46	3,880	...
3rd ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	11,441	59	260	14,458	56	3,67,623	112	5,05,965	115	1,38,342	..
3rd ditto	Morvi	68	2,127	31	68	2,174	32	69,907	60	77,024	67	7,117	.
3rd ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,491	52	124	5,300	43	1,34,192	64	1,22,344	59	.	11,848
	TOTAL	742	57,467	77	892	62,489	70	11,49,820	91	14,70,114	98	3,20,294	.

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch
(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June, 1888.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(k) Includes the Patri Branch.
(l) Return not received.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st July, 1888.
(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *22nd August, 1889.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No 35.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC

Simla, the 28th August, 1889.

No. 1537.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to confer the privilege of private entrée to Government House upon Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhtyar Shah, son of the late Shahzada Anwar Shah

The 29th August, 1889.

No. 1541.—Under the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in supersession, so far as the Mergui district is concerned, of Home Department Notification No. 927, dated the 4th May 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that

licenses to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed shall in the Mergui district of Burma be granted in the following form only, and shall be subject to the following conditions :

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed.

Name, father's name, age, race, and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license-holder.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license.	Description and number of weapons, and quantity of ammunition, covered by license.	District or place within which license is valid.	Purpose for which granted.	Date on which license expires.
						The 31st March 18 .

The____of_____18 .

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of the_____

CONDITIONS.

(To be printed on the reverse of the License Form.)

This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the persons and arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the date named therein and shall not be granted for a longer period than three years.

It extends only to the place or district named therein.

When the license covers firearms or ammunition, it is granted subject to the following conditions, and shall be void if and as soon as any of these conditions ceases to be fulfilled :

(*a*) that the license-holder engages to act as a special constable, to resist dacoits whenever the village in which he lives, if he lives in a village, is attacked, and to pursue them when called upon by a competent authority : 'a competent authority' means the headman of the village in which the license-holder resides, or a civil officer not below the rank of thugyi, or a police officer not below the rank of jemadar of military police, or head constable of civil police, or any military officer in command of a party of troops;

(*b*) that he shall produce his gun for inspection when called upon to do so by a thugyi, a jemadar of military police, or a head constable of civil police;

(*c*) that he shall keep and produce for inspection when required half a pound of powder, fifty caps, and a proportionate quantity of bullets or buckshot;

(*d*) that he shall not purchase ammunition from any one but the District Superintendent of Police;

(*e*) that if the license-holder lends, loses, or in any way parts with his gun, this license and, if the license-holder resides in a village, all other licenses to possess or carry firearms granted in the village in which the said license-holder resides shall be cancelled and the firearms confiscated;

(*f*) this license is liable to be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of Government.

No. 1543.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the privilege of private entrée to Government House upon Mr. David Cowie.

CENSUS.

The 28th August, 1889.

No. 18.—Mr. J. A. Baines, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed Census Commissioner for India, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 27th August, 1889.

No. 547.—The services of Surgeon S. H. Henderson, M.B., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th August, 1889.

No. 320.—The following Programme of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta's proposed Visitation of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Central India is published for general information:

	ARRIVE	DEPART	
	1889.	1889.	
Calcutta	.....	Tuesday, September 17th	
Dinapur	Wednesday, September 18th	Thursday " 19th	
Chupra	Thursday " 19th	Friday " 20th	
Gorakhpur	Friday " 20th	Monday " 23rd	
Basti	Monday " 23rd	Tuesday " 24th	
Gonda	Tuesday " 24th	Wednesday " 25th	
Bahraich	Wednesday " 25th	Friday " 27th	
Fyzabad	Friday " 27th	Monday " 30th	
Lucknow	Monday " 30th	Monday, October 7th	Visiting Sitapur.
Hardoi	Monday, October 7th	Wednesday " 9th	
Naini Tal	Thursday " 10th	Tuesday " 15th	
Almora	Wednesday " 16th	Friday " 18th	
Ranikhet	Friday " 18th	Monday " 21st	Halting at Naini Tal.
Bareilly	Friday " 25th	Tuesday " 29th	
Moradabad	Tuesday " 29th	Thursday " 31st	Visiting Chandausi.
Aligarh	Thursday " 31st	Saturday, November 2nd	
Agra	Saturday, November 2nd	Tuesday " 5th	
Morar	Tuesday " 5th	Thursday " 7th	
Jhansi	Thursday " 7th	Monday " 11th	
Saugor	Tuesday " 12th	Thursday " 14th	
Khandwa	Friday " 15th	Saturday " 16th	
Mhow	Saturday " 16th	Thursday " 21st	
Indore	Thursday " 21st	Saturday " 23rd	
Hoshungabad	Saturday " 23rd	Monday " 25th	
Sehore	Monday " 25th	Wednesday " 27th	
Cawnpore	Thursday " 28th	Monday, December 2nd	
Allahabad	Monday, December 2nd	Monday " 9th	
Benares	Monday " 9th	Tuesday " 10th	
Calcutta	Wednesday " 11th	.....	

Letters should as a general rule be addressed to those places where a Sunday is spent, the names of which are printed in italics. Matters of routine requiring immediate attention should be addressed to the Bishop's Commissary, Kidderpur Parsonage, Calcutta.

The Bishop desires to inspect all the Church Registers and other Books at each Station which he visits.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 30th August, 1889.

No. 238—3-16-*M. & Ex.*—Mr. E. C. Cotes, First Assistant to the Superintendent, Indian Museum, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks, with effect from the 20th instant.

FORESTS.

The 30th August, 1889.

No. 909-*F.*—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave for two months and thirteen days of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Officiating Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School, with effect from 10th June, 1889, and until further orders:

Mr. G. Mann, Conservator, 2nd Grade, Assam,—to officiate in the 1st Grade.

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator, 3rd Grade, Central Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. McA. Moir, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators and to hold charge of the School Circle, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Director of the Forest School,—to officiate as Director, in addition to his own duties.

No. 913-*F.*—The following reversions will take effect from 23rd August, 1889, consequent on the return to duty from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Officiating Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun:

Mr. G. Mann, Officiating Conservator, 1st Grade, Assam,—to Conservator, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. McA. Moir, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, School Circle,—to Officiating Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Officiating Director of the Forest School,—to Deputy Director of the Forest School.

No. 917-*F.*—The following temporary promotions will take effect from 24th August, 1889, and until further orders, consequent on the departure on furlough on medical certificate for three months of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Officiating Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun:

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. vanSomeren, M.G.L.I., Officiating Conservator, 1st Grade,—to officiate as Conservator of the School Circle and Director of the Forest School.

Mr. G. Mann, Conservator, 2nd Grade, Assam,—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Conservators.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th August, 1889.

No. 1522-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. C. T. Reelfs as Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

No. 1525-*G.*—Captain C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted furlough, for eighteen months under article 340, chapter XIII., of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 10th September, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 27th August, 1889.

No. 1530-*G.*—Captain P. E. Henderson, Bengal Staff Corps, and Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Assam, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, or until further orders.

The 29th August, 1889.

No. 1541-*G.*—Major J. H. Newill, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

No. 1543-*G.*—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, officiated as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Governor-General's Agent in Central India, from the 15th May to the 14th August 1889, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. Henvey.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, officiated as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India during the same period, *vice* Mr. Martindale.

This cancels Foreign Department notification, No. 1508-G., dated the 23rd August, 1889.

No. 1545-*G.*—Lieutenant F. deH. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted general leave in India, for one month, with effect from the 15th August, 1889, or the date of availing himself of the leave.

No. 3428-*I.*—Captain W. K. Lloyd, of the 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as described in sections 32 and 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 6th August, 1889.

No. 3430-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of Act III. of 1880 as extended to the Sipri Cantonment, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Captain W. K. Lloyd, of the 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, with power to try breaches of any rules or regulations made under section 25 of the said Act within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 6th August, 1889.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS (JUDICIAL).

Simla, the 28th August, 1889.

No. 4394.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-Fees Act, VII. of 1870, the Governor-General in Council remits the Court-fees payable under that Act on applications under section 97 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII. of 1887, made by village officers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 83 of the Rules under that Act, published with the Notification of the Punjab Government, No. 76, dated the 1st March, 1888.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Lights and Light Dues.

The 29th August, 1889.

No. 4450.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of Act IX. of 1879 (an Act to amend the law relating to Coast Lights in the Eastern part of the Bay of Bengal), the Governor-General in Council has directed the publication of the following statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the Burma Coast-Lights during the year ending 31st March, 1889:

RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.	
	Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.
Gross Receipts	1,84,426	1	3		1. Alguada Reef	27,746
Refunds	288	10	6		2. Oyster Island	14,539
					3. Table Island—Cocos	8,855
					4. Eastern Grove	4,228
					5. China Buckeer	6,496
					6. Reef Island, Tavoy	2,722
					7. Double Island	8,055
					8. Savage Island	3,777
					9. Lightship "Krishna"	33,515
					10. Lightship "Colombo"	18,169
					11. Relief Establishment	7,458
					12. Allowance to Inspector	1,200
NET RECEIPTS	1,84,137	6	9		TOTAL	1,36,760

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th August, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 760.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers, to be a District Staff Officer, 1st class, *vice* Major W. R. Routh, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 15th August, 1889.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 761.—*1st Cavalry*—

Lieutenant A. W. Andrew, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, with effect from the 12th August, 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 762.—Brigade-Surgeon R. Waters, M.D., Medical Staff, to be officiating Administrative Medical Officer of the Quetta District, with effect from the 10th September, 1888. (G. G. O. No. 807 of 1888 is cancelled.)

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 763.—The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane, Bengal S. C., as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is extended to the 15th June, 1890.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 764.—Lieutenant M. Walker, R.A., to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 9th August, 1889, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 765.—Second Lieutenant Francis Heale Taylor, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 11th February, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Taylor will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 11th February, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 766.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Captain H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under Rule I. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 767.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Paterson, Bengal S.C., 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one

year. Pension service—27th year commenced 23rd September, 1888.

No. 768.—In G. G. O. No. 700 of 1889, notifying the grant of leave on medical certificate to Colonel B. Williams, C.B., Bengal S. C., Director, Army Remount Department in India, *for* " who has been granted leave ", *read* " who has been reported sick and unfit for duty ".

No. 769.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.B., Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one month.

Colonel J. D. Macpherson, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain C. C. Chenevix-Trench, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant H. E. Boileau, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 770.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 6th August, 1889, page 4269.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 6th August, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary Thomas Donlea, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 2nd January, 1889.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Timothy Murthog O'Sullivan, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 2nd January, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 771.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gordon Lillingston, Bengal S. C.,—30th August, 1889.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Lorn Robert Henry Dick Campbell,—28th August, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 772.—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :

Frank Beart } 22nd February, 1889.
Patrick Joseph O'Neill }
Edmund H. Lee,—25th February, 1889.
Robert Kerwick,—15th March, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 773.—*17th Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Karam Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Munneh Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Ghulám Kádir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhai Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 774.—*26th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Jíwan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Chattar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Atar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th July, 1889.

Havildar Mihr Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lál Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th July, 1889.

No. 775.—*38th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Khusyál Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Dil-sukh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khúbi, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th May, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 776.—*3rd Sikh Infantry*—

Jemadar Partáb Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ratan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Suhel Singh, deceased, with effect from the 6th August, 1889.

REWARDS.

No. 777.—The Christian names of Sergeant Hollis, R.E., whose promotion was notified in G. G. O. No. 695 of 1889, are Ernest William Montague, and not as therein stated.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 778.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant F. N. Wright (Supernumerary, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps), to be Captain.

No. 779.—*Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 780.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain J. Rose, Paymaster, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Major, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 781.—Colonel J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, class III., sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 6th May, 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th August, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 10th and the 30th August, 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Lieutenant R. A. F. Marter	7th August 1889	Moradabad.		
Royal Engineers .	Lieutenant O. M. Slaughter	15th August 1889	Shalabagh, Khojak.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th August, 1889.

No. 265.—Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on return from special leave, is retransferred to the Engineer Establishment with the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Railways under the control of the Burma Administration.

The 29th August, 1889.

No. 266.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Branch:

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. F. L. Brown . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, permanent.	Examiner, 3rd Class, *temporary* .	5th June, 1889.
Mr. W. G. Bayly . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, *temporary*.	5th June, 1889.
Mr. A. T. Goodfellow .	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.	5th June, 1889.
Mr. W. F. Barrow . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	5th June, 1889.
Mr. D. W. McPherson .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	10th August, 1889.
Mr. A. Wilson . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	5th June, 1889.
Mr. A. Grant . . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	10th August, 1889.
Mr. W. Ogden . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary*.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	5th June, 1889.
Mr. E. H. Johns . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary*.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	10th August, 1889.
Mr. H. Rainier . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary*.	5th June, 1889.
Mr. T. H. Wright . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	5th June, 1889.
Mr. G W. Sweet . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	10th August, 1889.
Mr. E. A. Lee . .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	5th June, 1889.
Mr. W. E. Curry . .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	10th August, 1889.
Mr. J. Shaw . . .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	5th June, 1889.
Mr. G. C. Wolfe . .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	10th August, 1889.
Mr. J. A. Marshall . .	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	1st August, 1889.
Mr. C. C. Swetenham .	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	1st August, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The University examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, 1890, will be held on the undermentioned dates :—

Entrance, F.A., and B.A. examinations on Monday, the 17th February, and following days.

M.A. and Premchand Roychand examinations on Monday, the 10th November, and following days.

B L., Honours in Law, L.M.S., and Preliminary Scientific (L.M.S. and M.B.) examinations on Monday, the 17th March, and following days.

M.B., M.D., and F.E. examinations on Monday, the 5th May, and following days.

L.E. and B.E. examinations on Monday, the 7th July, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance, F.A. and B.A. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 27th December.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.A. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 11th August.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B.L. and Honours in Law examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 17th February.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L.M.S. and Preliminary Scientific (L.M.S. and M.B.) examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 3rd March.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.B. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.D. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 5th April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the F.E. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L.E. and B.E. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 23rd June.

All candidates from the same institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

F. J. ROWE,
Offg Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th August, 1889.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed, in the month of March, 1890, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of November, 1890.

The salary of the Professorship is R10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) The Law relating to Damages.

(2) The Law of Estoppel in British India.

(3) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.

(4) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiahs.

(5) The Hindu Law of Endowments.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1890, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned five subjects they are prepared to lecture.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th August, 1889.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th August, 1889.

No. 758.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 26th August, 1889 :—

Babu Sarat Chunder Sen, Student of the Seebpore Engineering College, as an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, on probation.

Mr. W. F. E. Adams, as an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, on probation.

The 27th August, 1889.

No. 759.—Mr. R. W. Senior, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate up to 31st October, 1889, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th August, 1889.

No. 12.—ALTERATION OF DATE.—The leave granted to Mr. C. G. Lee, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, by Survey of India, Revenue Branch, Notification, No. 7, dated 12th ultimo, had effect from 9th July, instead of 15th July.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.,*
Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 27th August, 1889.

No. 4.—Mr. F. E. Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for twelve days, under the provisions of Section ii, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd proximo.

G. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd August, 1889.

No. 4204.—Lala Udho Dass, *walad* Dhanpat, Tahsildar on kalat lands watered by Sind Canals, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the 5th August, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 20th August, 1889.

No. 3687.—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend, Officiating Squadron Officer and Squadron Commander, 2nd Central India Horse, in this Office Notification, No. 2279, dated 8th June, 1889, is extended to the 4th September, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 22nd August, 1889.

No. 3328-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1411-G., dated 8th August, 1889, Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, took over medical charge of the Ulwar Agency, on the afternoon of the 10th idem.

The 23rd August, 1889.

No. 3346-*G*.—First class Hospital Assistant Guru Charan Lusker, attached to the Sudder Dispensary at Ulwar, held charge of the duties of the Agency Surgeon, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 18th April to the forenoon of 10th August, 1889.

No. 3355-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 747-G., dated 30th April 1889, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major A. Adams, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras, was on privilege leave from the 17th May, 1889, to the 12th August, 1889, both days inclusive.

The 24th August, 1889.

No. 3371-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1422-G., dated 8th August, 1889, Major W. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant to the Resident, Western Rajputana States, and Boundary Settlement Officer in Marwar, took over charge, in addition to his own duties, of the current duties of the Office of the Western Rajputana States Residency, from Colonel P. W. Powlett, on the afternoon of the 19th idem.

No. 3373-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant No. 456, Anant Prashad, attached to the Merwara Battalion, has been granted sixty days' leave of absence with full pay, with effect from the 16th August, 1889.

No. 3376-*G*.—Major E. A. Fraser, M.S.C., and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is granted eighty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 4th September, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 26th August, 1889.

No. 3410-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Smith, G.L.I., Bengal, and Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave from the 10th September to the 31st October, 1889.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 23rd August, 1889.

No. 2854—2089.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to authorise the District Court of the Civil Judge in the said station to receive applications for probate or letters of administration within the said station.

The Resident is further pleased, with the like sanction, to authorise the reception of such applications in his own Court.

By Order,

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Assistant to the Resident.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th June, 1889.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of Proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. In the English or other European Language.															
Individuality	English	Isaac David, B.A.	Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printers—The Morning Star Press, Publishers Messrs. Isaac & Co.	23rd May 1889.	21	8 vo. size	1st Edition.	200	Printed	0 4 0	Isaac David, B.A., Blackpully road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Secured 12th June 1889.	A lecture delivered on behalf of the Bangalore Public Improvement Association in Rai Bahadur A. Narainsamy Moodliar's school hall.
IV. In more than one Language.															
Makzain-ul Akhlaque	Hindustani and Persian.	Munshi Nazer Ally Khan "Sahar."	Philosophy	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Munshi Mahomed Khasim Saib Ghum.	1st June 1889	50	Quarto.	1st Edition.	100	Lithographed.	0 4 0	Munshi Nazer Ally Khan "Sahar," Narrain Pillay street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Secured 18th June 1889.	A commentary in verse on the well-known Karima of Sheik Saadi in which the author has produced a few lines on every couplet, expanding and illustrating the main idea. The commentary is written in pure Urdu.

BANGALORE,
The 24th August, 1889.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Assistant to the Resident.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Sophia Norah Penheiro.	Vergomont Farm Hotel, near Naini Tal.	4th May, 1889	Officiating Commissioner, Kumaon Division, on the 10th May, 1889.	No information as to whether there is a will or no. Deceased appears to have resided at Cawnpore. Deceased's daughter, Mrs. Lines of Naini Tal, is reported to be the heir.
Mrs. Coade	Umballa	13th June, 1889	District Judge of Umballa, on the 29th July, 1889.	Assets about R173-6. Reported to have left no will. No application for administration.
H. W. Loof	Umballa	13th June, 1889.	District Judge of Umballa, on the 29th July, 1889.	Intestate. Assets worth about R229-10 9. No application for administration.
Mrs Marianne Smith	Agra.	17th June, 1889	District Judge, Agra, on the 3rd August, 1889.	Will left. Grandneice has applied for probate. Estimated value of property about R1,000.
G S. Judge	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	29th July, 1889	Officiating District Judge of Dinagepore, on the 5th August, 1889.	Intestate Deceased has left a family No application for administration.
Mrs. — Bell	Naini Tal	28th July, 1889	Commissioner, Kumaon Division, on the 7th August, 1889.	Intestate. Property in the jurisdiction of the District Judge of Rai Bareilly. Reported to have left four sons and two daughters.
Van Maanen	Gorakhpur	19th July, 1889	District Judge of Gorakhpur, on the 12th August, 1889.	Intestate. Assets below R1,000 in value. The deceased was a driver on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. No application for administration.
Warwick G. Johnson	Doolapodong Tea Estate in the District of Darrang.	1st July, 1889	Judge of the Assam Valley District, on the 10th August, 1889.	Intestate. Next-of-kin mother in England. No application for administration.
G. Gillham	Ajmere	19th July, 1889	Commissioner and District Judge of Ajmere-Merwara, on the 12th August, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.
C. L. Dyson	Jessore	10th August, 1889	Officiating District Judge of Jessore, on the 14th August, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.
G. A Parker	Bhamo, Upper Burma.	7th August, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, on the 8th August, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th August, 1889.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,07,76,158 5 9) + Public Deposits at Branches (1,59,41,340 12 0)	2,67,17,499	1	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,26,61,180	8	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,17,006	0	1
Sundries	10,51,634	5	11
RUPEES	8,65,47,320	0	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	35,16,709	0	0
Other authorised Investments	91,47,652	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,23,61,915	9	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	83,31,744	4	2
Bills discounted and purchased	2,61,23,559	0	7
Balances with other Banks	9,91,880	1	2
Bullion	27,479	4	3
Dead Stock	12,41,716	5	6
Stamps	10,314	15	0
Sundries	1,75,215	7	0
	6,19,28,186	13	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 94,49,533 13 2) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,51,69,599 6 1)	2,46,19,133	3	3
RUPEES	8,65,47,320	0	8

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 29th August, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 40·5.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin. R	a.	p.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
	Found in the Rohtak District.						
93	Shah Allum	Silver .	1	0	0	16	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 1st Oct., 1889.
	Found in the Sarun District.						
94	Muhammad Shah . . .	Do. .	1	0	0	19	Do. do. 4th Dec., 1889.
95	Farokh Syar	Do. .	1	0	0	1	

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th August, 1889.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 28th August, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 21st August, 1889 .	1,98 380	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	2,84,075	4,82,455
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	4,43,550	
Ditto ditto Government	20	4,43,570
		9,26,025
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes .	4,064	4,064
Balance on the evening of the 28th August, 1889 .		9,21,961
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	6,41,930	
Ditto ditto Government	2,80,031	9,21 961
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals .	4,724	
Ditto ditto Government	...	4,724

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th August, 1889.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st August, 1889.

No. 20-*A*.—Lieutenant W. V. Scudamore, R.E, temporary Assistant Engineer, is appointed to the charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain T. Digby, R.E., Executive Engineer

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel,*
Inspector General, Military Works.

Report of a Deserter from the 4th Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Rangoon, this 20th day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 73030, Gunner Thomas McCamley.
Age,—21 years 2 months.
Height,—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—14th August, 1889.
Place of Desertion,—Rangoon.
Date of Enlistment,—28th September, 1886.
At what Place Enlisted,—Macclesfield.
Parish and County in which Born,—Macclesfield, Chester.
Marks,—Vaccination, 3 on left arm—(2) mole top of sternum.
Trade,—Fustian cutter.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—
Under 3 years' service.

H. G. F. SIDDONS, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. 4th Batty., 1st Brig., Lancashire Divn., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment of Infantry, dated at Kamptee, this 21st day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 50—2390, Private James Peckham.
Age,—26 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 9¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—16th August, 1889.
Place of Desertion,—Kamptee.
Date of Enlistment,—1st January, 1881.
At what place Enlisted,—Whitton Park, Hounslow.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Johns, Newfoundland.
Marks,—Letters J. T. E. C. left forearm, anchor back of left hand and wrist, 3 dots between finger and thumb left hand, scar lower third and front of right thigh.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—
Under 9 years' service.

C. FORTE, *Major,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Midx. Regt. of Infy.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment of Infantry, dated at Kamptee, this 23rd day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Mx.—575, Private William Topliff

Age,—25 years 8 months.

Size,—5 feet 7 inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.

Date of Desertion,—15th August, 1889.

Place of Desertion,—Kamptee.

Date of Enlistment,—22nd January, 1883.

At what Place Enlisted,—Twickenham, Middlesex.

Parish and County in which Born,—Stanwell, Middlesex.

Marks,—None.

Trade,—Labourer.

Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.

REMARKS,—
Under 7 years' service.

C. FORTE, *Major*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Midx. Regt. of Infy.

Descriptive Return of a Deserter belonging to 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, Details Camp Kailana.

No.—67692.

Rank and Name,—Gunner Smith Frank.

Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.

Age,—25 years 3 months.

Complexion,—Fresh.

Hair,—Dark brown.

Eyes,—Blue.

Descriptive marks,—Scar on forehead.

REMARKS,—

J. H. HODGSON, *Major*,
Comdg. Details Camp Kailana, Chakrata.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 10th of July, 1889, treasure consisting of rupees 396 in cash and one Botka rupee worth about annas 12 (total R396-12), was found by Aba bin Appaji Waikar, and Bapuji Ramchandra Paradkar, in an earthen jar while digging earth near Vittioba's temple opposite to the Chowdi of Puripra Sandas, Taluka Haveli, Poona District.

All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Haveli, in his kacheri, at Poona, on the 11th of January, 1890, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

W. A. EAST,
Collector of Poona.

POONA,
The 21st August, 1889.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 20th May, 1889, the undermentioned articles, valued at R220, were found by a woman named Pudiaval, wife of Rama Muppan, buried in the cattle-stand Puramboke field which lies to the west of a road in Sevagurunadhapuram village site attached to the Surandai Zemin, and which belongs to Iruthalaya Maruthappa, Thevar, Zemindar of Oothamalai, Tenkasi Taluk, Tinnevelly District, in the Presidency of Madras :—

Description of articles.	Approximate value R a. p
5 gold rings, 2 gold tubes, and 6 small gold pieces, all weighing 31⅞ kalanjis (local measure)	220 0 0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent, before the Collector of Tinnevelly, at his office, at Tinnevelly, on the 5th day of February, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 27th August, 1889.

Boyce, W. (care of Mrs. E. Lucas.)
Drimer, Moses.
Espino, Federico del.
Hautelmann & Co.
Hickie, R. E. (Surgeon.)
Manager, Anglo-Colonial Metallic Works.
Smith, Geo., C.I.E., L.L.D.
Smith, P. Bosworth.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, John.
Anderson, J. K.
Angelina Sander.
Atkins, F. T.
Bildt, Gillis.
Borooah, W.
Bradley, Walter.
Catt, H.
Chamberlain, E.
Cobb, Miss.
Cohn, Maritz.
Cox, E. T.
Crawford, Mrs. L.
Daly, William.
Davis, C.
DeRylandt, Count J.
Doughty, F. E.
Dowie, J.
Dutt, G.
Ewing, Alexander.
Faintyley, E.
Fischer, T. & Co.
Freedman, J. J.
Gailkeera, E.
Garland, Capt. V. M.
Goldberry, M.
Grant, Mrs. Eliza.
Grean, B.
Herklotts, A.
Hill, E. C.
Hindmarsh, William.
Hooman, J. H.
Hoskins, Mrs. C.
Jackson, J.
James, Mr.
Jephson, L. M.
Johnson, Pte. W.
LeClair, Geo.
Lennox, Mrs. E.
Letham, F. C.
Madden, J. H.
Manassah, E. J.
McKenzie, James F.
McMaster, J. E.
Mitchel, Mr. J.
Mullins, L.
Munro, Mrs M.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Percy, W. H.
Pinto, Miss.
Poliscene, N.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Raskovitch, Emma.
Rivas, D. F.
Rhoades, A. H.
Robart, P.
Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Sander, C. J.
Smart, O. G.
Smith, J. M.
Solomon, Louis.
Staab, Henry.
Stand, Mary.
Stern, Madam Lee.
Stewart, Hon. Mrs. Charles.
Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Taksier, David.
Talbot, H. B.
Thomasson, Mrs.
Thompson, R.
Vaz, George.
Vincent, J.
Webber, M. F. V.
White, Miss M.
Wibrow, R. M.

Registered Letters.

Deny, S. O.
Doughty, F.
Eglinton, C. A.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.
Fernandez, E.
Gardner, G. B. D.
Labauti, Pompeo.
Madden, J. H.
Revilliod, Gustave.
Rubinsteen, Anna.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th August, 1889.

Bolton, H. W.
Corbett, R. d laCour.
Harvey, Mr.
Hudson, Mrs.
Hudson, Miss W.
James, Rev. F.
Statham, J. H.
Sullivan, W.
Wekely, J. M.
Wood, H. S.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 31st August, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	31st August	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto . .	7th Sept.	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	6th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion.	7th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	7th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	9th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China .	1st ,,	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	3rd ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna*
Ditto ditto . .	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Palitana.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Pachumba.*
Mauritius	2nd ,,	Per Steamer *Warora.*
Port Blair *vid* Rangoon . .	3rd ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane	2nd ,,	Per Private Str. *Duke of Sutherland.*

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کونينائين کا عمده بدل هي اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور حيوانات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد کرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هي يعنے — چار اونس کے ٹين کے تين روپي چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے سات روپي چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے چوده روپي '

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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The Government Promissory new Note No. 188719, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Asutosh Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

ASUTOSH GHOSH,
33, Raja Navakrishna's Street,
Calcutta.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cantonments was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August, 1889

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cantonments was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

Memorandum from Government of India, Military Department, No 2257C, dated 12th October, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No 1]
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 3280, dated 10th November, 1888 [Paper No 2]
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No 579—84M, dated 23rd November, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No 3]
From Mr P. R Desai, Pleader, District Court, Tanna, dated 20th November, 1888 [Paper No 4]
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No 794—84M, dated 30th November, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No 5]
From President, Landlords Association, Mhow Cantonment, dated 1st December, 1888, and enclosure [Papers No 6]
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwára, No 54C, dated 3rd December, 1888 [Paper No 7]
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 2132—2138, dated 6th December, 1888 [Paper No 9]
From J MacNeil, Esq Peshâwar, dated 12th December, 1888, and enclosure [Papers No 10]
From certain House-owners of Sialkot, dated 15th December, 1888 [Paper No 11].
From Messrs S J Leslie & Son, Attorneys at Law, Calcutta, dated 3rd January, 1889 and enclosure [Papers No 12]
Endorsement by Joint Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 26th December, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No 13]
Endorsement by Under Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No 3[illegible], dated 11th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No 14]
Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No 2775C, dated 31st December, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No 15]
Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No 141C, dated 19th January 1889, and enclosure [Papers No 16]
From Messrs Sykes & Co, Calcutta, No 261, dated 11th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No 17]
Memorial of House-owners of Ferozepore, dated 4th January, 1889 [Paper No 18]
Office memorandum from Government of India, Military Department, No 89C, dated 14th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No 19]
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No 251, dated 31st January, 1889 [Paper No 20]
Endorsement by Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No 81, dated 22nd January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No 21]
From Honorary Secretary House-owners Defence Association, Meerut Cantonment, dated 30th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No 22]
Endorsement by Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, No 891I, dated 26th February, 1889 and enclosures [Papers No 23]
Memorandum from Government of India, Military Department, No 413C, dated 22nd February, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No 24]

2 The Bill, as originally framed, divided itself naturally into two parts —the first relating to the general administration

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 237—IXI-466B., dated 11th February, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].
From Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 6th March, 1889 [Paper No. 26].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1214, dated 4th March, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No 27].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No 1128J, dated 8th March, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No 28].
Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 815C., dated 29th April, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No 29].
Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 816C., dated 29th April, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No 30]
Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 817C., dated 29th April, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No 31].
Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 642C., dated 27th March, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 32].
Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No 848C., dated 2nd May, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 33]
Memorial of the House-owners and Residents of the Poona Cantonment, dated 5th February, 1889 [Paper No. 34].
Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 1156C., dated 18th June, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No 35]
Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 982C., dated 23rd May, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 36]
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 36, dated 12th January, 1889, and enclosures, from ditto, No. 174S., dated 2nd July, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 37].

of cantonments as regards police, conservancy, taxation and so forth: the second relating to immoveable property. There has been a general concurrence of opinion in favour of the provisions of the first part of the Bill, while the second has provoked considerable discussion and opposition. Our present Report relates only to the first part of the Bill, for the speedy enactment of which cogent reasons exist. As regards the second part, we consider that Chapter V of the Bill as introduced in October last should, in such form as may be approved by the Government after consideration of the representations which its proposals have elicited, be treated as a separate measure and be considered by a Select Committee and the Council in Calcutta.

3. In the rest of the Bill as introduced we have made several alterations of which the following only need be mentioned, the sections hereafter cited being those of the Bill as revised by us and annexed to this Report.—

(1) By section 2 we have proposed to save existing rules for the present and to continue the validity of limits defined under enactments which are now to be, or have long since been, repealed.

(2) We have inserted a section (section 4) enabling Local Governments, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare any place occupied by troops to be a cantonment for the purposes of the proposed Act and of all other enactments affecting cantonments.

(3) Sections 7, 8 and 32, relating to Cantonment Magistrates, Cantonment Courts of Small Causes and Cantonment Sub-Registrars, have been modified so as to meet the objections which were taken to the corresponding sections of the original Bill on the ground of their want of elasticity.

(4) The Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, in the few places where there is such an officer, either is, or, if the exercise of his office is limited to the cantonment, should be appointed to be, a Special Magistrate under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. Where he has been invested under a Cantonments Act with any of the powers of a Judge of a Cantonment Court of Small Causes, he will under sections 9 and 10 of the Bill become an Additional Judge of the Court with like powers.

(5) From section 12 we have omitted the references to section 48 of the Madras Police Act and section 31 of the Bombay Police Act because local legislation now pending will render them inappropriate.

(6) In sections 17, 18, 20 and 21 we have recognised the practice, which still obtains in some parts of India, of suffering cantonments to be included within the limits of municipalities.

(7) Under section 25 it will be practicable to apply to cantonments the substance of Chapters VI and VII of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, which have already been adopted for all municipalities in Ajmere and Berar and have recently been reproduced in the Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

(8) By section 31 we have proposed to extend to cantonment authorities acting in good faith such protection as is given by Act XVIII of 1850 and the Indian Penal Code to judicial officers so acting.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	13th October, 1888.
Fort Saint George Gazette	30th October, 1888.
Bombay Government Gazette	25th October, 1888.
Calcutta Gazette	24th October, 1888.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	20th October, 1888.
Punjab Government Gazette	18th October, 1888.
Central Provinces Gazette	20th October, 1888.
Burma Gazette	3rd November, 1888.
Assam Gazette	3rd November, 1888.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1888.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Kanarese	15th January, 1889.
	Telugu	12th February, 1889.
	Malayalam	12th Febuary, 1889.
	Tamil	26th February, 1889.
	Hindustani	20th May, 1889.
Bombay	Maráthi	14th February, 1889.
	Gujaráthi	14th February, 1889.
	Kanarese	14th February, 1889.
Bengal	Bengali	4th December, 1888.
	Uriya	20th December, 1888.
	Hindi	26th December, 1888.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	1st December, 1888.
Punjab	Urdu	29th November, 1888.
Central Provinces	Hindi	20th December 1888.
	Maráthi	20th February, 1889.
Burma	Burmese	15th December, 1888.
Assam	Bengali	2nd December, 1888.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st April, 1889.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

G. CHESNEY.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

The 6th August, 1889.

No. II.

THE CANTONMENTS BILL.

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THE SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to cantonments, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments Act, 1889

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoints in this behalf.

Repeal.

2. (1) On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof:

(2) But all orders, declarations, rules and regulations made, directions, licenses and permits given, taxes imposed and notifications published under any enactment repealed by this Act or under any enactment repealed by any enactment repealed by this Act, and all limits defined as the local limits of a cantonment with the approval of the Governor General in Council or a Local Government before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively made, given, imposed and published, and to have been defined, under this Act.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment repealed by this Act, or to any enactment repealed by any enactment repealed by this Act, or to any Regulation of the Bengal, Madras or Bombay Code respecting the fixing of the local limits of cantonments and military bázárs, shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Interpretation.

3. (1) In this Act and in the rules thereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "officer" means—

(i) a person who, being an officer within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881, is commissioned and in pay as an officer doing military duty with Her Majesty's regular forces as defined in that Act or as an officer doing such duty in any arm, branch or part of those forces, and

(ii) a person doing military duty as a warrant officer with those forces or with any arm, branch or part thereof, whether he is or is not an officer within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881:

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

(b) "soldier" means a person who is a soldier of Her Majesty's regular forces within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881, and is not an officer within the meaning of this Act:

(c) "spirituous liquor" means any fermented liquor, any wine, any alcoholic liquid obtained by distillation, and the sap of any kind of palm-tree, and includes any other liquid consisting of or containing alcohol which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a spirituous liquor for the purposes of this Act.

(d) "intoxicating drug" means opium, ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture thereof, and includes any other intoxicating substance or liquid which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of this Act. and

(e) "owner" includes the person who is receiving or entitled to receive the rent of any building or land, whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or as an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it if the building or land were let to a tenant.

(2) The provisions of the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all rules which may be made under this Act by the Governor General in Council. 1 of 1868. 1 of 1887.

CHAPTER II.

CANTONMENTS AND CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES, COURTS AND POLICE.

Cantonments.

Definition of cantonments.

4. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any place in which any of Her Majesty's regular forces are quartered within the territories administered by such Government to be a cantonment for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force, and may withdraw any such declaration.

(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction, may also, by a like notification, define the limits of any cantonment for the like purposes.

The Cantonments Bill.

(Chapter II.—Cantonments and Cantonment Authorities, Courts and Police.—Sections 5-12. Chapter III.—Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs.—Sections 13-14.)

Cantonment Authorities and Magistrates.

Cantonment authority and Magistrate.

5. For every cantonment beyond the limits of a presidency-town there shall be a cantonment authority and a Cantonment Magistrate.

Cantonment authority.

6. (1) The expression "cantonment authority" as used in this Act means a cantonment committee or, in the case of a cantonment for which such a committee has not been constituted, the commanding officer of the cantonment.

(2) The Local Government shall determine, with respect to every cantonment in which troops are for the time being quartered, whether or not a cantonment committee is to be constituted.

(3) The cantonment authority shall be deemed to be a local authority as defined in the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*), the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the General Clauses Act, 1887.

XI of 1879. XIII of 1885. I of 1887.

Cantonment Magistrate.

7. The Cantonment Magistrate shall be a Magistrate appointed by the Local Government under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and, as such, subordinate to the District Magistrate, or to the District Magistrate and the Sub-divisional Magistrate, as the case may be, under section 17 of that Code.

X of 1882.

Cantonment Court of Small Causes.

Appointment of Cantonment Magistrate as Judge of Cantonment Court of Small Causes.

8. (1) When the Local Government appoints the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of a Court of Small Causes established within a cantonment under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, it shall, in its order appointing him to be such Judge, declare, and may by notification in the official Gazette vary, within a limit of five hundred rupees, the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him under that Act.

IX of 1887.

(2) The provisions of section 15, sub-section (3), of the said Act shall not apply to a Court of Small Causes of which a Cantonment Magistrate is the Judge.

Appointment of Additional judge of Cantonment Court of Small Causes.

9. When the Local Government appoints an Additional Judge of a Court of Small Causes of which a Cantonment Magistrate is the Judge, it shall, in its order appointing him to be such Additional Judge, declare, and may by notification in the official Gazette vary, within a limit of fifty rupees, the value of the suits with respect to which the functions of the Judge of the Court may be assigned to, and discharged by, the Additional Judge under section 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

IX of 1887.

Judges of existing Cantonment Courts of Small Causes.

10. Every Cantonment Magistrate presiding over a Court of Small Causes in a cantonment at the commencement of this Act, and every Assistant Cantonment Magistrate then having any of the powers of the Judge of such Court, shall be deemed to have been appointed Judge and Additional Judge, respectively, under section 6 and section 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and, in the absence of any order of the Local Government to the contrary, to have jurisdiction with respect to all suits which are cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under that Act and of which the value does not exceed, in the case of a Cantonment Magistrate, five hundred rupees and, in the case of an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, fifty rupees.

IX of 1887.

Continuance of jurisdiction of Cantonment Court of Small Causes in certain cases notwithstanding reduction of jurisdiction of Judge.

11. A Cantonment Magistrate as Judge of a Court of Small Causes may, whatever may be the value of the suits cognizable by him as such Judge, dispose of any suit which was within the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Judge presiding over the Court at the time of the institution of the suit, and may entertain and dispose of any proceeding after decree in any such suit.

Cantonment Police.

Police.

12. (1) The police-force employed in a cantonment beyond the limits of a presidency-town shall, for the purposes of Act XXIV of 1859 (*for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George*) or Act V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*) or the corresponding law for the time being in force in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, be deemed to be part of the general police-establishment under the superintendence of the Local Government in whose territories the cantonment is situated.

(2) The area comprised within the limits of a cantonment shall be deemed to be a town for the purposes of section 34 of Act V of 1861.

CHAPTER III.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Unauthorised sale of spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug.

13. If within a cantonment, or within such limits around a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf, any person not subject to military law or any person subject to military law otherwise than as an officer or soldier knowingly barters, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug to or for the use of any European soldier, or to or for the use of any European or Eurasian being a follower or a soldier's wife, without the written permission of the commanding officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the commanding officer to grant such permission, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

Unauthorised possession of spirituous liquor.

14. If within a cantonment, or within such limits around a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf,—

(a) any person subject to military law otherwise than as an officer or soldier, or

The Cantonments Bill.

(Chapter III.—Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs.—Sections 15-16. Chapter IV.—Taxation and Cantonment Fund.—Sections 17-20.)

(*b*) the wife or servant of any such person or of a soldier,

has in his or her possession except on behalf of the Government or for the private use of an officer more than one quart of any spirituous liquor other than fermented malt-liquor without the written permission of the commanding officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the commanding officer to grant such permission, he or she shall be punished in the case of a first offence against this section with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a subsequent offence against this section with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Arrest of persons and seizure and confiscation of things for offences against the two last foregoing sections.

15. (*1*) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he finds committing an offence against either of the two last foregoing sections, and may seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug in respect of which such an offence has been committed, and any vessels or coverings in which the liquor or drug is contained.

(*2*) Where a person accused of an offence against section 13 has been previously convicted of an offence against that section, an officer in charge of a police-station may, with the written permission of a Magistrate, seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug within the cantonment, or within the limits prescribed under section 13, which at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offence belonged to, or was in the possession of, the person.

(*3*) The Court convicting a person of an offence against section 13 or section 14 may order the confiscation of the whole or any part of anything seized under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, anything seized under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) and not confiscated under sub-section (*3*) shall be restored to the person from whom it was taken. X of 1882.

Saving of article sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

16. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article for medicinal purposes by a medical practitioner, chemist or druggist.

CHAPTER IV.

TAXATION AND CANTONMENT FUND.

Taxation.

General power of taxation.

17. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,—

(*a*) impose in any cantonment which is not included in a municipality any tax which, under any enactment in force at the date of the notification, can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and

(*b*) abolish or modify any tax so imposed.

(*2*) When any tax is leviable in a cantonment in pursuance of a notification under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government, with the like sanction, may, by a like notification, apply or adapt to the cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of the notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

Extension of Act XX of 1856 to certain cantonments.

18. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of Act XX of 1856 (*to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidárs in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bázárs in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) to any cantonment which is not included in a municipality and which is situated in any part of British India in which that Act is in force, and the Cantonment Magistrate may exercise all the powers of the Magistrate under that Act, subject only to the control of the District Magistrate and the Local Government.

(*2*) The Local Government may order that a cantonment to which the provisions of Act XX of 1856 have been extended shall be divided into any number of cantonment divisions, and may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each such division according to section 10 of that Act.

(*3*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel any notification under sub-section (*1*), and may revoke or vary any order under sub-section (*2*).

Restriction of power of taxation in cantonments in which Act XX of 1856 in force.

19. While a tax assessed according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected, of the persons liable thereto, or according to the annual value of houses and grounds, is levied under Act XX of 1856 in a cantonment, a tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling, or a tax on buildings and lands, as the case may be, shall not be imposed under section 17 of this Act in the cantonment.

Power to prohibit or exempt from taxation.

20. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax imposed in a cantonment, or exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office or any class of persons, or any property or any class of property, from the operation of any such tax, and may, by a like notification, rescind any such prohibition or exemption.

(*2*) Where the area subject to the authority of a municipal committee as defined in section 2 of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881, includes the whole or part of a cantonment, nothing in section 4 or section 5 of that Act or in any other like enactment for the time being in force shall apply to so much of that area as is comprised in the cantonment. XI of 1881.

The Cantonments Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Taxation and Cantonment Fund.—Sections 21-24. Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 25-26.)

Cantonment Fund.

Cantonment fund.

21. (1) There shall be formed for every cantonment which is not included in a municipality a cantonment fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof, among other sums, the following, namely:—

X of 1882.

(a) subject to deductions under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or under any other enactment for the time being in force or under any order of the Local Government, all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the cantonment against this Act or against any enactment extended or rule made thereunder, or against the provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 or the corresponding enactment for the time being in force in the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or against the provisions of Chapter XIII or Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code or of section 156 of the Army Act, 1881;

XLV of 1860.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

(b) the proceeds of taxes imposed under section 17 or levied under Act XX of 1856 in the cantonment; and

(c) rents and profits accruing from property placed by the Government under the management of the cantonment authority.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment as to the purposes to which the proceeds of a tax are to be appropriated, the cantonment fund shall be applicable, subject to the rules under this Act, to the maintenance of the police-force employed in the cantonment and to the other purposes of this Act within the cantonment and, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, to like objects, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force.

Custody of cantonment fund.

22. (1) Where, in or near a cantonment, there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the cantonment fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) Where there is no such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, the cantonment fund may be deposited with any banker or person acting as a banker who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the District Magistrate may in each case think sufficient.

Vesting and management of cantonment fund.

23. The cantonment fund shall be vested in Her Majesty, and, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules thereunder and to the control of the Local Government, the management of the fund shall be entrusted to the cantonment authority.

Acquisition of immoveable property at cost of cantonment fund.

24. The cantonment fund shall be deemed to be "public revenues" within the meaning of the proviso to section 6 of the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, and any property acquired at the cost of the cantonment fund shall vest in Her Majesty.

X of 1870.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Extension of enactments to cantonments

25. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend to all cantonments or to any cantonment or to any part of any cantonment any enactment for the time being in force in any municipality in British India, and declare its extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.

Matters respecting which rules may be made.

26. The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(1) the manner in which, and the authority to which, application for permission to occupy land belonging to the Government in a cantonment is to be made;

(2) the conditions to be annexed to every such permission given in pursuance of such an application;

(3) the preparation and maintenance of registers of immoveable property in cantonments;

(4) the constitution of cantonment committees, the functions to be discharged by them, the conduct of, and the control to be exercised over, their proceedings, and the division of duties among the members of such committees;

(5) the functions to be discharged by the commanding officer of a cantonment where a cantonment committee has not been constituted, or has in pursuance of an order of the Local Government ceased to exist, or for any reason cannot be convened;

(6) the executive duties of the Cantonment Magistrate and his position in relation to the commanding officer of the cantonment;

(7) the purposes to which the cantonment fund may be applied;

(8) the authority on which money may be paid from the cantonment fund;

(9) the investment of any balance of that fund;

(10) the execution of contracts by, or on behalf of, the cantonment authority;

(11) the accounts to be kept by the cantonment authority, and the manner in which those accounts are to be audited and published;

(12) the definition and abatement of nuisances for which sufficient provision has not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, been made under section 25;

The Cantonments Bill.

(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions—Sections 27-28.)

(*13*) the requisitions which may be made on persons having the control of sewers, drains, latrines or other things creating, or likely to create, nuisances, and the mode of enforcing such requisitions;

(*14*) the prevention of the overcrowding of buildings and places in a cantonment;

(*15*) the construction and maintenance, to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority, of buildings and of boundary-walls, hedges and other fences;

(*16*) the regulation of the practice of agriculture and irrigation in a cantonment, the keeping of lands therein in proper order, and the felling, lopping and trimming of trees on such lands;

(*17*) the regulation of encamping-grounds, saráis, markets and slaughter-houses, of traffic on roads, and of processions and public assemblies;

(*18*) the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

(*19*) the supervision and the regulation of the use of public wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use, and of the lands in the vicinity thereof;

(*20*) the parts of a cantonment in which persons practising any profession or carrying on any trade, calling or occupation may be required to reside for the purpose of practising the profession or carrying on the trade, calling or occupation, and the conditions, if any, to be observed by such persons;

(*21*) the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, a cantonment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, and the appointment and regulation of hospitals or other places within or without the cantonment for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any disease;

(*22*) the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, a cantonment, or the destruction, of animals suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease;

(*23*) the suppression of mendicancy and of loitering or importuning for the purpose of prostitution, and the removal and exclusion from a cantonment of disorderly persons, of persons who have been convicted of any offence against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code or section 156 of the Army Act, 1881, or have been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to execute a bond for their good behaviour, and of persons whom the commanding officer deems it expedient to exclude from the cantonment with or without assigning any reason for excluding them therefrom;

XLV of 1860.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

X of 1882.

(*24*) the prevention of cruelty to animals and the care of animals while grazing;

(*25*) the prevention and extinction of fires;

(*26*) the registration of births and deaths;

(*27*) the appointment by owners of buildings and lands in cantonments, who are absent from cantonments, of persons residing within or near cantonments to act as their agents for all or any of the purposes of this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder;

(*28*) the powers of inspection, entry and search which may be exercised in carrying out any of those purposes, and the cases in which breaches of enactments extended under section 25 or of rules made under this section are to be cognizable offences;

(*29*) the mode in which summonses, notices, requisitions and other documents are to be served on the persons to whom they are addressed;

(*30*) the cases, authorities and conditions in, to and on which executive orders passed under this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder may be appealed from; and,

(*31*) generally, the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

Supplemental provisions respecting rules.

27. (*1*) The power to make rules under the last foregoing section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as the Governor General in Council prescribes.

(*2*) A rule under the last foregoing section may be general for all cantonments in British India or for all cantonments not expressly excepted from its operation, or may be special for the whole or any part of any one or more than one cantonment, as the Governor General in Council directs.

(*3*) A copy of the rules for the time being in force in a cantonment shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate.

(*4*) In making any rule under clause (*12*) or any of the following clauses of the last foregoing section, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with fine which, in addition to such fine or imprisonment as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Extension of certain rules to places beyond cantonments.

28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend to any area beyond the cantonment and in the vicinity thereof any of the rules in force in the cantonment under clause (*12*) or any of the following clauses of section 26, and any of the directions in force therein under sub-section (*4*) of the last foregoing section, and the rules and directions specified in the notification shall, so long as the notification remains uncancelled, apply to that area as if the area were included in the cantonment.

The Cantonments Bill.

(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 29-33. The Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

Inapplicability of section 555, Act X, 1882, to trials of offences against this Act.

X of 1882.

29. A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a party to, or personally interested in, any prosecution for an offence against this Act, or against any enactment extended or rule made thereunder, because he is a member of the cantonment committee or, where there is no such committee, is the commanding officer of the cantonment, or because he has ordered or approved the prosecution.

Cantonments in presidency-towns.

30. Where a cantonment is situated within the limits of a presidency-town, the functions assigned to any authority by this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder shall, subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, be discharged by such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Protection of cantonment authority, Magistrate and commanding officer.

31. A suit or prosecution shall not be entertained in any Court against any cantonment authority, authority appointed under the last foregoing section, Cantonment Magistrate or commanding officer for anything in good faith done or purporting to be done in pursuance of the powers conferred by this Act or any rule thereunder on such authority, Magistrate or officer, whether the thing done was or was not authorized by the powers so conferred.

Registration.

IV of 1882.

32. (*1*) Section 54, paragraphs two and three, and sections 59, 107 and 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with respect to the transfer of property by registered instrument, shall, on and from the commencement of this Act, extend to every cantonment in British India.

III of 1877.

(*2*) Where a cantonment has not been constituted a sub-district or district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, under section 9 of that Act, the Registrar of the district in which the cantonment is situated shall cause a copy of such entries in Indexes Nos. I and II as relate to immoveable property within the limits of the cantonment to be forwarded to the Cantonment Magistrate annually or at such shorter intervals as the Local Government may prescribe.

Limitation of the operation of this Act.

33. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exclude from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act the whole or any part of any cantonment.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2)

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
Act XVIII of 1853.	Sale of spirits in cantonments.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act IV of 1854.	Sentences of superintendents of bázárs.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act XLV of 1860.	Indian Penal Code.	The words "or before a Military Court of Request" in *Explanation 1* to section 193.
Act V of 1869.	Indian Articles of War.	Part III, clause (*c*): and for the last twenty-seven words of Part I, clause (*f*), the following shall be substituted, namely:— "and officers in charge of the police in cantonments are defined and controlled."
Act VII of 1870.	Court-fees Act, 1870.	Section 19, clause iv, and in Schedule II, article 1, clause (*a*), the words "or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859."
Act XV of 1874.	Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Madras Regulation XIV of 1832: so much of the third schedule as relates to sections 18, 19, 20, 45, 46 and 47 of Bombay Regulation XXII of 1827: and so much of the fourth and fifth schedules as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.
Act XX of 1875.	Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875.	So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.
Act XVIII of 1876.	Oudh Laws Act, 1876.	So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.

The Cantonments Bill.

(The Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act III of 1877.	Indian Registration Act, 1877.	The second paragraph of section 9, beginning with the word "Whenever" and ending with the word "thereof".
Act XIV of 1879.	Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.	Section 4, from and inclusive of the words "and the Governor General in Council may" down to and inclusive of the words "in which British troops are cantoned".
Act III of 1880.	Cantonments Act, 1880.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXII of 1881.	Excise Act, 1881.	The proviso to section 53.
Act X of 1882.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Clause (*b*) of section 1.
Act XIV of 1882.	Code of Civil Procedure.	Section 6, clause (*a*), the words "an officer or" in section 468, and the whole of section 469.
Act XX of 1886.	Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886.	In the First Part of the Second Schedule the words and figures "III of 1880, Cantonments".
	Regulation of the Bengal Code.	
Regulation XX of 1810.	Military bázárs.	So much as has not been repealed.
	Regulation of the Bombay Code.	
Regulation XXII of 1827.	Military authority.	So much as has not been repealed, except sections 40, 41, 42 and 43.
	Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.	
Act IV of 1865.	Madras Cantonments.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act I of 1866	Madras Cantonments.	So much as has not been repealed.
	Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.	
Act III of 1867.	Bombay Cantonment Act of 1867	So much as has not been repealed.
	Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	
Act VII of 1878.	Bengal Excise Act, 1878.	The proviso to section 81.
	Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.	
III of 1877 .	Ajmere Laws Regulation, 1877.	Section 39 and so much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August, 1889:

No. 11 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864, X of 1865, II of 1874 and V of 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XVII of 1864 (*an Act to constitute an Office of Official Trustee*) the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

X of 1865. II of 1874. V of 1881.

Act XVII of 1864.

Addition to section 1, Act XVII, 1864.

1. In section 1 of Act XVII of 1864 the following shall be inserted before the definition of the expression "High Court", namely:—

"Government."

"The word 'Government' shall mean, in relation to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council; in relation to the Presidency of Fort St. George, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council; and, in relation to the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor of Bombay in Council:".

Substitution of new section for section 5.

2. For section 5 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Appointment, suspension and removal of Official Trustees.

"5. Every Official Trustee appointed under this Act shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed from his office by the Government."

Amendment of section 6, Act XVII, 1864.

3. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words "Chief Justice by whom he is appointed" the word "Government" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7, Act XVII, 1864.

4. For the portion of section 7 of the said Act beginning with the words "It shall be lawful for the Chief Justice of the High Court" and ending with the words "it shall be lawful for the Chief Justice to appoint some person to officiate as Official Trustee" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"It shall be lawful for the Government from time to time to grant leave of absence to the Official Trustee, but subject always to such and the like rules as may be for the time being in force as to leave of absence of officers attached to the High Court. Whenever any Official Trustee shall obtain leave of absence, it shall be lawful for the Government to appoint some person to officiate as Official Trustee,".

Official Trustees holding office at commencement of this Act.

5. Every person holding the office of Official Trustee at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under Act XVII of 1864 as amended by this Act.

The Indian Succession Act, 1865.

Addition of new section after section 326, Act X, 1865.

6. After section 326 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— X of 1865.

Transfer of assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

"326A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and there has been a grant of probate or letters of administration in British India with respect to the assets there and in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in British India, after having given such notices as are mentioned in section 320 and discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

The Administrator-General's Act, 1874.

Amendment of definition of "Presidency of Bengal" in section 3, Act II, 1874.

7. In clause (*b*) of the definition of the expression "Presidency of Bengal" in section 3 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1874, the words "Burma, British Baluchistan" shall be substituted for the words "British Burma". II of 1874.

Substitution of new paragraph for first paragraph of section 37, Act II, 1874.

IX of 1881.

8. (1) For the first paragraph of section 37 of the said Act, as amended by section 5 of the Administrator General's Act, 1881, beginning with the words "If in cases falling within section 36" and ending with the words "as if such letters had been granted to him", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"If, in cases falling within section 36, no person claiming otherwise than as a creditor to be entitled to a share of the effects of the deceased obtains, within three months, a certificate from the Administrator General under the same section, or letters of administration to the estate and effects of the deceased, and such deceased was not a Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi or Buddhist, or exempted under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 332, from the operation of that Act, the Administrator General may administer the estate and effects without letters of administration, in the same manner as if such letters had been granted to him;".

X of 1865.

IX of 1881.

(2) The portion of section 5 of the Administrator General's Act, 1881, beginning with the words "and in section 37 of the same Act" and ending with the words "from the operation of that Act" is hereby repealed.

Addition of new section after section 41, Act II, 1874

9. After section 41 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Transfer of certain assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

"41A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and proceedings for the administration of his estate with respect to assets in British India have been taken under section 36 or section 37, and there has been a grant of probate or letters of administration in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the holder of the certificate granted under section 36 or section 37, or the Administrator General, as the case may be, after having given such notices as the High Court may by any general rule to be made from time to time prescribe, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, and having discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

Addition to Act II, 1874, of a Part respecting the division of the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces.

10. To the said Act, after Part VI and section 66 thereof, the following shall be added, namely :—

"PART VII.

DIVISION OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL INTO PROVINCES.

Division of the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces.

67. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor-General in Council, upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Administrator General of Bengal, may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

(a) divide the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, into so many Provinces as he thinks fit,

(b) define the limits of each of those Provinces, and

(c) appoint an Administrator General for each Province,

and, subject to the provisions of this section, the following consequences shall thereupon ensue, namely :—

(i) the office of Administrator General of Bengal shall cease to exist :

(ii) the Administrator General of a Province shall have the like rights and privileges, and perform the like duties, in the territories and dominions included in the Province as the Administrator General of Bengal had and performed as Administrator General therein :

(iii) the functions of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the territories and dominions included in a Province, be discharged by the Governor-General in Council :

(iv) the functions of whatsoever kind assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court at Calcutta in respect of the territories and dominions included in a Province shall be discharged by such High Court as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf, and probate or letters of administration granted to the Administrator General of the Province by the High Court so appointed shall have the same effect throughout the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, or, if the Court so directs, throughout British India, as, but for the abolition of the office of Administrator General of Bengal, probate or letters of administration granted to the holder of that office by the High Court at Calcutta would have had :

(v) in the foregoing provisions of this Act the word 'Presidency' shall be deemed to include a Province, the expression 'Presidency-town' the place of sitting of a High Court appointed by the Governor-General in Council under clause (iv) of this sub-section, and the expression 'Advocate General' a Government Advocate or other officer appointed by the Government to discharge for a Province the functions under this Act of an Advocate General for a Presidency :

(vi) the provisions of this Act with respect to the commission of the Administrator General of Bengal shall regulate the commission payable to the Administrator General of a Province : and,

(vii) generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act with respect to the High Court at Calcutta, and the provisions of those sections or of any other enactment with respect to the Administrator General of Bengal, shall, in relation to a Province, be construed, so far as may be, to apply to the High Court and Administrator General, respectively, appointed for the Province under this section.

(2) Any proceeding which was commenced before the publication of the notification dividing the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces and to or in which the Administrator General of Bengal in his representative character was a party or was otherwise concerned shall be continued as if the notification had not been published, and the Administrator General of the Province in which the town of Calcutta is comprised shall for the purposes of the proceeding be deemed to be the successor in office of the Administrator General of Bengal.

(3) The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a High Court for the purposes of clause (iv) of sub-section (1).

(4) Notwithstanding any division of the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, into Provinces under this section, the Administrator General of the Province in which the town of Calcutta is comprised shall be deemed to be the Administrator General for the whole of the said Presidency for the purposes of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863." 26 & 27 Vict., c. 57.

The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

Addition of new section after section 145, Act V, 1881.

11. After section 145 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— V of 1881.

Transfer of assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

"145A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and there has been a grant of probate or letters of administration in British India with respect to the assets there and in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in British India, after having given such notices as are mentioned in section 139 and discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main object of this Bill (section 10) is to provide for the division, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Administrator General of Bengal, of the present unwieldy Presidency of Bengal, as defined in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, into Provinces having Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore and Rangoon as their respective centres.

2. Another object (sections 1 to 5), which has been approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Justices of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay High Courts, is to enable the Government, as occasion occurs, to combine the office of Official Trustee with that of Administrator General at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

3. Another object of the Bill (section 7) is to provide for the administration of estates in Upper Burma and British Baluchistan by an Administrator General.

4. A further object (section 8) is to remove an ambiguity in the expression of section 5 of the Administrator General's Act, 1881.

5. Lastly, it not infrequently happens that a person not having his domicile in British India dies leaving assets both in British India and in the country of his domicile, his estate being administered by one executor or administrator in British India and by another in the country of domicile, and it has been held by very high authority that a receipt given by the executor or administrator in the country of domicile to the executor or administrator in British India for the surplus or residue of the estate in British India is not a valid discharge to the executor or administrator in British India. An object of the Bill (sections 6, 9 and 11) is to declare that such a receipt shall, subject to conditions, be a valid discharge.

The 26th August, 1889.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August, 1889:

No. 12 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable Local Governments to permit piece-goods to be imported at any time before the first day of November, 1889, without having their length stamped thereon in standard yards, or in standard yards and a fraction of such a yard; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power for Local Government to temporarily suspend operation of section 18, Act VII, 1878, as regards piece-goods.

1. (*1*) The Local Government may in its discretion, and either absolutely or subject to conditions, declare that the provisions of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by section 10, sub-section (*2*), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, shall, as regards any piece-goods mentioned in the declaration, be deemed to be in abeyance up to, and inclusive of, the thirty-first day of October, 1889.

VII of 1878. IV of 1889.

(*2*) The Local Government may delegate to a Chief Customs-officer or other officer appointed by it in this behalf the power conferred upon it by sub-section (*1*).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karáchi Chambers of Commerce having represented that the first day of August, 1889, has proved to be an inconveniently early date for the enforcement of the prohibition of the bringing into British India of such piece-goods as are described in clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, the Governor-General in Council proposes to authorise Local Governments to permit the prohibition to remain in abeyance in special cases up to, and inclusive of, the thirty-first day of October, 1889.

The 28th August, 1889.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67 *

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 28th August, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan.

The Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

ACT XXXVI OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved that the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*Lunatic Asylums*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi and the Mover, with instructions to report within two months.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACTS XVII OF 1864, X OF 1865, II OF 1874 AND V OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864 (*Official Trustee*), X of 1865 (*Indian Succession*), II of 1874 (*Administrator General*) and V of 1881 (*Probate and Administration*). He said:—

"This Bill deals mainly with the office of Administrator General of Bengal, and its principal provisions will only come into effect upon the occurrence of a vacancy in that office.

"Under Act II of 1874, an Administrator General was constituted for the Presidency of Bengal, which, for the purposes of the Act, was declared to include—

(1) the territories for the time being respectively under the governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab;

(2) the territories for the time being respectively under the administrations of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Ajmere and Merwára, Assam, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(3) such of the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty as the Governor General of India in Council might, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time direct.

"This definition seems comprehensive enough, but in practice it has not proved so. The addition of other territories to the Indian dominions of the British Crown is not provided for, and the object of section 7 of the Bill is accordingly temporarily to extend the operations of the Administrator General of Bengal to Upper Burma and to British Baluchistan.

"But while the definition is not wide enough in this sense, it seems to the Government of India to be too wide on other grounds. It is greatly to the credit of the present occupant of the post that he has been able to discharge its wide-spread duties not only without complaint but to the satisfaction of those with whom he has had to deal. So long as he retains his office it is not proposed to make any change in his field of action. But it is clear that he must work to a great extent by deputy; and it has been well pointed out by a high authority that it is very desirable that 'the responsible officer should be himself the real person who exercises effective control over the estates in his charge, and not merely the head of a routine office, leaving all or most of the practical power in the hands of local subordinates.' To secure this object, an alteration of the law is necessary, and section 10 of the Bill empowers the Governor General in Council, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Administrator General of Bengal, to divide the unwieldy Presidency now under his charge into Provinces having Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore and Rangoon as their respective centres and appoint a separate officer for each Province. This division will carry with it the further convenience of permitting applications for administration to be made to the local High Courts, and thus, it is hoped, saving expense and trouble to the parties interested.

"It is not proposed to make any change in the qualification for the office, to which, as at present, members of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, will continue to be appointed; and it is believed that the emoluments of the post in the newly constituted Provinces will be about equivalent to those which attach to the corresponding appointments in Madras and Bombay, and sufficient to attract the services of men of equal ability to the present incumbents. The researches of the Finance Committee disclosed the fact that in the years 1883-85 the Administrator General of Bengal derived an average annual income of Rs. 65,553 from his office; in later years it has been even greater. In Madras and Bombay, though the fees amount to only about one-fourth of this sum, thoroughly competent officers are secured. In both the last-named Presidencies, however, the Administrator General also holds the appointment of Official Trustee under Act XVII of 1864. This is permitted by section 9 of the Administrator General's Act, and it seems desirable that the two offices, wherever they exist, should, as a rule, be amalgamated. The Bombay Government reports 'the post of Official Trustee has for some years been held in this Presidency with that of Administrator General and the duties efficiently performed by a barrister, who also practises at the Bar.' A similar arrangement was proposed in Madras by Sir Charles Turner in 1878, and the two offices are now held in that Presidency by one and the same person. The only difficulty in the way of securing this combination generally lay in the fact that one appointment was in the gift of Government, and the other in that of the Chief Justices of the High Courts at the Presidencies. This difficulty has been overcome by the surrender by the Chief Justices of their patronage—a

surrender for which I here desire to tender them the acknowledgments of the Government of India; and sections 1 to 5 of the Bill are framed to carry out the arrangement which has been thus satisfactorily effected.

"Section 8 is merely to correct an ambiguity in section 5 of Act IX of 1881, which I am sorry to say has led to some misprinting of the statute-book.

"A more important and quite independent matter is that dealt with by sections 6, 9 and 11 of the Bill. It not unfrequently happens that a person not having his domicile in British India dies leaving assets both in British India and in the country of his domicile, his estate being administered by one executor or administrator in British India and by another in the country of domicile. It has been held by very high authority that in such cases a receipt given by the executor or administrator in the country of domicile is not a valid discharge to the executor or administrator in British India for any residue or surplus of the Indian estate which he may desire to remit for distribution among those entitled thereto outside British India, but that he must himself distribute the assets in question among them. This is a very inconvenient and expensive process, which, in the case of small estates, is almost prohibitive; and the Bill therefore proposes to legalize, on certain conditions, the transfer of surplus Indian assets to the duly authorized representative of the estate in the country of domicile, if he is willing to receive and distribute them. The many small estates which pass through the hands of the Administrators General will derive special advantage from this relaxation of the existing law in their favour."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889. He said:—

"One of the provisions in that Act requires that piece-goods imported into British India should have stamped upon them the number of yards and fractions of a yard contained in each piece, and, in order to save shipments on the way or under order, a clause was introduced into the Bill by which the time within which goods not so stamped might be passed through the custom-houses of British India was extended to the 1st August, 1889. That date was not the date originally fixed by Government, but it was settled by the Select Committee, chiefly at the instance of the mercantile members of that Committee; and it was then considered by them, and by the Committee generally, that the time thus allowed would be ample. Representations have, however, been made by the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karáchi that the time has not proved sufficient, although, as far as Bombay is concerned, it has been found to be ample. There may be circumstances attaching to the importation of goods into the other ports that do not attach to Bombay; and I therefore ask Your Excellency's permission to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act in that respect by giving Local Governments power, on their being satisfied of the propriety of the action, to extend the time to any period up to the 1st November of this year."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE then introduced the Bill and said that at the next meeting of the Council, which, with His Excellency's permission, he would ask to fix for next week, he would move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 4th September, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 30th August, 1889.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...		...	...	9 14	10 4	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	14 9
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 3	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	..	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 3	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	20 8	20 8	...	...	134 0	140 0	17 10	17 10
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	150 0	150 0	18 12	18 12
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 0	15 2	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 9	10 11	...	...	...	...	243 13	217 11	14 3	14 3
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	..	...	...	8 8	9 1	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	..	...	183 8	183 8	17 11	16 2
Prome	12 2	10 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	..	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 12	10 0	12 9	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 8	22 8	...	...	326 11	392 0	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 11	11 0	...	...	11 5	10 7	12 9	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	19 3	16 11	7 0	6 8	70 0	70 0	17 12	17 12
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 8	12 11	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	10 9	11 7	11 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	..	...	...	...	320 0	340 0	36 0	30 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	160 0	180 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	11 4	11 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 3	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	..	...		...	108 0	108 0	10 0	9 6
Cachar	7 12	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	7 12	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 11	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmáputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 8	10 8	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 8
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	160 0	7 0	7 8
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																												
Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 8	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Dacca	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	9 12	9 12
Deltaic—																												
Koolna	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Midnapore	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Howrah	†	†	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	...	13 4	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 10	12 11	16 7	15 15	8 9	8 8	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 11	12 4	...	...	17 12	17 12	14 15	15 2	...	...	16 8	15 13	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 10
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 0	15 0	17 12	17 12	11 7	12 0	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 2
Jessore	13 4	13 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	...	*	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	10 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																												
Bankoora	13 8	13 12	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 12	17 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 8	12 12	*	*	11 4	11 4	13 14	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	*	*	19 0	19 4	107 0	107 0	9 14¾	9 14¾
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Moorshedabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	...	...	17 12	17 12	120 0	200 0	9 10	9 10
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 *	9 0
Pubna	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	...	...	18 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	9 2½	9 2½
Bogra	13 5	13 8	...	...	10 14	12 0	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	16 8	...	...	...	...	96 0	80 0	9 *	9 0
Rajshahye	15 0	15 12	26 4	18 12	11 4	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 12	...	..	18 8	18 12	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Maldah	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																												
Rungpore	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 5	10 5	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	13 8	13 0	25 4	...	12 0	11 4	13 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	9 *	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	7 0	8 0
Orissa—																												
Pooree	9 5	8 5	...	...	11 13	11 3	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 7	14 7	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	10 8	9 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Balasore	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singbhoom	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Manbhoom	12 0	12 0	...	..	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0
Lohardugga	10 0	11 0	...	20 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	26 10	26 8	...	...	10 8	11 0	17 0	20 0	14 0	8 0 to 11 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8
Hazáribágh	12 4	13 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	20 0	†	†	15 0	14 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold. † Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or rakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	16 12	16 4	17 4	18 14	10 8	10 8	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	10 0	19 2	20 0	16 12	10 8	16 13	17 5	126 0	126 0	9 14	9 8
Gya	15 8	15 8	19 8	20 8	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	16 8	16 8	18 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 8	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	21 8	18 0	18 0	20 8	22 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	10 0
Shahabad	14 8	14 0	18 4	19 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	19 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Parneah	16 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	120 0	..	9 0	...
Bhágalpur	15 12	15 12	17 10	17 10	11 6	11 6	12 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 6	16 6	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 6	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	13 4	14 13	17 4	18 4	9 2	10 4	12 8	11 6	...	18 4	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	17 2	18 4½	17 2	14 13	18 4	18 4	140 0	160 0	10 8	11 1
Mozufferpore	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	14 12	14 4	18 4	19 0	8 8	8 8	11 14	11 13	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	18 4	18 12	17 12	17 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Champarun	14 0	13 0	17 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 8	16 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 10	14 10	17 14	18 11	9 3	8 6	11 6	11 2	13 13	11 15	14 10	12 7½	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 2	17 9	17 4	14 11	19 4	17 9	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	15 7	15 7	18 10	18 10	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	14 3	14 3	...	...	12 14	12 15	20 0	18 12	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	154 8	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	..	21 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	14 0	13 8	18 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	..	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 4	14 4	18 8	17 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Fatehpur	14 4	14 0	19 0	18 8	10 4	10 12	10 12	11 4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	22 4	21 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	15 12	15 0	19 8	19 8	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	20 14	...	...	23 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	10 5	10 4
Jalaun	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	15 12	15 12	22 0	21 8	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 12	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 4	23 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	16 0	16 4	20 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	9 8	10 0	18 8	19 0	17 12	18 8	14 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	22 8	24 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Farukhabad	14 12	14 4	21 0	20 8	6 4	6 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	25 8	23 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	16 6	16 6	22 4	22 4	4 8	4 8	11 8	12 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25 2	24 14	...	...	25 2	26 2	160 0	160 0	11 2	10 4
Etah	16 12	16 12	24 8	23 12	7 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	14 0	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 6	14 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jhánsi	15 7	16 0	21 15	22 2½	7 14	8 0	11 8	11 3	19 9	20 10	18 9	19 10	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 10	...	...	21 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 8	14 4	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 8	21 12	20 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	18 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	23 0	20 0	24 0	27 8	27 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Aligarh	16 0	16 12	22 8	23 10	5 8	6 0	10 4	10 6	19 0	18 8	17 0	17 8	...	...	14 8	15 0	23 12	24 4	28 8	27 8	30 0	28 0	130 0	140 0	11 8	11 6
Bulandshahr	17 0	16 14	25 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	26 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	16 4	16 8	25 8	25 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 4	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 2	18 0	19 5	9 0	8 4	13 3	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	20 10	...	...	19 6	19 5	155 0	155 0	10 6	10 4
Azamgarh	12 8	12 8	19 3	19 3	8 14	8 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	14 0	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 12
Gorakhpur	13 6	13 6	20 13	20 13	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	20 0	20 4	...	...	26 12	20 12	140 0	140 0	10 10½	10 6½
Basti	16 0	16 3	22 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 0	16 8	26 8	24 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	25 8	24 0	...	...	26 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Budaun	17 4	17 8	26 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 12	16 0	19 9	31 0	28 8	160 0	192 0	10 8	10 4
Pilibhit	15 0	15 0	30 0	27 0	11 4	11 4	11 9	11 12	16 4	18 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8

Bareilly	14 6	13 12	21 4	22 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	15 10	13 12	15 0	11 14	...	23 2	12 8	13 12	21 4	21 4	18 12	17 8	23 12	23 12	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	16 14	17 4	27 0	25 12	7 13	7 8	11 8	12 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	26 0	165 0	165 0	11 12	11 8
Tarai	16 4	17 8	30 0	31 4	7 8	7 8	11 14	11 14	15 0	13 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	16 4	21 4	21 4	22 4	26 0	26 4	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	16 10	16 10	27 0	28 2	9 4	9 0	11 4	11 4	14 10	16 14	..	...	..	...	...	..	23 10	23 10	...	...	25 14	27 0	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	17 10	17 10	28 10	27 8	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	22 0	18 11	15 5	15 5	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	25 4	25 4	17 10	17 10	14 4	13 4	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	17 12	18 4	26 13½	26 13½	7 8	7 8	9 11	9 11½	18 4½	19 5½	21 8	23 10½	21 8	32 4	21 8	26 13½	25 13	25 4	27 15	26 13½	18 5	19 5½	129 0	147 8	10 12	11 0
Dehra Dun	15 8	16 8	26 8	27 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	19 8	21 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kumaun	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 6	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	10 0†	10 0†	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0
Garhwal	19 0	19 0	22 8	22 8	7 12	7 12	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	20 4	21 0	...	..	14 8	15 8	180 0	150 0	9 8	10 0
Sultánpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Lucknow	15 0	15 4	22 8	22 4	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 6	17 0	16 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	21 8	21 12	19 8	19 0	23 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Hardoi	16 4	17 8	23 8	23 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 2	14 0	20 0	20 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 4	17 8	17 8	20 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Gonda	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 8	17 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 12	20 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	17 4	17 0	24 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	17 8	17 4	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	14 6	...	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 10	15 10	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	16 4	15 0	15 10	...	17 8	...	...	13 8	13 10
Bánswára	15 10	15 10	16 4	16 4	6 4	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 11	17 8	16 14	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 4	8 2
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 8½	10 11½	12 14½	12 14½	7 0½	7 0½	7 13	7 6½	11 5½	11 5½	10 15	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	9 12½	9 12½	12 8	11 5½	11 15½	11 2	9 6	9 12½	160 0	160 0	8 3½	8 6½
Sirohi	11 8	11 0	18 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	10 8	14 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Erinpura	13 4	13 4	18 1½	18 1½	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	11 13	11 13
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 14	11 14	15 8	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	15 4	15 4	20 0	19 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 12	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 6
Boondee	17 4	17 0	25 8	26 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Kotah	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	22 8	22 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	14 15½	14 13½	19 5	16 12	7 1	7 1	8 14	8 14	19 14	18 15½	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 12	7 3	20 4	19 11	17 2½	15 7½	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Tonk	16 0	16 0	21 2	21 0	7 12	7 8	8 1½	8 8	24 6	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	110 0	10 3	10 14
Jeypore	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 8	20 8	20 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	16-4 to 20 12	16-0 to 20 0	21 8	20 8	24 0	24 0	115 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	15 5	15 5	20 9	20 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 10	20 0	20 6	16 14	...	...	12 8	14 6	20 5	20 0	...	...	28 12	28 12	200 0	244 0	10 10	10 10
Dholpur	14 3	14 9	20 11	20 3	9 9	9 9	10 11	10 11	17 0	17 15	17 4	16 10	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 12	23 1	...	...	30 11	30 6	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 9
Bhartpur	15 6	15 0	20 12	20 12	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	19 8	17 6	19 8	17 2	...	...	11 4	11 4	21 0	21 4	22 0	18 0	22 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	16 9	16 9	21 6	22 1	7 12	7 12	9 11	9 11	21 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 10	22 6	21 5	22 1	29 11	29 7	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 5	15 4½	21 15	21 7	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	19 8½	19 10½	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	10 9	10 4
Nasirabad Cantonment	15 8	15 2	19 8	19 2	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 5½	16 0	16 5½	...	...	10 0	10 12	19 8	19 2	18 0	17 5½	12 0	12 0	95 0	96 10½	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	12 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	‡	‡	11 0	11 0
Balmer	9 12	10 4	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 12	11 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	11 6	11 2
Anádra	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	6 4	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	17 8	17 14	21 8	20 4	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 14	18 0	16 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 7	10 7
Western—																										
Jodhpur	13 7	13 7	18 7	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 2	13 12	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 2
Jaisulmer	10 8	10 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 6	12 10	11 8	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	12 8	12 8	...	...	2 14	2 14½	6 4	6 12	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	§	...	§	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	13 8	20 12	19 2	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	17 7	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 2½	17 8	17 2½	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Satna)	16 0	16 4	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 12	13 0	...	§	...	§	...	§	...	§	17 8	17 8	...	...	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	17 0	17 4	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 13	13 1	18 10	19 15	6 6	6 6	7 4	7 4	14 8	15 3	13 9	14 4	...	...	9 1	9 1	18 6	18 15	13 9	14 1	22 11	22 14	145 0	145 0	10 4	10 2

† For husked grain.

‡ Six pies per bundle.

§ Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Maruá or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or khur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	110 0	105 0	10 12	9 0
Ferozepore	19 0	20 0	30 0	33 0	...	..	9 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	*	†	†	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	23 0	11 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 0
Montgomery	18 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	‡	†	†	†	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	41 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	†	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	25 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	18 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	21 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	32 0	23 0	22 0	†	†	21 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	27 0	*	*	20 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	*	*	90 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	22 0	22 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	20 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	17 0	†	†	23 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	8 8	8 0
Kángra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	28 0	8 0	*	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	21 0	20 0	30 0	31 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	†	‡	19 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	19 0	18 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrat	22 0	22 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	13 8	14 0
Jhelum	22 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	†	*	26 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	†	*	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	20 0	20 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	†	*	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	92 0	13 8	13 8
Hazara	21 0	20 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	12 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	21 0	22 0	43 0	43 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	20 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	102 0	40 0	41 0
Kohat	24 0	24 0	45 0	42 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	29 0	20 0	17 0	†	†	*	*	23 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	†	†	125 0	125 0	56 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	24 0	24 0	35 0	36 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	*	*	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	20 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	29 0	32 0	37 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	32 0	14 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	13 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	21 0	21 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	15 0	22 0	16 0	21 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	112 0	112 0	40 0	44 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khán	16 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	13 0	13 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	12 0	15 8	15 8	6 0	6 8	9 8	9 8	17 8	18 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	..	...	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	...	.	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	160 0	165 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	14 0	15 0	23 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 8	..	160 0	171 0	12 8	12 8
Shikarpur	12 8	13 0	19 8	19 0	8 0	8 4	9 8	9 8	19 8	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	..	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	110 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	12 8	14 10	15 12	16 8	5 0	5 0	7 14	7 12	17 0	16 0	‡	.	‡	.	‡	...	12 12	13 6	20 0	18 0	‡	...	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	20 0	21 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	213 3	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 14	9 14	14 4	14 4	13 8	13 8	16 7	16 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 9	9 9	135 0	135 0	11 8	11 8
Colába (Alibág)	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	..	...	85 0	85 2	12 0	12 0
Bombay	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	6 15	6 15	10 7	10 13	15 7	15 7	13 9	13 9	17 13	17 13	11 4	11 4	14 7	14 7	18 5	18 5	6 15	6 15	72 13	72 13	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 7	9 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	9 12	9 12	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																												
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	15 0	15 0	..	...	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	67 0	67 0	12 0	12 0
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 10	14 10	12 15	12 15	16 5	16 5	14 5	14 5	15 9	15 9	16 2	19 2	11 0	11 0	97 1	97 1	13 0	13 0
Sholapur	14 1	14 1	17 6	17 6	7 9	7 9	9 7	9 7	19 3	19 13	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	15 1	15 1	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Bijápur	13 8	13 8	10 5	10 5	7 3	7 13	9 2	9 2	19 0	19 0	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	10 9	11 15	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	13 10	13 10	8 13	8 13	9 3	9 3	15 4	15 4	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	..	14 6	14 6	60 13	60 13	11 15	11 15
Khandesh—																												
Ahmednagar	12 8	12 11	...	...	7 6	7 5	8 3	8 3	14 8	14 6	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 5	...	...	14 2	13 11	91 7	91 7	11 6	11 6
Násik	14 1	14 1	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 1	14 0	14 5	14 5	...	...	12 15	13 10	...	...	10 1	10 1	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	11 2	11 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	15 7	14 9	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 14	12 10	11 13	12 10	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 6
Guserat—																												
Surat	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	13 5	13 5	18 13	18 13	7 7	7 7	9 11	9 11	14 8	14 8	14 3	13 14	16 0	15 4	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	..	..	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	6 15	6 15	14 14	15 6	13 11	13 11	15 6	15 6	...	...	9 9½	10 4½	...	...	9 2	8 9½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 0	10 0	17 6	17 6	14 4	14 4	17 6	17 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 2	9 2	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 13	14 0	14 8	14 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	14 8	14 13	13 13	13 12	...	...	...	...	15 1	14 10	13 0	...	11 0	11 4	145 0	140 0	11 0	11 8
Kathiawar—																												
Rájkot	12 2	12 6	...	...	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	13 10	13 12	12 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	7 0	6 12	80 0	75 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimár	13 8	13 8	....	...	7 8	7 8	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	12 8	12 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 3	17 6	16 13	17 6	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 11	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 8	15 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	15 0	15 0	...	...	.	..	10 0	10 0	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 11	9 11	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	16 14	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 14	...	...	10 4	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	13 2	13 2	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 2	...	...	17 2	16 0	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 11	...	...	12 10	14 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 9	15 15	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	140 0	140 0	9 1	8 6
Damoh	14 2	14 2	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 7	11 7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 12	16 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 6
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	256 0	256 0	9 0	9 8
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	190 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	11 4	11 4	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	15 0	16 4	...	...	..	...	11 12	11 4	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Chánda	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...		12 15	12 15	615 0	615 0	9 5	8 12
Eastern—																												
Bilaspur	...	17 12	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	14 10	...	...	14 4	14 4	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 1
Raipur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 12	10 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	11 6	12 4	...	...	11 6	12 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 5	8 12
Berar—																												
Buldána	15 0	15 0	.	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 0	9 0
Básim	17 1	16 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 13	10 5	22 10	23 4	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	13 8	13 13			10 0	9 8
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	. .	...	17 0	17 0	§	§	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 6	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	. .	...	17 4	17 0			9 8	9 0
Amraoti	13 15	13 12	...	...	7 0	6 10	8 0	8 0	17 6	16 13	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	11 4	11 0			9 0	9 0
Wun	14 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 13	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 3	...	...	20 0	20 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	11 11	11 15	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 7	9 13	17 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	...	18 13	18 13	115 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Bolárum	12 14	12 14	...	...	7 5	7 4	8 4	8 5	19 15	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 7	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	10 0	10 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 3	12 3	*	*	*	*	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	12 0	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	25 6	25 6	26 3	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	10 11	9 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 6	10 6	20 0	20 0	16 13	16 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 3	13 3	25 14	25 14	23 0	21 5	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 11	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 5	13 5	28 2	28 5	21 10	21 10	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	25 6	25 6	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 11	10 11
Cuddapah	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 5	12 0	21 5	22 8	*	23 10	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	23 10	23 10	18 13	18 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 5	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	8 14	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	*	*	*	*	15 8	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 6	264 6	12 5	12 13
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	17 5	18 6	15 13	15 13	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 6	12 14	14 8	14 0	23 0	24 0	21 2	21 2	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	20 0	20 8	*	*	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	22 11	22 11	23 8	23 8	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 14	13 2	*	*	*	*	25 10	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 6	92 6	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	12 0	12 6	12 13	13 10	*	*	17 3	17 3	24 11	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	*	*	*	*	29 14	31 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 2	13 8	14 0	14 0	20 3	20 3	21 10	21 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 6	13 6	*	*	*		23 3	23 3	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 5	12 5	19 10	...	20 5	20 5	24 14	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 10	11 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 8	13 2	25 14	26 11	*	*	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	145 13	13 5	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	27 0	27 8	17 8	17 8	29 8	31 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	23 0	26 0	...	...	31 0	32 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	84 0	96 0	9 4	9 4
Kolar	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	.	37 0	38 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	144 0	144 0	8 8	8 8
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	48 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...		...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	11 9	11 9	14 11	14 11	31 8	31 8	...	...	44 2	51 7	...	...	13 11	13 10	...	...	..	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1888-89, AND FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. A23.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1888-89.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in Acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Areas irrigated.		1888-89 as compared with 1887-88.		Rainfall for six months October to March, 1888-89.													
			Rabi 1887-88.	Rabi 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
							1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887	1888.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1887-88.	1888-89.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	14,25,920	10,93,101	39,279	27,907	...	11,372	...	...	...	1·3	0·1	...	1·3	1·45	0·8	3·6	0 2	...	2·4	6·35
Muzaffarnagur	10,72,000	9,08,497	83,976	74,839	...	9,137	...	...	...	0·5	0·3	...	0·6	1 5	0·4	2·9	1·1	...	2·4	4·9
Meerut	15,07,840	13,34,209	1,18,388	1,22,491	4,103	...	...	0·1	...	0·48	0·4	...	0·9	1·72	1·4	2·83	0·6	4·68	3·3	9 81
Bulandshahr	12,14,080	10,84,407	65,219	83,254	18,035	...	...	0·4	...	...	1·2	...	0 5	1·22	1·6	2·46	0·1	3·77	3 4	7·85
Aligarh	12,51,392	10,41,512	76,757	80,569	3,812	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	1·4	1·3	0 6	1·64	...	3·23	2·0	6·35
Mattra	9,32,480	8,62,096	23,663	30,395	6,732	...	...	0·25	...	0·15	...	...	0 5	0·86	0 7	0·69	0·1	...	1·3	1·95
Agra	11,87,844	9,58,205	18,310	16,934	...	1,376	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	1·1	0·32	0·1	1·49	0·2	...	1·4	1 85
Etah	11,12,960	8,94,829	43,232	41,785	...	1,447	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	1·2	0·37	..	1·22	...	...	1·2	1 86
Mainpuri	10,86,080	7,64,575	70,993	71,978	985	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·59	0·7	2·19	...	2·94	1·5	6·37
Farukhabad	11,00,160	8,64,792	29,811	32,725	2,914	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	1·1	0·31	0·2	1·32	0·1	...	1·4	1·74
Etáwah	10,84,160	7,95,233	1,09,884	1,18,536	8,652	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	1·4	0·7	0·5	2·5	0·3	3·4	2·2	6 7
Cawnpore	15,14,368	11,03,465	1,15,117	1,32,588	17,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	1·63	0·2	1·83	0 3	...	2·1	3·46
Delhi	8,05,120	5,25,440	23	50	27	...	...	8·2	...	0·1	0·2	...	0·7	2·1	0·8	2·0	0·8	0·4	2 5	12·8
Gurgaon	12,40,320	9,93,280	25,521	30,397	4,876	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	0·7	0·7	1·8	0·7	0·4	2·2	3·4
Dehra Dún	7,64,544	3,85,285	9,098	8,356	...	742	0·4	0·42	...	1·55	0 3	...	4·1	3·79	0·3	4·13	0·4	0·14	5·5	10·03
Bijnor	11,95,520	10,24,539	4,143	3,405	...	738	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	1·5	2·23	0·9	1·71	0·7	...	3·3	3·94
Tarai	5,90,720	5,60,856	11,329	9,676	...	1,653	0·6	...	...	0·1	...	...	2·2	2·2	0·5	2·0	0·6	...	3·9	4·3
Pilibhít	8,78,720	7,09,334	8,184	7,041	...	1,143	0 9	...	...	0·34	...	...	2·3	1·37	0·7	3·16	0·3	...	4·2	4·87
Bareilly	10,18,240	9,11,243	36,060	31,223	...	4,837	0·2	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·9	0·6	0·1	1·7	0·7	...	1·9	2 8
Jhánsi	10,02,752	7,24,553	538	1,519	981	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·2	...	0·7	...	1·7	0·55	...	...	2·9	0·55
Hamirpur	14,64,704	12,30,803	1,142	2,534	1,392	...	2·6	...	...	0·16	...	...	1·6	0·72	0 8	1·37	0·1	...	5·1	2 25
Jalaun	9,95,200	7,77,868	21,721	28,072	6,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	0·4	0·1	1·2	...	...	1·3	1 6
Kumaun Bhabar	Not known		58,938	57,183	...	1,755	0·3	...	...	0·25	0·3	...	2·8	5·7	0·8	3·9	2·8	...	7·0	9·85
Baoni State			...	145	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bairj State			...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,14,45,124	1,95,48,302	9,71,326	10,13,623	76,497	34,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			NET INCREASE		42,297	...														

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th July 1889.

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W D., I. B

No. B 23.—Rabi Statement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1888-89.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Sahdranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etawáh.	Cawnpore	Delhi.	Gurgaon	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamirpur.	Jalaun.	Kamaun, Bhabar	Bauni State	Bairi State	Total.
Gardens and Orchards	676	476	873	764	564	76	96	139	55	11	179	203	...	67	501	2	6	6	63	2	24	2,695	286	5	...	7,769
Sugarcane	8	48	113	33	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.	...	6	126	...	...	341
Cereals — Wheat	24,493	69,610	102,181	61,630	44,454	6,364	8,103	22,258	35,866	15,869	48,511	56,917	9	6,185	5,878	1,738	7,347	3,686	17,891	517	601	9,682	25,298	2	4	575,094
Cereals — Barley	836	1,029	9,257	4,630	6,152	2,296	1,008	3,847	7,296	12,025	3 033	34,877	...	1,454	471	282	281	635	2,225	...	572	...	5,356	...	...	97,562
Cereals — Oats	283	1,440	533	31	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,841
Cereals — Chana	...	...	4	125	348	2	64	281	304	53	118	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	9,603	...	...	10,938
Other grains	89	94	3,882	11,538	26,997	11,579	5,090	14,016	23,076	431	56,251	33,578	40	15,246	...	906	1,247	1,960	6,682	549	390	1,978	...	13	13	215,645
Pulses — Gram	158	422	1,114	904	832	9,890	1,963	498	1,278	508	3,150	1,787	1	7,296	69	217	159	267	905	406	185	258	805	2	.	33,074
Pulses — Peas	28	613	2,629	2,601	86	...	322	41	648	769	1,672	2,047	...	...	193	49	423	49	860	...	3	..	159	...	..	13,192
Pulses — Arhar	...	...	...	23	22	1	2	1	6	2	4	4	...	...		...	2	13	21	...	1	75	...	...	...	177
Pulses — Masur	138	421	194	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	105	52	166	731	25	..	...	1,537	...	...	3,567
Fodder crops	613	207	350	256	303	...	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,764
Fibres—Cotton, &c.	...	2	149	15	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	186
Dyes—Indigo, &c	...	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	18
Drugs—Opium, &c	20	...	1	62	168	14	54	251	2,455	2,462	3,431	460	...	44	308	...	7	7	155	...	...	1	589	...		10 489
Oilseeds	246	70	3	252	1	...	...	11	72	...	...	...	...	...	252	104	135	198	1,217	...	6	28	12 978	...		15,573
Miscellaneous	319	401	1,203	341	612	173	200	419	922	595	2,185	2,692	...	105	...	2	17	54	471	5	751	13,349	449	123	4	25 393
Total Rabi, 1888-89	27,907	74,839	122,491	83,254	80,569	38,395	16,934	41,785	71,978	32,725	118,536	132,588	50	30,397	8,356	3,405	9,676	7,041	31,223	1,519	2,534	28,072	57,183	145	21	1,013 623
Total Rabi, 1887-88	39,279	83,976	118,388	65,219	76,757	23,663	18,310	43,232	70,993	29,811	109,884	115,117	23	25,521	9,098	4,143	11,329	8,184	36,060	538	1,142	21,721	58,938	...	...	971,326

Allahabad,
The 18th July 1889.

J. Cameron,
Offg Registrar, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. C 23—RABI STATEMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1888-89.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops	Upper Ganges Canal						Lower Ganges Canal						Eastern Jumna Canal	Agra Canal	Betwa Canal	Rohilkhand Canals	Bijnor Canals	Dún Canals	Tarai Canals	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works			Grand Total
	Northern	Anúpshahr	Meerut	Bulandshahr	Aligarh	Total	Narora	Mainpuri	Cawnpore	Etáwah	Bhognipur	Total								Bhabar Canals	Jhánsi Lakes	Hamírpur Lakes	
Gardens and orchards	473	432	483	621	864	2,873	4	14	212	143	54	427	670	209	2,723	75	2	501	..	286	2	1	7 769
Sugarcane	6	25	118	41	...	190	.	..		3	1	4	16		6	2	...	.	.	123	...		341
Cereals: Wheat	33 081	44,111	57,373	50,263	61,828	246,656	9,708	11,992	40,143	69,932	31,446	1 63 241	72 927	19,626	9,736	23,865	7 738	5,878	5,050	25 298	505	565	5,75,094
Cereals: Barley	415	3,363	7,265	3,025	10,942	25,010	308	5,781	49 911	...	698	56 698	1,297	4.735	..	3,074	282	471	67	5,356	...	572	97 562
Cereals: Oats	1,723	...	532	54	3	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		529	...	...	...	...	2 841
Cereals: Chana	...	...	4	...	885	889	...	80	81	189	15	365	...	66	.	.	...	..	...	9 603	15	...	10 938
Other grains	18	3 842	1,403	6,216	48,960	60,439	698	495	107	75 307	32 698	1,09,305	1,007	31,156	2 053	9 889	906	...	...	...	549	341	2,15,645
Pulses: Gram	103	436	233	1,034	1,091	2,897	78	336	1,357	1,864	3.142	6,777	1,030	19,097	284	1,331	217	69	..	805	406	161	33,074
Pulses: Peas	.	1,188	...	3,442	...	4,630	...	401	2,539	717	1,507	5,164	1,340	322	..	1,332	49	193	...	159	...	3	13,192
Pulses: Arhar	.	8	...	14	24	46	...	...	5	3	8	16	...	3	76	36	...	..	...	...	...	...	177
Pulses: Masur	181	11	118	53	...	363	...	...	..	...	...	...	433	...	...	949	105	155	...	1,537	25	...	3 567
Fodder crops	48	69	15	161	416	709	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,023	32	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,764
Fibres—Cotton, &c.	...	...	85	17	20	122	...	...	...	..	...	...	64	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	186
Dyes—Indigo, &c	...	1	10	6	.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18
Drugs—Opium, &c	...	1	...	29	313	343	118	1,100	3,195	4,483	62	8,958	20	101	1	169	..	308	...	589	...	...	10 489
Oilseeds	53	253	...	...	...	306	...	83	..	...	...	83	266	...	31	1,550	104	252	...	12,978	...	3	15 573
Miscellaneous	229	198	601	234	1,172	2,425	55	284	2,146	2 290	1,528	6 303	991	449	14 221	542	2	..	...	449	...	11	25,393
Total Rabi, 1888-89	36,321	53 938	68,240	65,210	126,518	350,227	10,969	20,566	99,696	154,931	71,179	3 57 341	81,084	75,796	29 131	42 814	3,405	8,356	5,126	57,183	1,502	1,658	10,13,623
Total Rabi, 1887-88	49 927	55,417	66,313	44,344	125 911	341,912	12,416	19,479	89,636	133 414	72,219	3,27,164	85,489	65,608	21 845	48,037	4,143	9,098	7,536	58,938	522	1,034	9 71,326

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th July 1889.

J. CAMERON,
Offg Registrar, N.-W P. and Oudh P. W. D., I B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. A 23.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1888-89.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Area Irrigated. Kharif, 1888-89. Total area.	Kharif, 1888-89. In comparison with Kharif, 1887-88. Increase.	Kharif, 1888-89. In comparison with Kharif, 1887-88. Decrease.	Rabi, 1888-89. Total area.	Rabi, 1888-89. In comparison with Rabi, 1887-88. Increase.	Rabi, 1888-89. In comparison with Rabi, 1887-88. Decrease.	Whole year, 1888-89. Total area.	Whole year, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Increase.	Whole year, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease.	Whole year, 1888-89. Percentage of increase or decrease.	Rainfall. 1887-88.	Rainfall. 1888-89.	Rainfall. Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Saháranpur	1,425,920	1,093,101	53,105	5,739	...	27,901	...	11,372	81,012	...	5,633	—6·5	53·2	53·72	+0·98
Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	86,208	8,606	...	74,839	...	9,137	161,047	...	531	—0·3	28·5	43·65	+53·15
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	125,459	10,950	...	122,491	4,103	...	247,950	15,053	...	+6·5	27·5	43·62	+58·62
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,084,407	60,109	5,589	...	83,254	18,035	...	143,363	23,624	...	+19·7	34·5	36·67	+6·29
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	39,689	328	...	80,569	3,812	...	120,258	4,140	...	+3·6	42·3	31·58	—25·34
Muttra	932,480	862,096	23,087	...	5,611	30,395	6,732	...	53,482	1,121	...	+2·1	37·5	26·11	—30·37
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	8,843	...	2,775	16,934	...	1,376	25,777	...	4,151	—13·9	41·0	31·04	—24·29
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	22,534	...	18	41,785	...	1,447	64,319	...	1,465	—2·2	40·3	33·32	—17·32
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	26,444	...	58	71,978	985	...	98,422	927	...	+0·9	32·6	54·36	+66·75
Farukhbabad	1,100,160	864,792	15,771	2,507	...	32,725	2,914	...	48,496	5,421	...	+12·6	35·2	49·40	+40·34
Etáwah	1,084,160	795,233	53,572	5,296	...	118,536	8,652	...	172,108	13,948	...	+8·8	44·4	41·00	—7·66
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	59,806	10,138	...	132,588	17,471	...	192,394	27,609	...	+16·8	41·2	56·02	+35·97
Delhi	805,120	525,440	18	...	19	50	27	...	68	8	...	+13·3	35·5	46·6	+31·27
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	17,653	...	1,847	30,397	4,876	...	48,050	3,029	...	+6·7	30·1	28·2	—6·31
Dehra Dún	764,544	385,285	6,781	481	...	8,356	...	742	15,137	...	261	—1·7	79·7	87·27	+9·50
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	4,238	...	129	3,405	...	738	7,643	...	867	—10·2	32·9	48·90	+48·63
Tarái	590,720	560,856	26,012	8,149	...	9,676	...	1,653	35,688	6,496	...	+22·3	47·4	59·80	+26·16
Pilibhít	878,720	709,334	5,989	...	1,823	7,041	...	1,143	13,030	...	2,966	—18·5	44·2	67·29	+48·87
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	35,183	2,201	...	31,223	...	4,837	66,406	...	2,636	—3·8	36·0	40·80	+13·33
Jhánsi	2,002,752	724,553	65	...	2	1,519	981	...	1,584	979	...	+161·8	54·2	38·22	—29·48
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	203	...	79	2,534	1,392	...	2,737	1,313	...	+92·2	27·8	50·64	+82·15
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	3,478	1,188	...	28,072	6,351	...	31,550	7,539	...	+31·4	44·7	40·30	—9·84
Kumaun Bhábar	(Not known.)	(Not known.)	28,712	3,551	...	57,183	...	1,755	85,895	1,796	...	+2·1	71·0	86·65	+22·04
Baoni State			...	...	...	145	145	...	145	145	...	...	...	...	...
Bairi State			...	...	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	24,445,124	19,548,302	702,959	64,723	12,361	1,013,623	76,497	34,200	1,716,582	113,169	18,510	+5·8	...	...	...
			NET INCREASE		52,362	NET INCREASE		42,297	NET INCREASE		94,659				

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th July, 1889.

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. B 23.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1888-89.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Sahâranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukabad.	Etâwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dûn	Bijnor	Tarâi.	Pilibhît.	Bareilly.	Jhânsi.	Hamirpur.	Jaloun.	Kumaun Bhabar.	Baoni State	Bairi State	TOTAL.
Gardens and orchards	1,529	1,086	2,233	1,544	1,151	162	240	313	169	22	349	414	...	132	808	4	14	16	122	4	24	2,715	498	5	...	13,554
Sugarcane	19,437	52,325	83,830	17,021	2,617	675	1,028	3,274	3,859	3,836	7,048	5,542	...	2,648	1,320	3,405	1,528	2,485	10,746	39	156	2,330	472	...	...	225,621
Cereals — Rice	28,898	24,530	11,046	679	746	..	14	216	459	53	1,071	3,980	...	...	4,965	810	19,889	2,701	18,746	7	22	29	22,991	...	...	141,852
Cereals — Bajra	...	4	...	3	...	33	...	11	...	...	114	4	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	.	200
Cereals — Juar	...	..	210	869	600	107	272	298	243	45	334	94	1	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	3,717
Cereals — Maize	223	938	3,336	1,929	2,644	55	118	748	1,388	254	564	162	...	14	23	...	4,538	774	5,187	...	...	...	886	...	...	23,781
Cereals — Wheat	24,493	69,610	102,181	61,630	44,454	6,364	8,103	22,258	35,866	15,869	48,511	56,917	9	6,185	5,878	1,738	7,347	3,686	17,891	517	601	9,682	25,298	2	4	575,094
Cereals — Barley	836	1,029	9,257	4,630	6,152	2,296	1,008	3,847	7,296	12,025	3,033	34,877	...	1,454	471	282	281	635	2,225	...	572	...	5,356	...		97,562
Cereals — Oats	283	1,440	533	31	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,841
Cereals — Chana	...	..	4	125	348	2	64	281	304	53	118	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	9,603	.	...	10,938
Other grains	226	551	4,091	11,818	27,181	11,585	5,129	14,391	24,530	797	57,696	33,689	40	15,253	2	906	1,247	1,960	6,698	552	390	2,275	2,653	13	13	223,686
Pulses (kharif)	18	162	274	19	3	100	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	893	...	..	1,513
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	158	422	1,114	904	832	9,890	1,963	498	1,278	508	3,150	1,787	1	7,296	69	217	159	267	905	406	185	258	805	2	...	33,074
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	28	613	2,629	2,601	86	...	322	41	648	769	1,672	2,047	...	...	193	49	423	49	860	...	3	...	159	..	...	13,192
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	...	...	23	22	1	2	1	6	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	13	21	...	1	75	...	...	...	177
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	138	421	194	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	105	52	166	731	25	...	...	1,537	...	...	3,567
Fodder crops	972	1,368	3,989	1,187	692	420	65	14	1	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	8,730
Fibres—Cotton, &c.	492	1,847	3,923	6,931	4,981	6,365	1,367	1,316	1,022	5	613	41	10	7,410	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	46	240	.	...	36,612
Dyes—Indigo, &c.	1,329	3,173	16,262	30,161	26,090	14,585	5,146	15,315	15,075	9,755	37,459	44,011	2	6,508	...	...	...	...	147	...	1	607	...	..	..	225,626
Drugs—Opium, &c.	156	32	40	112	178	24	115	261	2,507	2,542	3,484	475	..	54	471	...	12	7	195	...	...	3	591	...	...	11,259
Oilseeds	246	70	3	260	1	...	...	19	149	...	...	...	....	...	252	104	135	198	1,217	...	6	28	12,979	...	..	15,666
Miscellaneous	1,550	1,426	2,801	843	1,455	818	818	1,215	3,621	1,961	6,881	8,329	5	433	...	22	61	73	709	15	767	13,456	934	123	4	48,320
TOTAL YEAR, 1888-89	81,012	161,047	247,950	143,363	120,258	53,482	25,777	64,319	98,422	48,496	172,108	192,394	68	48,050	15,137	7,643	35,688	13,030	66,406	1,584	2,737	31,550	85,895	145	21	1,716,582
TOTAL YEAR, 1887-88	86,645	161,578	232,897	119,739	116,118	52,361	29,928	65,784	97,495	43,075	158,160	164,785	60	45,021	15,398	8,510	29,192	15,996	69,042	605	1,424	24,011	84,099	..	...	1,621,923

ALLAHABAD,
he 18th July, 1889.

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.-W. P and Oudh, P. W. D, I. B.

No. C23.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1888-89.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Upper Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jamna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Dun Canals.	Tarái Canals.	Bhabar Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.	Total.									Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.	
Gardens and Orchards	1,002	789	1,378	1,347	1,802	6,318	8	20	420	319	121	888	1,668	470	3,743	152	4	808	..	498	4	1	13,554
Sugarcane	30,488	32,077	42,795	14,807	5,100	125,267	1,636	1,435	7,470	8,113	2,561	21,215	52,354	4,304	2,330	13,855	3,405	1,320	904	472	39	156	225,621
Cereals — Rice	19,986	1,523	7,078	1,162	1,007	30,756	10	139	238	4,348	820	5,555	35,348	3	29	21,447	810	4,965	19,889	22,991	7	22	141,852
Cereals — Bajra	4	...	...	..	14	18	...	...	1	117	...	118	...	61	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cereals — Juar	...	32	...	1,110	916	2,058	7	60	97	466	33	663	...	956	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,717
Cereals — Maize	...	342	172	2,073	3,568	6,155	7	482	421	1,213	88	2,211	3,850	157	...	10,499	...	23	...	886	...	..	23,781
Cereals — Wheat	33,081	44,111	57,373	50,263	61,828	246,656	9,708	11,992	40,143	96,932	31,466	163,241	72,927	19,626	9,736	23,865	1,738	5,878	5,059	25,298	505	565	575,094
Cereals — Barley	415	3,363	7,265	3,025	10,942	25,010	308	5,781	49,911	...	698	56,698	1,297	4,735	...	3,074	282	471	67	5,356	...	572	97,562
Cereals — Oats	1,723	...	532	54	3	2,312	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	.	...	...	...	2,841
Cereals — Chena	...	...	4	...	885	889	...	80	81	189	15	365	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	9,603	15	...	10,938
Other grains	340	4,080	1,592	6,253	49,458	61,723	932	1,009	653	77,429	32,753	112,776	1,275	31,203	2,350	9,905	906	2	...	2,653	552	341	223,686
Pulses (Kharif)	79	86	70	...	9	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	126	...	...	...	...	...	893	3	9	1,513
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	103	436	233	1,034	1,091	2,897	78	336	1,357	1,864	1,342	6,777	1,030	19,097	284	1,331	217	69	...	805	406	161	33,074
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	...	1,188	...	3,442	...	4,630	...	401	2,539	717	1,507	5,164	1,340	322	...	1,332	49	193	...	159	..	3	13,192
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	8	...	14	24	46	...	...	5	3	8	16	...	3	76	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	181	11	118	53	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	.	...	949	105	155	...	1,537	25	...	3,567
Fodder crops	497	1,286	2,006	730	962	5,481	...	...	...	...	7	7	2,745	487	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	8,730
Fibres—Cotton, &c.	588	1,040	1,551	5,952	7,765	16,896	48	213	24	967	335	1,587	2,777	15,063	46	.	1	1	...	240	1	...	36,612
Dyes—Indigo, &c.	1,049	15,038	8,374	23,350	35,969	83,780	8,382	4,081	32,659	39,761	26,781	111,664	3,884	25,543	607	147	.	...	...	...	...	1	225,626
Drugs—Opium, &c.	..	12	19	83	327	441	125	1,144	3,295	4,539	62	9,165	192	182	3	214	...	471	...	591	...	...	11,259
Oilseeds	53	261	...	...	...	314	...	168	...	...	...	168	266	...	31	1,550	104	252	...	12,978	...	3	15,666
Miscellaneous	626	1,421	1,171	335	2,457	6,010	167	1,105	5,808	6,985	6,679	20,744	3,372	2,030	14,328	831	22	...	12	934	10	27	48,320
Total, 1888-89	90,215	107,104	131,731	115,087	184,127	628,264	21,416	28,446	145,122	216,962	107,076	519,022	185,026	124,434	32,609	89,193	7,643	15,137	25,931	85,895	1,567	1,861	1,716,582
Total, 1887-88	100,031	103,572	124,525	90,619	183,157	601,904	23,255	26,678	129,038	189,646	102,325	470,492	176,243	124,557	24,135	93,694	8,510	15,398	20,536	84,099	589	1,316	1,621,923

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th July 1889.

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JULY 1889.

General Weather conditions of the month.—The south-west monsoon current is usually fully established before the end of the month of June, and generally prevails with great steadiness during the whole of July. It is hence a month of frequent, and in some districts of almost constant, rainfall and of comparative uniformity of temperature and great humidity over the greater part of the country. The only area in which the rainfall is small in amount and hot weather conditions continue to prevail are Sind, North-West Rajputana, and the West Punjab.

The distribution of rainfall during the month depends largely upon the relative strengths of the two branches of the monsoon current. The Bombay branch advances usually in an easterly direction across the Peninsula, and in a north-easterly direction across Central India and Rajputana towards the Punjab. The Bay of Bengal branch of the current, which is at the head of the Bay of less volume and extent than the Bombay branch when it enters India, is deflected westwards up the Gangetic Valley and is strongest near the hills. Between the two areas in which these currents exclusively prevail is a long trough-like belt of country which forms a kind of debatable ground in which there is much interaction between the currents. This is one of the most conspicuous features of the meteorology of the month. In this belt pressure is somewhat lower than it is either to north or south, so that it forms a trough of low pressure which usually stretches from Upper Sind to Chutia Nagpur or Orissa. In it winds are, as might be expected, very variable, and the small cyclonic storms of the month which form in the Bay almost invariably advance along this trough. The position of the trough will evidently depend upon the relative strengths of the two branches of the monsoon current. When the Bombay current is strong and the Bengal current weak (as has been the case during the past month), it will evidently be (as it were) thrust further north and occupy a position much nearer the hills than usual. The average position of the trough of low pressure is hence important as an indicator of the relative strengths of the two branches of the monsoon current.

Another very important feature of the meteorology of the month is the small cyclonic storms which form either in the Bay of Bengal or Bengal at brief intervals during the month. They usually advance in a west-north-west or west direction along the trough of low pressure. As they draw away the aqueous vapour from other districts and discharge it as rain over the districts they traverse, they tend to make the rainfall distribution of the month more irregular than it would otherwise be in Northern India On the other hand, the general indraught causes a strong advance of humid winds for some days across the Bengal Coast. Hence they are always followed by more or less general rain over a large part of Northern India.

Barometric depressions and cyclonic storms of the month.—These were on the whole feebler and less frequent than is usual in July. There were in all three important depressions—the first land-formed, and the remaining two generated near the head of the Bay.

(1) *Land-formed storm of the 1st to 6th July.*—This was formed in Central Bengal on the evening of the 1st, and covered the Sonthal Pergunnahs and neighbouring districts on the morning of the 2nd. It marched westwards across Chutia Nagpur on the 3rd, the northern districts of the Central Provinces on the 4th, and through South Rajputana and Central India on the 5th, and filled up during the day. It gave a moderately heavy burst of rain to the districts through which it passed. For example, Hazaribagh received 3·74 inches on the 3rd and Jubbulpore 7·45 inches on the 4th.

(2) *Depression and cyclonic storm of 13th to 22nd July*—A small depression began to form in the north-west angle of the Bay on the 12th. It remained almost unchanged in position and without developing further until the 17th The barometer began to rise on the evening of the 17th, and the depression appeared to be filling up and moving westward on the 18th, on which day a very shallow depression extended from the Orissa Coast across the Central Provinces to Jubbulpore and Saugor. On the evening of the 18th the barometer fell rather rapidly in the north-west angle of the Bay, and a small but deepish depression lay between False Point and Saugor Island on the morning of the 19th The storm centre crossed the coast early on the morning of the 20th between Saugor Island and Balasore, and passed rapidly across Chutia Nagpur during the day. The depression covered South Behar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces on the 21st It advanced very slowly to the north-west during the day, and filled up on the 22nd in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces This storm gave a heavy burst of rain to Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, Behar, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. 9·55 inches were registered at Motihari on the 26th for the preceding twenty-four hours, and 9 inches at Pupri in the Muzaffarpur district on the 25th, and falls of 5 inches and upwards were registered at a large number of stations during the storm.

Depression of the 27th to the 30th July—This was a very shallow depression, which apparently formed at the head of the Bay on the 26th and drifted slowly across Chutia Nagpur and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces on the 28th and 29th On the morning of the 30th it was in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and was then a diffused disturbance of slight importance It filled up during the next twenty-four hours. This storm gave a moderate burst of rain to Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar, and was immediately followed by very heavy rain in North Bengal on the 29th and 30th

Pressure—The chief barometric movements of the month occurred in connection with the storms described above The following table gives the chief oscillations of the range of pressure or barometric differences between Southern and Upper India during the month, which are related to fluctuations in the general strength of the monsoon current blowing into India at this time ·

Date.	Highest Pressure in Southern India or Ceylon	Lowest Pressure in Upper India.	Range of Pressure or Total Gradient over India.
2nd . . .	29 85	29 40	45
4th	29 84	29 55	29
7th	29·82	29 36	46
12th	29 83	29 54	29
19th	29 81	29 28	·53
22nd	29 81	29 43	38
24th	29 83	29 24	·59
29th	29 80	29 50	30

These figures show that the variations in the total gradient are almost entirely due to the oscillatory pressure changes in Upper India.

The mean pressure of the month for the whole of India was almost identical with the normal, differing only by + 004″.

The following table gives the barometric anomalies or local pressure variations in different parts of the country and those of the month of June for comparison :

PROVINCES.	BAROMETRIC ANOMALY.	
	Month of June 1889.	Month of July 1889.
Burmah	+·011	+·004
Bengal	+·008	+·017
Assam	+·019	+·019
Behar and Chutia Nagpur	+·006	+·019
North-West Provinces	+·003	+·015
Punjab	—·016	—·004
Sind and Rajputana	—·013	+·005
Central India	—·001	+ 012
Central Provinces	—·004	+·005
Bombay	—·001	—·025
Madras	— 002	—·026

This table shows that the same general relation held in July between the anomalies in Northern and Southern India as in the preceding month. The most important change is the large increase in the negative anomalies of Bombay and Madras, directly related to the heavy rain in the Carnatic.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions were, as usual in July, mainly determined by the distribution of rainfall. The hottest parts of India were Upper Sind and the West Punjab and the southern districts of Madras, including Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly. The fourth week of the month was the hottest in both these areas. The following gives the highest temperatures recorded during the month at stations in these areas :

Jacobabad	116·1°	on the 24th.
Multan	112·3°	„ 6th.
Dera Ismail Khan	112 5°	„ 16th.
Madura	103·5°	„ 22nd.
Trichinopoly	102 1°	„ 10th and 22nd.

The variation of the mean temperature from the normal from week to week and for the whole month is shown for different districts in the different divisions :

PROVINCE.	DIFFERENCE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL FOR WEEK ENDING JULY				Difference of Mean Temperature from the Normal for the Month.
	8th	15th	22nd	29th	
Burmah	+1·2	+2·9	+1·6	+0 7	+1·6
Bengal	—0·2	+1·5	+2·1	—0 1	+0·8
North-Western Provinces	—0·8	—0 2	+1·8	+0·3	+0·4
Punjab	—0·5	—3·6	+0·7	+3·1	—0·1
Bombay	+1·0	+0·1	—0·1	+1·3	+0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	+1 4	+2·1	+1·5	+2·2	+1·9
Guzerat and Central India	—0·7	+0·6	+2·3	+1·4	+1·0
Sind and Rajputana	—1·1	+1·7	+3·4	+1·9	+1·6
Madras	+0·1	—0·4	—0·6	—0·1	—0·2

This table shows that the mean temperature of the month was considerably above the average in the Central Provinces and Berar (1·9°), Sind, Rajputana, and

Burma (1·6°), in which districts the rainfall was below the normal. The variations in other districts were small.

Rain.—The month has been characterised by a smaller number of storms than usual and by the prevalence of a steady and strong monsoon, more especially on the West Coast. Hence the rainfall of the past month was more uniformly distributed than usual. During the first week of the month the rainfall was scattered in North-Western India and Madras, but was general in all other districts, and occurred almost daily in all districts. In the second week rain fell very steadily in Western and Central India due to the Bombay current. It also fell generally in Northern India until the 11th, when it was confined to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. On the 14th it ceased almost entirely in Northern India and a partial break followed until the 20th, when a storm which had formed in the north-west angle of the Bay crossed the Coast and carried heavy general rain with it over Northern India.

During the last week of the month heavy rain fell over the whole of Northern India, except the Punjab. It was especially heavy in Bengal. On the other hand, the Bombay current fell off in strength and the rainfall diminished greatly in amount in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, as well as Western India and the Deccan. The rainfall of this period was unusually heavy in the hill districts, and more especially at Mussoorie and Naini Tal

In consequence of the favourable conditions, the rainfall of the month was above the average over the greater part of India. The excess was generally moderate in amount It was above the average over the whole of Northern India, including the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Behar, North Bengal, Assam, and Orissa. The only area in which the excess was large was North Bengal, and this was chiefly due to the heavy rainfall of the fourth week of the month. There was a moderate deficiency in Lower Bengal, averaging 25 per cent. of the normal.

The Western Coast districts and the Deccan and Carnatic have received normal or abundant rainfall. Mysore, Bellary, and the Carnatic obtained more than double the normal amount There was a moderate excess in the Konkan and a large excess of nearly 30 per cent in Guzerat.

The rainfall of the month was in moderate deficiency in Sind, Cutch, Berar, and Khandeish, and largely in defect in the southern districts of the Central Provinces and in Rajputana and Central India. In these areas the deficiency ranged from 30 to 40 per cent. It was also about 20 per cent. below the average in Lower Burmah.

Some heavy rainfalls were received during the storms described above, but as a rule excessive rainfalls have been quite the exception and have occurred much less frequently than is usual in July. In this respect the monsoon has had the same character as in the preceding month.

Strength of the monsoon currents.—So far as this can be judged by the strength of the winds at the coast stations, it would appear that both currents were above their normal strength. This is shown for the Bengal current by the following data:

Branch of Current.	Coast Stations.	Actual Average Daily Velocity, July 1889	Normal Daily Velocity, July.	Variation in Wind Velocity, July 1889, from Normal.	Variations expressed as a percentage.
		Miles per day.	Miles per day	Miles per day.	
Bay of Bengal	Akyab	120	105	+15	14 per cent. excess.
	Chittagong	132	162	—30	19 per cent. defect.
	Saugor Island	408	406	+2	·5 per cent. excess.
	False Point	303	280	+23	8 per cent. excess.
	Gopalpore	348	300	+48	16 per cent. excess.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations	Normal Average Rainfall in June	Actual Average Rainfall in June 1889	Difference from the Average in June 1889
Punjab, West	7	5·32	7·96	+ 2·64
" East	4	10 45	12 02	+ 1 57
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	7	14 83	18 68	+ 3 85
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	12 36	13 54	+ 1 18
Behar	2	5 86	9 80	+ 3 94
North Bengal	3	17 90	29 80	+ 11 90
Assam—Cachar	3	14 40	17 17	+ 2 77
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	13 07	10 38	— 2 69
Orissa—North Circars	5	8 84	9 60	+ 0 76
Central Provinces, South	7	18·35	13 15	— 5·20
Berar—Khandeish	2	10 94	9 13	— 1·81
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	9	12 71	7 59	— 5 12
Sind—Cutch	3	2·68	1 03	— 1 65
Guzerat	3	13 75	17 91	+ 4 16
Konkan	4	24 99	30 14	+ 5 15
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	7 81	7·49	— 0 32
Malabar	5	33·90	29 90	— 4 00
Mysore—Bellary	4	3 30	6·38	+ 3·08
Carnatic	6	2 00	5 48	+ 3 48
Lower Burmah	7	28·21	21 47	— 6 74
Ceylon	1	6 40	7 36	+ 0·96

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, *26th August, 1889.*

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

E C BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, August 26th, 1889.

The weather over the Peninsula during the past week has been of the normal monsoon character; but Northern and Central India have been under the influence of two slowly travelling vortices, and the weather there has varied between very wet during the presence of the depressions to fair and showery when the disturbances were filling up. The depression in the early days of the week was the same as that noticed at the conclusion of the previous summary. This disturbance filled up on the 21st, and on the 22nd a new one was shown over Bengal. The second disturbance, which during its whole existence was very slight, drifted slowly westward, and on the 26th the centre was near Saugor. The Bay monsoon has been much interrupted during the week and on several days has been largely deflected from its normal direction.

The Chart of the 20th showed that the storm, which during the preceding week had advanced west-north-westward from the Bay, had its centre near Jhansi, where there was an abnormal depression of the barometer of nearly $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch. A well marked cyclonic circulation existed around the storm centre, and the winds were rather strong and squally. In Bengal the winds were variable, with a cyclonic tendency, while elsewhere the normal monsoon circulation prevailed. On the 21st the storm near Jhansi had almost filled up, while the tendency towards the formation of a depression over Bengal had increased. The winds were westerly at the head of the Bay, and light and variable in Bengal. The cyclonic circulation near Jhansi had almost disappeared, and the directions generally were fairly normal. On the 22nd a distinct but very feeble disturbance overlay Bengal, and there were still slight signs of a depression over Rajputana. Gradients were moderately steep, and a strong monsoon from the Arabian Sea was blowing across the West Coasts and passing over the Peninsula and into the central parts of the country. In Bengal and up the north side of the Gangetic plain the wind was easterly. The Chart of the 23rd showed that the depression over Bengal had enlarged and moved slightly westward or west-south-westward. Readings were uniform over Northern India, but over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country moderate gradients still existed, and the monsoon winds on the West Coast and across the Peninsula were strong. On the morning of the 24th a moderate to brisk rise of the barometer was reported from the foot of the hills in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the Bengal depression had moved southward and lay over Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces. Gradients were rather steep on its southern and western sides, and a well marked cyclonic circulation existed around the depression. The winds were light in the northern quadrants and rather strong in the southern. The monsoon had fallen a little lighter on the Western Coast, but was still above the normal strength. In the Punjab calms and variable airs prevailed. On the 25th there was very little change. Uniform pressures with light easterly winds prevailed over Northern India; the depression with its cyclonic circulation of winds over Orissa and the west of the Central Provinces; and fairly steep gradients and a

strongish monsoon over the West Coast. The Chart of the 26th showed that the depression had suddenly advanced westward, and the centre at 8 A.M. lay near Saugor. The circulation around the depression was feeble and irregular and was complicated by the presence of a very small independent disturbance over the north-west corner of the Bay. The wind was northerly at Saugor Island and Balasore, but with this exception the regular monsoon circulation prevailed throughout India. On the West Coast the force of the wind had still further decreased.

Temperature.—The net result for the week of the daily variations of temperature from the normal exhibits very small departures in all Provinces Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay show an excess of about ½° each, while the other Provinces show a deficiency ranging from 1·1° in the Central Provinces to only 0·2° in Madras. In Bombay the weather was warmer than usual practically throughout the week, and in the Central Provinces, Central India, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana it was, on the contrary, colder than usual throughout. In the other Provinces the temperature was on the whole low during the first three and high during the remaining four days. The maxima—more particularly over the central parts of the country and the Punjab—have been remarkably low during the week, the deficiency on some days ranging from 7° to 10°. The night temperatures, on the contrary, have been on the whole higher than usual—a sign of great general cloudiness of the sky.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0·4°	— 0·8°
Bengal	+ 0·6°	+ 0·5°
North-Western Provinces	— 0·3°	+ 0·3°
Punjab	— 1·4°	+ 0·6°
Bombay	+ 0·3°	+ 0·6°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 1·9°	— 1·1°
Guzerat and Central India	— 1·2°	— 0·9°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 0·5°	— 0·9°
Madras	0	— 0·2°

This table shows that, beyond an increase of temperature in the Punjab, there has been very little change relatively to the average.

Rain.—As noted above, the Bay monsoon has again been much interrupted and deflected, and as a consequence the heavy rainfall of last week over Northern India has not been maintained, notwithstanding the influence of the two depressions noticed earlier in this summary. The Arabian Sea monsoon has continued to exceed the normal strength, and the regions under the influence of this current, including the greater part of the Punjab, have received ample rain.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain:

On the 20th rain was falling in all parts of the Indian region, except the Bombay Deccan, Guzerat, the western desert, and the east of the North-Western Provinces. The amounts were not large, except in Arakan and in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression. On the 21st the Central Provinces

were also without rain. On the 22nd the Deccan, Guzerat, and the Western desert were the only dry regions. A few large falls were reported, but as a rule the rainfall had been moderate and of uniform amount. On the 23rd rain ceased over the greater part of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces, but there was no other change. On the 24th the weather was fair over by far the greater part of Northern India, the only rain reported there being a few showers over and near the hills. Elsewhere rain was general. Similar conditions prevailed on the 25th, but on the 26th rain suddenly extended north-westward and ran up the foot of the hills as far as Peshawar.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that twenty-eight divisions have received more than the average amount and that twenty-two have received less. Burma has received excessive rain, more particularly in Tenasserim and Arakan, where the week's fall is between two and three times the average. In Bengal and Assam on the contrary, with the exception of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, the week's rainfall has been deficient—largely so in Bengal North and rather largely so generally The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the single exception of the western district, has participated in this deficiency; but the Punjab, where the influence of the Arabian Sea current is felt, has had slightly excessive rain in all places, except the hill districts. The West Coast districts have received considerably more than the average amount; but inland in Mysore, the Deccan, and Khandeish the rainfall has been defective. The Central Provinces and Berar have had more than usual; but in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind the rainfall has been largely deficient. Central India and Rajputana, like the Central Provinces, have had ample rain; and in Madras, with the exception of the extreme north and extreme south, the rainfall has also slightly exceeded the normal.

The maximum falls in Burma have been large. In Tenasserim all the stations record between 15 and 16 inches; in Deltaic Burma falls between 13 and 15 inches are reported, and at Kyaukpyu in Upper Burma 19¾ inches has been received. In Arakan the amounts are equally large, Maungdaw (Akyab) having received 16 inches and Sandaway 24¾ inches during the week. Entering Bengal the falls instantly decrease, and at Cherrapunji (Assam, Surma) the total amount during the week was only 7 inches. In the North-Western Provinces the heaviest amount was 9½ inches at Dehra Dun; and in the Punjab 9¾ inches at Kangra. In the West Coast districts the falls were in no way remarkable, but in the central parts of the country some large amounts were registered. Jubbulpore received 9½ inches, Mungeli (Bilaspur) 10½ inches, Kurwai (Bhopal) 19½ inches, and Kerowli 10 inches. In Madras there were several falls of over 3 inches.

The concluding column of the table giving the state of the seasonal rainfall shows that no practical change has occurred during the past week, notwithstanding the shortness of the fall in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, &c.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for Week ending August 26th, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to August 26th, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to August 26th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	16·05	8·01	+ 8·04	145·68	133·53	+ 9
	Lower Burmah	6·47	4·08	+ 2·39	53·77	67·42	— 20
	Central Burmah	4·59	3·56	+ 1·03	41·39	54·70	— 24
	Upper Burmah	2·59	?	?	34·50	?	?
	Arakan	18·06	6·68	+ 11·38	138·79	144·78	— 4
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·86	3·53	— 0·67	51·00	59·93	— 15
	Assam (Surma)	3·66	4·33	— 0·67	87·95	70·66	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·17	3·55	— 1·38	57·70	51·72	+ 11
	Deltaic Bengal	2·67	2·74	— 0·07	33·73	37·00	— 10
	Central Bengal	1·68	2·92	— 1·24	34·17	36·06	— 5
	North Bengal	1·05	5·12	— 4·07	74·26	68·08	+ 9
	Orissa	3·48	2·40	+ 1·08	34·94	33·43	+ 5
	Chota Nagpur	3·13	2·98	+ 0·15	33·84	34·92	— 3
	Behar (South)	1·78	2·90	— 1·12	28·35	28·79	— 2
	Do. (North)	1·22	2·45	— 1·23	34·71	31·77	+ 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	1·72	2·42	— 0·70	29·20	24·14	+ 21
	Oudh (South)	0·91	2·08	— 1·17	29·09	24·39	+ 19
	Do. (North)	0·79	2·38	— 1·59	29·19	27·21	+ 7
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·66	1·73	— 1·07	20·04	21·36	— 6
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·74	1·65	+ 0·09	19·81	19·71	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·96	2·43	— 0·47	40·28	30·33	+ 33
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·22	0·82	+ 0·40	10·53	10·01	+ 5
	Do. (Central)	1·00	1·19	+ 0·61	13·96	16·28	— 14
	Do. (Submontane)	1·79	1·25	+ 0·54	18·73	19·75	— 5
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·71	5·66	— 1·95	56·16	64·13	— 12
	Do. (North-West)	1·23	1·11	+ 0·12	14·38	15·16	— 5
	Do. (West)	0·29	0·28	+ 0·01	5·86	5·54	+ 6
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·14	3·48	+ 2·66	85·49	85·23	0
	Madras (South Central)	2·30	0·87	+ 1·43	22·11	10·61	+ 108
	Coorg	6·70	4·95	+ 1·75	76·46	77·15	— 1
	Mysore	0·87	1·18	— 0·31	9·30	13·75	— 32
	Konkan	4·91	3·68	+ 1·23	106·91	78·11	+ 37
	Bombay Deccan	0·89	1·00	— 0·11	17·00	21·14	— 16
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·44	1·33	— 0·89	11·69	15·28	— 23
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·59	1·76	+ 0·83	27·72	22·60	+ 23
	Central Provinces (West)	2·01	1·84	+ 0·17	28·37	28·29	0
	Ditto (Central)	3·02	2·61	+ 0·41	43·74	38·30	+ 14
	Ditto (East)	4·02	3·37	+ 0·65	41·87	34·82	+ 20
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·86	1·83	— 0·97	29·56	27·16	+ 9
	Kattiawar	0·32	1·15	— 0·83	23·02	20·15	+ 14
	Sind	0·10	0·27	— 0·17	1·48	3·64	— 59
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	3·58	1·98	+ 1·60	33·05	26·42	+ 25
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·07	1·99	+ 1·08	26·[illegible]	18·68	+ 43
	Rajputana (West)	1·80	0·64	+ 1·16	8·36	9·28	— 10
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·86	1·39	— 0·53	21·20	16·68	+ 27
	East Coast (North) (a)	2·55	1·73	+ 0·82	24·15	25·42	— 5
	Hyderabad (South)	1·42	1·33	+ 0·09	15·50	14·58	+ 7
	Madras (Central)	0·90	0·73	+ 0·17	11·83	11·16	+ 6
	East Coast (Central)	1·24	1·22	+ 0·02	12·34	12·31	0
	Ditto (South)	1·71	1·08	+ 0·63	12·63	9·48	+ 33
	Madras (South)	0·27	0·53	— 0·26	4·33	5·03	— 14

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *29th August, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rainfall general; good in most districts. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Nilgiris, and suffering from want of rain or water in parts of Bellary, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,796; Gopalpore Canal, 677; Ghat Roads, 3,380; other minor works, 2,734. Number on village relief on 17th August, 54,947, including 33,859 children; fed in kitchens, 10,498, including 7,093 children. Imports during week by sea and land, 586 tons. General prospects favourable and continue to improve in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rain during week general; more rain needed throughout Nasik and in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops damaged by floods in parts of Karachi; by wind, rain, and breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad; and by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad; also suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. *Rabi* sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Poona, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Preparations for late crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Kathiawar. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th August.*—Good and general rain during the week, except in parts of Behar and North Bengal, where very light and local showers are reported. Transplanting of winter rice is being proceeded with, but more rain is still wanted in places in Western Bengal and Behar. In Balasore the rainfall is still very deficient in the Sadr sub-division, where the prospects of the crops are said to be unsatisfactory. Early rice and jute harvests are progressing. These crops have suffered from floods in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Dacca, and Fureedpore. In Behar the *bhadoi* crops are promising, except in the inundated places. Prospects of both *bhadoi* and rice crops in the distressed tracts in the Durbhanga and Muzaffarpur districts are good. Much distress prevails owing to floods in the Sadr sub-division of the Muzaffarpur district, and relief is being given there in the shape of charity and loans. In Chumparun advances are being made to the cultivators whose crops have been destroyed by floods. In this district the number of persons daily receiving gratuitous relief at both Government and private expense averages over 1,500. In the north of Bhagalpur 341 persons are employed on two relief works. Foodstocks are sufficient, and prices are almost stationary throughout the affected area in the Patna division.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th August.*—The weather continues favourable, and the *kharif* crops are doing well. Some damage caused to crops on low-lying land by floods in Benares and Ballia. Ploughing for the *rabi* has commenced. Markets are well supplied and prices generally are steady, but a fall is reported from several districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rain in all districts, except Peshawar and Sialkot. Prices stationary, except in Rawalpindi and Shahpur where they are rising, and in Delhi where they are falling. *Kharif* sowings nearly over Weeding commenced in Jullundur. Crops in good condition and improved by recent rain. Prospects also good. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Agricultural operations retarded in Saugor by excessive rain. The rainfall continues deficient in the northern portion of Jubbulpore, but elsewhere a break would be beneficial. The rice crops are suffering to some extent from insects in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. Crops are thriving, and prospects generally are very favourable. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Heavy rainfall throughout Lower Burma, and the crops, though backward in places, promise well generally. There has been a considerable improvement in Tounghoo and Prome. In Bassein, owing to the embankment having burst, the greater part of the crop in one circle has been destroyed, and in Tharrawaddy also some damage has resulted from floods. In Upper Burma there was a fair rainfall in Bhamo, Kathe, Ruby Mines, Shwebo, Yeu, Upper Chindwin, Myingyan, Yamethin, and Pyinmana districts; elsewhere the rainfall was light or there was none at all. Agricultural operations generally are progressing favourably, but more rain is wanted in Sagaing, Myingyan, Minbu, Meiktila, and Yamethin districts. Except in these districts and in Bhamo, where damage has been caused by insects, the crop prospect is fair. Fluctuations in the prices of foodgrains are slight.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th August.*—Heavy rain in Nowgong; elsewhere the fall has been scanty. Harvesting of summer and transplanting of winter rice continues. Tea blight still continues in Cachar and in Lakhimpur. The weather has been cold and damp for tea.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rainfall good in the Bangalore and Shimoga districts of Mysore and fair elsewhere. Standing crops good all round, excepting parts of Hissar, where rain is needed. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg. Season favourable. Crops doing well.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Average rainfall fair Cotton and *jowari* in good condition. Weeding continues. Agricultural stock good. Prices of foodgrains stationary Fodder sufficient, except in Chikhli and Mehkar talukas, Buldana district.

Rainfall during week at Hyderabad, 1·45; total since 1st January, 20·36. Weeding of *kharif* and *rabi* crops continues. Water in tanks and wells still insufficient. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week. A break would be beneficial in Western Malwa, Bhopawar, Goona, and Neemuch, where crops are being damaged from excessive rain. Condition of crops and pasturage improved in Bundelkhand No other changes of importance.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Heavy rain in Abu, Kotah, Harowti, and Kerowlee; slight in Sirohi, Kherwara, and Meywar; moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd August.*—Seasonable rain. Autumn rice in ear; will ripen shortly. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No XVIII. OF 1889-90

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 4th August, 1888. Total mean length open	Week ending 4th August, 1888. Receipts. Total	Week ending 4th August, 1888. Receipts. Per mile open	Week ending 3rd August, 1889. Total mean length open	Week ending 3rd August, 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 3rd August, 1889. Receipts. Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th August, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th August, 1888. Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd August, 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd August, 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,53,167	431	1,514	6,84,252	452	1,53,07,731	562	1,56,71,815	575	3,64,084	...
17th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,820	137	57	9,379	164	1,48,157	144	1,54,313	150	6,156	..
17th ditto	Dildárnagar-Ghazipur	12	589	49	12	695	58	19,074	85	17,129	79	.	1,945
.....	Sindia	75	5,139	68		(a)		1,40,830	105	(a)			1,40,830
10th August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,464	2,08,430	125	1,604	2,91,000	175	63,23,968	218	74,13,678	250	8,89,690	...
10th ditto	Bengal Nagpur (b)	180	17,278	93	305	(c) 17,897	59	6,09,477	182	(c) 6,95,909	131	86,432	...
10th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	75,365	92	857	62,930	73	14,06,342	93	15,31,539	99	1,11,197	
10th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	8,987	63	219	13,980	64	1,85,450	74	2,48,545	63	63,095	...
10th ditto	Indian Midland	130	1,093	89	701	(e) 40,643	67	2,79,074	114	(e) 10,19,057	91	7,40,013	.
10th ditto	Villupuram-Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,326	52	83	4,477	54	88,140	59	86,781	59	..	1,359
10th ditto	Bareilly Pilibhit	30	1,329	37	30	1,082	30	48,175	40	35,797	58	7,522	
	TOTAL	6,753	9,07,229	129	5,448	11,32,341	208	2,47,50,418	259	2,68,74,573	281	21,24,155	..
	State Lines worked by Government.												
10th August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	3,81,132	158	2,386	5,57,530	234	83,66,348	193	95,45,543	224	11,79,195	...
10th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	86,993	126	692	1,05,801	153	25,95,508	203	29,16,192	234	3,20,684	...
10th ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,580	77	125	12,480	100	2,12,793	95	2,44,474	109	31,681	
10th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,040	268	45	10,048	223	2,59,358	320	2,89,554	360	30,196	...
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,89,179	281	747	2,00,000	268	26,98,856	223	29,22,844	234	2,23,988	...
17th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,042	66	27	1,112	52	34,437	74	34,001	73	.	436
17th ditto	Tirhoot	259	21,206	82	273	29,156	109	6,23,452	142	6,80,086	147	56,628	
10th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihamau	105	3,849	37	105	4,580	44	93,447	49	1,22,607	65	29,160	...
10th ditto	Jorhat	25	1,076	43	25	1,250	50	19,841	39	20,807	40	966	.
3rd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	34	5	7	182	26	1,174	6	1,912	14	738	...
3rd ditto	Burma	392	50,442	129	353	69,462	126	10,62,488	156	10,42,257	166	5,79,769	...
	TOTAL	4,761	7,57,381	159	4,985	9,91,901	199	1,59,67,682	186	1,84,26,271	209	24,52,589	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
10th August, 1889	Madras	840	1,61,916	193	840	1,75,474	209	29,58,054	196	32,65,563	218	3,07,509	...
10th ditto	South Indian	654	1,00,053	153	654	98,956	151	19,00,007	100	20,00,265	177	1,00,258	
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(g) 5,80,669	388	1,440	(h) 3,74,204	260	1,03,57,755 (g)	666	1,26,53,871 (h)	491	...	37,04,384
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	461	1,44,619	314	461	1,89,000	410	46,51,938	561	49,35,267	600	2,83,329	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,87,257	286	3,395	8,37,394	247	2,59,27,754	417	2,29,20,466	378		39,07,288
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,900	27,41,867	211	13,828	29,61,666	214	6,66,45,854	280	6,82,15,310	279	15,69,456	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES				...	..		...	3,43,18,036	147	3,49,91,127	143	6,73,091	
NET RECEIPTS		.	...	..	..			3,23,27,818	139	3,32,24,183	136	8,96,365	...
	Assisted Companies.												
17th August, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	3,565	162	22	4,456	203	1,08,067	270	1,07,476	268	...	591
27th July, 1889	Dibru Sadiya	...	...	.		(j)	...	(k) 1,45,509	110	(l) 1,64,409	124	18,900	...
17th August, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	32,613	87	376	35,310	94	9,41,026	139	9,90,941	148	49,315	...
10th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	9,570	143	67	5,795	86	1,36,530	120	1,43,720	126	7,190	...
	TOTAL	405	45,748	98	405	45,561	98	13,31,738	136	14,06,552	145	74,814	...
	Native States.												
10th August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	37,914	134	354	40,407	114	5,47,816	110	7,36,245	116	1,88,429	...
10th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,399	24	59	1,220	21	51,803	49	49,639	47	...	2,164
10th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	756	36	27	800	29	17,679	47	21,557	45	3,878	...
10th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	13,258	69	200	17,421	67	3,80,881	110	5,25,644	113	1,44,763	...
10th ditto	Morvi	68	2,795	41	68	2,924	43	72,702	59	80,315	60	7,613	.
10th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,943	48	124	5,300	43	1,40,115	63	1,27,291	57		12,824
	TOTAL	742	61,175	82	892	68,072	76	12,10,996	91	15,40,691	97	3,29,695	...

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch
(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajputa-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways
(i) Includes the Patri Branch
(j) Return not received.
(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th July, 1888.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *29th August, 1889.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 36.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1889.

His Excellency THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL will hold a Levée at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 10th December 1889, at 9-30 P.M.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Native Regiments of the Garrison are invited to attend.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting not later than Saturday, the 30th November 1889, after which "No Cards" will be received, and to bring with them to the Levée two cards, with their names legibly written on them—one to be given on entering Government House, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House will be good enough to add the names of Gentlemen who will present them.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the Private Entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

The 4th September, 1889.

Their Excellencies THE VICEROY AND MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE will hold a Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 13th December 1889, at 9-30 P.M.

Ladies purposing to attend the Drawing Room are requested to send their cards and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting not later than Saturday, the 7th December 1889, after which "No Cards" will be received, and to bring with them to the Drawing Room two cards, with their names legibly written on them—one to be given on entering Government House, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting at the time of presentation.

Ladies who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House are requested to send their cards, through the Ladies intending to present them, with their addresses, to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting as soon as possible.

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing Room.

Ladies attending the Drawing Room will be expected to appear in full dress, but without trains.

The carriages of those who have the Private Entrée will enter by the South-West Gate, and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Stairs, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th September, 1889.

No. 545.—Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th September, 1889.

No. 1252.—With effect from the 1st May, 1889, and in supersession of Notification No. 518, dated 26th April, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII. of 1884:

Mr. J Frizelle, Bengal Civil Service, temporary Judge of the Chief Court, to be a Judge of that Court, *vice* Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. A. W. Stogdon, Bengal Civil Service, to be a temporary Judge of the Chief Court until 15th August, 1889.

POLICE.

The 31st August, 1889.

No. 621.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 13th May, 1889:

Colonel E. J. Gunthorpe, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 1st Class.

Mr. H. A. Heath, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd Class.

Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd Class.

Mr. Yezdiar R. Viccaji, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th September, 1889.

No. 333.—The services of the Reverend A. A Sharp, Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

EDUCATION.

The 4th September, 1889.

No. 402.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to reappoint the Honourable Sir William Comer Petheram, KT., Q.C., whose tenure of office has expired by effluxion of time, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 30th August, 1889.

No. 1765-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenu and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 136 *of* 1888.—Adelbert Chambers, Engineer, a resident of the City of Troy, County of Rensselaer and State of New York, in the United States of America, for apparatus for treating vegetable substances for making paper stock.

No. 142½ *of* 1888.—James Mylne, of Behcea, in the District of Shahabad, Zemindar, for improvements in Oil Mills.

No. 1766-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 28 *of* 1888.—Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer, and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for the construction of light ploughs.

No. 39 *of* 1888.—Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer, and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for improvements in Sugarcane Mills.

No. 32 *of* 1889.—Frederick Barker Hill, Engineer, of London, England, for improvements in ice making, cooling, and refrigerating apparatus.

No. 36 *of* 1889.—William Phillips, Pensioner on the Military Establishment, and Resident of Fyzabad in the Province of Oudh, for an improvement on a Sugarcane Mill, known as "Phillips (portable) automatic cane-divider and squeeze mill."

No. 82 *of* 1889.—John Hope, Engineer, of the City of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for fare checking, indicating, and advertising apparatus for use in omnibuses.

No. 131 *of* 1889.—Henry Harrison Doty, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in the treatment of rhea or ramie and other fibrous plants, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 141 *of* 1889.—Walter Rogers, Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, Lucknow, for the automatic adjustment of rollers and their bearings, either separately or together, of sugarcane crushing mills, the adjustment being performed by the force obtained by the gravity of a suspended weight.

No. 147 *of* 1889.—George Westinghouse, Junior, and Frank Moore, both of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, Engineers, for improvements in drivers' valves for controlling pneumatic brakes in railway trains.

No. 169 *of* 1889.—Gottlieb Daimler, of Cannstatt, Wurtemberg, in the Empire of Germany, Engineer, for improvements in gas and petroleum motor engines.

FORESTS.

The 5th September, 1889.

No. 935-*F*.—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days of Captain E. S Wood, Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Oudh Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from 15th July, 1889, and until further orders:

Mr. C. J. Ponsonby, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators and to hold charge of the Oudh Circle, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. W. G. Allan, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators.

The 6th September, 1889.

No. 954-*F*.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are made consequent on the return to duty from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. van Someren, M.G.L.I., Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, and until further orders:

Lieutenant-Colonel van Someren—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Conservators from 10th August, 1889, and to hold charge of the Berar Forest Circle from 10th to 12th August, 1889 (both dates inclusive).

Mr. E. P. Dansey, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Berar,—reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from 10th to 12th August, 1889 (both dates inclusive), but remained on duty in Berar during that period, and resumed charge as Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, of the Berar Forest Circle from Lieutenant-Colonel van Someren on the afternoon of the latter date.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1889.

No 1557-*G*—Mr J. Wade, Superintendent of the Office of the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be Extra Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, and Superintendent of the Residency Civil Offices (on probation), with effect from the 20th August, 1889, *vice* Mr. A. W. S Murray, deceased.

The 4th September, 1889.

No. 1573-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mons. Pernet as Consul for France at Bombay.

The 5th September, 1889.

No. 1577-*G*—Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

Lieutenant G F Chenevix-Trench, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Rajputana.

No 1584-*G*.—Govind Rao Khandekar, Superintendent of the Office of the Commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to be Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer at Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Pandit Jia Lal, transferred to foreign service

No. 1586-*G*.—Captain A. F DeLressoe, C M G., C.I.E, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted, until further orders, as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

Munshi Bishen Sarup, Rai Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, is appointed, temporarily, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

No. 3524-*I*.—In substitution of Foreign Department notification No. 1343-I., dated the 28th March, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification, which shall be deemed to have been in force from the date of the said cancelled notification:

Whereas the Governor-General in Council has, by arrangements made with the Rulers or Representatives of the States mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed, jurisdiction within those portions of land which lie within their respective territories and are occupied or may be hereafter occupied by the sections of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway system, mentioned opposite their names respectively in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other railway purposes); In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

(1) The provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to Railways in India shall apply to the aforesaid lands.

(2) The Governor of Bombay in Council shall, for the purposes of the said law, be deemed to be the Local Government in respect of the lands aforesaid.

SCHEDULE.

Sections of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.	States.
Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway .	Baroda. Junagad. Gondal. Wadhwan. Bhavnagar. Limri. Chura. Wala. Lathi. Pipria. Bantwa. Jetpur.
Jetalsar-Verawal Extension .	Junagad. Gondal. Jetpur.
Dhoraji-Porbandar Extension .	Gondal. Navanagar. Porbandar.

No. 3527-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as declared in force in the lands occupied by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1008-I., dated 21st March, 1884, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Rai Bahadur Pundit Bala Prashad, the Assistant to the Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, and exercising second class magisterial powers within the Central Indian Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System, with the power to pass sentences of whipping within the limits of the said Central Indian Section.

No 3531-*I*.—I. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI. of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the person holding the office of Chaplain of Chadderghat, for the time being, to be the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, for the Hyderabad State.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Madras Presidency, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the Hyderabad State.

The 6th September, 1889.

No. 1591-*G*.—Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No 1593-*G*.—Consequent on the appointment of Colonel R. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Civil and Sessions Judge, the following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 1st July, 1889:

Colonel E S Ludlow, C.I.E., Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, but to continue to be seconded during his employment in foreign service.

Colonel F. W. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

The appointment of Colonel Grant is provisional, under the operation of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1595-*G*.—Pandit Suraj Narayen, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, officiating in the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, with effect from the 1st July, 1889, and during the absence on furlough of Captain R. V. Garrett, or until further orders.

No. 1597-*G*.—The following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 7th July, 1889, consequent on the replacement of the services of Colonel F. W. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, at the disposal of the Military Department:

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Colonel H. deP. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, but to continue to be seconded during his employment in foreign service.

Mr. R. D. Hare, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, but to continue to be seconded for employment in foreign service.

The substantive appointments are provisional, under the operation of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1599-G.—Wasudeo Sadashiv Pisolkar, Clerk of the Court of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class in Berar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde, resigned.

No 1601-*G*.—The following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from this date:

Bandhuji Janardan Chaobal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

The undermentioned Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class to be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class:

Vishwanath Narayan Dandekar.
Mr. C. H. Price.

The undermentioned Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 5th Class to be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class:

Maniksha Ruttanji Dastur.
Ardasir Dinshaji Cheney.
Waman Narayen Bapat.
Mr. R. MacGill.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1889.

No. 4494.—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days, from the 14th September, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 4496.—Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 8th October, 1889.

The 4th September, 1889.

No. 4516.—Surgeon-Major J. Scully (Bengal Establishment), Assay Master, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 11th October, 1889.

Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld (Bengal Establishment), Officiating Assay Master, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, but will continue to officiate at Bombay till relieved by Major Martin. Surgeon A. Milne (Bombay Establishment), Officiating Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, until he is relieved by Surgeon-Major Yeld.

The 5th September, 1889.

No. 4574.—Mr. E. Lawrence, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, from the 16th October, 1889.

The 6th September, 1889

No. 4608.—Mr E. Rule, Comptroller of India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, from the 11th October, 1889

Mr. J. E Cooke, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller of India Treasuries during Mr. Rule's absence on privilege leave.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 6th September, 1889.

No. 4613.—Mr. E. J. Sinkinson is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, with effect from the 16th July, 1889.

J. F. FINLAY,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th September, 1889.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

BURMA.

No 782.—The Governor-General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the subjoined correspondence and despatches relating to the late operations in Upper Burma:

From MAJOR-GENERAL E. H H. COLLEN, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 2164-B,—"Field Operations / Burma,"—dated Simla, 27th August, 1889).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3238-A, dated 18th July 1889, forwarding a despatch* from Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., reviewing the principal military operations in which the forces under his command in Upper Burma were engaged between the 31st March 1888 and the 31st March 1889, the period between the date of his last general report and that on which he relinquished the command on appointment to the Staff as a Major-General on the Bengal establishment.

* No. 1, dated 9th July 1889

2. Sir George White has held the chief command in Burma, except during the intervals when their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army were present in person, from March 1886 until April 1889, a period characterised by almost continuous operations in the field, at first against the bands of insurgent dacoits which overran the country, and of late more especially against the frontier tribes, to repel their incursions into Burma and their ravages upon the peaceful inhabitants of the country. The success of these operations, which have involved great hardship and labor on the troops, and the satisfactory progress made towards the pacification of the country, must be ascribed in very large measure to the skill, judgment, and ability of Sir George White. The Governor-General in Council fully concurs in the high approbation expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Major-General; His Excellency in Council also cordially endorses the Commander-in-Chief's praise of the ability and energy with which the several commanders, acting under Sir George White, have directed the detailed columns under their commands; also His Excellency's approbation of the troops, officers and men of all ranks alike, both British and Native, for the untiring and cheerful endurance displayed by them throughout these protracted and laborious operations. It will be the pleasing duty of the Governor-General in Council to bring these valued services to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

3. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by Sir Frederick Roberts that the cordial relations maintained by Sir George White with the successive Chief Commissioners of Burma, and the hearty co-operation of the Civil and Military administrations, have conduced in a high degree to the success which has been achieved towards the pacification of that country.

From MAJOR-GENERAL W. K. ELLES, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 3238-A,—"*Field Operations,*"—dated Simla, 18th July, 1889).

In continuation of my despatch No. 2133-A, dated 11th May 1888,[1] I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, to transmit herewith a despatch* from Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., containing a report of the principal military operations in which the forces composing the garrison of Upper Burma were engaged between the 31st March 1888 and the 31st March 1889, comprising generally the period between the date of the last report and the date on which Sir George White relinquished his command in Upper Burma on the consolidation of the Burma Command into a District of the Madras Army.

* No. 1, dated 9th July 1889.

2. The services performed by the troops have been so fully described by Sir George White and the leaders of the several field forces, that it remains only for His Excellency to endorse the high terms in which the Major-General speaks of the ability and energy with which the several commanders have directed the detached columns, and the untiring and cheerful endurance displayed by the troops, officers and men of all ranks alike, both European and Native. The names of those officers and men whom His Excellency would bring to the notice of the Government of India as specially deserving of reward are submitted separately.

3. But while commending to the notice of the Government the good work of the Upper Burma Force during the past year, Sir Frederick Roberts cannot but briefly refer to the general results of those operations, and to the progress in the great work of the pacification of the province of Burma to which they point. The operations of the year 1887-88, while including frontier reconnaissances, had been chiefly confined to the suppression of dacoity in the districts acquired in 1885-86, the bordering States having been but scantily visited and being practically unknown.

During the past year on the other hand, while the maintenance of order in the central districts has been principally entrusted to the police, supported by the reserves of the regular troops, the operations of the military by well equipped forces have comprised expeditions into the outlying regions on the west, north and east—expeditions attended with almost unvarying and continuous success, and resulting, as shown by Sir George White, in the inclusion within the settled influence of British rule of tracts comprising 50,000 square miles, inhabited by tribes who, while to some extent nominally subject to the old Kingdom of Burma, were practically inimical alike to the ruler and his people. In the east, hands were joined with the advanced parties of the troops of the King of Siam; in the north a step in approach has been made towards the eastern borders of Assam on the Upper Irrawaddy, and in the neighbourhood of Bhamo

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[1] The following extracts are here given in explanation of Sir George White's present account:

From the Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 2133-A, dated Simla, the 11th May, 1888.

* * * * * *

2. In the 24th paragraph of his despatch Sir George White briefly refers to the work which has been done. This, in addition to the ordinary duty of preserving order and suppressing dacoity in the territory occupied by our troops, has consisted of expeditions to the distant frontiers of the recently acquired territory.

A vast area hitherto unexplored by Government officers has thus been brought directly under the British rule.

The Commander-in-Chief wholly endorses the high terms in which Sir George White speaks of the ability and tact with which the various Commanders of the expeditionary columns have overcome difficulties of all sorts, both political and physical; and His Excellency would particularly bring to the notice of Government the unvarying success with which this often delicate task has been accomplished.

* * * * * *

4. The cheerfulness and endurance with which the troops of all ranks have sustained these long and harassing marches cannot be too highly commended; and the perseverance with which the less interesting duty of following and breaking up bands of dacoits which have shown themselves in the settled districts has been carried out, merits equal praise.

* * * * * *

From Major-General Sir G. S. White, to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 56-B-C, dated Mandalay, 1st April, 1888.

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2. Since my former despatches, submitted through His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, dated 10th March and 11th April 1887, the operations in Upper Burma, although less general throughout the province, have been of much the same nature as those described in the despatches above referred to.

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24. In submitting this report, I would solicit the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the vast work which has been accomplished by the troops in this command during the last open season. Public attention has been but little directed to the marches of our numerous columns; but the area that they have covered may be described as follows:

(*a*) The Shan Hill States,—from the Mobye on the south along the line of the Salween on the east to Northern Theinni on the north.

(*b*) The country north of Bhamo,—from that station to Mogaung, thence to the Jade mines on the north-west, and to the Endawgiyi Lake and to Monhyin on the west and south.

(*c*) Two routes from Htigyaing on the Irrawaddy have been traversed to and from the Chindwin, both passing through the State of Wuntho—one debouching on the Chindwin at Kendat; the other higher up the same river at Sittaung.

(*d*) Our western frontier has been reconnoitred and surveyed from Tammu on the north along the valley of the Myittha, to Gangaw, Thilin, Yaw, Saw, Laungshe, and Sidotia on the west and south.

turbulent tribes on the borders of China have been brought to order; while on the west the expedition to the Chin Hills, primarily caused by the incursions of these brave but barbarous tribes, and the carrying into captivity the inhabitants of peaceful Burman villages on the west of the Chindwin, has prepared the way for the opening up of direct communication with the shores of the Bay of Bengal.

The political significance of these results requires no special indication; but with reference to the Chin expedition, it may be stated that the establishment of Fort White within about 80 miles of the police post of Lungleh, recently planted in the Lushai hills by the expedition directed from Chittagong, will have an important effect in the settlement of the tract of hills comprising the country of the Lushai and neighbouring tribes, which have proved a source of annoyance for years past on the eastern borders of Bengal. The civilizing influence of these posts, dominating, from the east and west respectively, a hitherto unexplored mountainous region, may be safely predicted from the experience of the now settled Jyntiah hills in Assam, with regard to which it is within the knowledge of Government that not many years ago the district of which Shillong is the centre was as turbulent and as great a source of annoyance as is the Lushai country of the present day.

4. While according the fullest credit to the troops who have been instrumental in achieving these great results, Sir Frederick Roberts desires to record his obligations to Major-General Sir George White. During the three-and-a-half years of his employment in Burma, Sir George White has for two years held the chief command of the large force employed in the Upper Provinces; and His Excellency feels that it is due to the ability and discretion of this officer, and to the cordial relations which he has invariably maintained with successive Chief Commissioners, that the Civil and Military administrations have gone hand in hand, and that their united efforts have been rewarded with undeniable success.

5. In conclusion, Sir Frederick Roberts cannot but express his concurrence with Sir George White's observations in the last paragraph of his despatch. The rulers of Upper Burma have been persistently misrepresented in certain irresponsible quarters from the beginning of our occupation, and no pains have been spared to disparage the results obtained. The present record may be safely appealed to in vindication of the wisdom and soundness of our administration and of the true progress which is being made, with very moderate establishments, towards the complete pacification of a vast and in great part uncivilized territory.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, K.C.B., V.C., late Commanding the Upper Burma Force, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 1, dated Simla, 6th July, 1889).

Having been directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to furnish a report on the principal military incidents of the last year of my command in Burma, and having now been furnished with copies of the reports submitted by Brigadier-General Faunce, commanding the Chin Field Force, and Captain O'Donnell, commanding the Mogaung Field Force, of the operations of the columns under them, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the work done by the troops in Upper Burma since the 31st March 1888.

2. Up to the 1st April 1888 the troops in Upper Burma had been considered on field service. On that date they were reconstituted, on the ordinary footing, as "The Upper Burma Force."

3. At the close of the trooping season, 1887-88, the garrison of Upper Burma consisted of—

1 Garrison Battery.	4 Battalions of Bengal Infantry.
2 (Bengal) Mountain Batteries	7 " Madras "
3 Battalions of British Infantry.	1 Battalion of Bombay "
1 Regiment of Madras Cavalry.	2 Companies of Madras Sappers.
1 " Hyderabad Cavalry.	1 Company of Burma "

4. During the season the regular garrison had been reduced by the following corps, which returned to India without relief:

1 Mountain Battery (British).	3 Battalions of Bengal Infantry.
1 Battalion of British Infantry.	3 " Bombay "
1 Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.	1 Battalion of Madras "
1 " Bombay "	1 " Hyderabad "

5. This large reduction of the garrison was rendered possible by the organization and arrival in Burma of the Military Police battalions. The troops remaining were

redistributed among the more important places in each district, and a number of posts hitherto held by them were handed over to the Military Police.

6. Brigadier-General Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., was in command of the troops in Upper Burma from 2nd April to 25th July 1888, during my absence on short leave to England.

7. I now pass on to a brief review of the principal military incidents of the occupation of Upper Burma since April 1888.

April 1888.—Operations in Sagaing, Ava, and Myingyan.

8. Sagaing and Ava were still infested by dacoit bands, the chiefs of which were the virtual rulers of these districts. They organized a system of local government, under which the villagers paid regular assessed sums for the support of these bands. These amounts were regularly paid to the dacoit tax-gatherer, even while the villagers were appealing to our Civil officers for a remission of their more legal revenue, pleading the presence of dacoits as a justification, and the unsettled state of the district. If the people gave intelligence of the dacoits to the troops, or were even suspected of doing so, their treachery to the older established institutions of their district was promptly punished by death. The relatives of the dacoits were constantly on the watch, and an adverse report from them was a death-warrant. This, combined with the systematic murder of village officials who took office under us, created such a reign of terror, that it was for long impossible to get intelligence on which the troops could act, or evidence on which the Civil officers could convict. The ability, patience, and eventual success with which Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Symons fought this system, step by step, and finally broke it down in the Sagaing district, are on record and have been acknowledged by the Government of India. In the adjoining district of Ava, Captain Knox, of the 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, pursued the same plan, and also achieved a remarkable success. Moveable columns were constantly out in both the Ava and Myingyan districts, during the month of April, in pursuit of Boh Toke and Shwe-Yan. Boh Toke, at last, fell into the hands of a party of the Rifle Brigade Mounted Infantry, under Major Sir Bartle Frere, and was killed.

May 1888.—Operations in Sagaing, the Shan States, Ava, Chin Frontier, and Lower Chindwin.

9. On the 2nd May Myinmu police post, on the banks of the Irrawaddy, in the Sagaing district, was attacked and burnt down by a party of dacoits under Nga-U. The police suffered some loss, and the dacoits got off. No word of warning was conveyed to the police post, although the dacoits had to pass through the village to attack it. In the latter end of April the Shan State of Maukmé, under British protection, had been overrun by Twet-Na-Lu, an aspirant to the Sawbwaship of that State. An expedition consisting of 50 men of the 1st Rifle Brigade and 100 of the 27th Bombay Infantry (Baluchis) left Fort Stedman on the 2nd May to drive out the invader. By a series of rapid marches the troops succeeded in surprising Twet-Na-Lu in the Sawbwa's palace at Mone, which State he had also invaded. He was cleverly captured, with some thirty of his followers. Mr. Scott, the Political Officer, and Lieutenant Fowler, of the Baluchis, specially distinguished themselves on this occasion and received the thanks of the Government of India. The force then moved on to Maukmé and restored order there. Twet-Na-Lu was subsequently shot in an attempt to escape. On the 5th May Lieutenant R. G. LeF. Williamson, commanding a detachment of Mounted Infantry, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Mr. O'Dowda, of the Military Police, were killed in an engagement with dacoits in the Ava district. On the 9th May news was received that the Chins had invaded the Myittha Valley. They captured Indin, carried off the Kale Sawbwa, and professed their intention of pressing on to Mingin, Kalemyo, and Kalewa. Three columns were despatched to the Myittha Valley by different routes, and arrived within two days of each other. The Chins however had retired to their hills, and it was then impossible to follow them up. During this month disturbances also broke out again in Pagyi, on the right bank of the Chindwin. On the 20th May the police were defeated in an engagement against dacoits. A column under Major Hingston, 10th Bengal Infantry, took the field and restored confidence and order.

June 1888.—Operations in Ava.

10. The month of June passed uneventfully. There was however no cessation of watchfulness; and hard work in pursuit of dacoits was kept up. They found their occupation daily becoming more and more arduous and their field a narrower one. Hunted from point to point, they grew tired of their old pursuits and surrendered in considerable numbers. This was notably the case in the Ava district.

July 1888.—Operations in Shan States, Ava, and Sagaing.

11. On the 12th July a body of Shans and Karens from Sawlapaw's territory of Eastern Karenni attacked Maukmé. Lieutenant Fowler, with 50 Baluchis went against them and defeated them with great loss. This operation was conducted with much promptitude and skill under trying circumstances. The rains had now well set in, but the efforts of the

troops, more especially in Ava and Sagaing, were not relaxed. On the 27th July the celebrated dacoit Boh Shwe-Yan was hunted down in the Ava district by a party of Mounted Infantry, Royal Munster Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Minogue, and killed. This Boh had long been a celebrated leader in the Ava and neighbouring districts, and after his death there was peace.

August 1888.

12. The month of August was uneventful.

September 1888.

13. In September I submitted proposals for further reductions of the regular garrison of Upper Burma, and also plans for three important expeditions which the Chief Commissioner considered to be politically necessary, and which it was proposed to carry out during the winter of 1888-89,—

I.—Against the Siyin Chins.

II.—Against Sawlapaw, the ruler of Eastern Karenni.

III.—Against the rebellious Kachin tribes round and beyond Mogaung.

October 1888.—Operations on Chin Frontier.

14. On the 25th October the Chief Commissioner reported another invasion of the Myittha Valley by Siyin Chins, and asked for troops to occupy it. The 42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry were accordingly ordered to proceed to Sihaung and Kalemyo from the Ruby Mines and Maymyo. During this month also the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to the expedition (No. II) against Sawlapaw.

November 1888.

15. During November the Government of India sanctioned the Mogaung expedition (No. III), and also the measures taken for the security of the Chin Frontier.

December 1888.

16. The month of December was occupied in pushing forward preparations for the three principal expeditions detailed above.

17. At the close of the year 1888 the progress of the interior of the country towards pacification had been most marked. With a few exceptions, the dacoit leaders of note had been hunted into surrender, captured, or killed.

18. Towards the end of December I joined the Chin Field Force, which was under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Faunce.

January 1889.—Operations in the Ruby Mines district.

19. In January 1889 the Ruby Mines district, which had previously been remarkably quiet, became disturbed. The 42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry had been removed from Bernard Myo to the Chin Frontier; and the Military Police force had been weakened by the withdrawal of men to form an escort to Lieutenant Daly, who, as Political Officer was making a tour in the Northern Shan States. About the middle of the month Lieutenant W. T. H. Nugent, 1st Hants Regiment, with a handful of men, made a rash attack upon a band of dacoits about eight miles from Momeit in the Ruby Mines district. Lieutenant Nugent and his party came unexpectedly on a stockade held by the enemy. He and two of the private soldiers of the Hants Regiment were killed and six of the remainder were wounded.

February 1889.—Operations in Meiktila and Bhamo districts.

20. On the 1st February it became necessary to organize a column at Meiktila to act against Yan Nyan and others who had joined him in the jungles round Popa. Major Francis Howard, Rifle Brigade, was named to command, and the troops were detailed from the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade. The work was well done, and the dacoits' combination was defeated and dispersed. On the 4th February a detachment of Military Police under Mr. Segrave, proceeding towards Sikaw in the Bhamo district, was suddenly fired on from a stockade near Malin. Two policemen were killed and ten wounded. Ten ponies were shot and thirty fell into the hands of the enemy, with the baggage they carried. This proved to be the first overt act of a rebellious movement of some extent the inception of which had escaped attention. A force was promptly put into the field, under command of Captain Smith, R.A., and marched from Bhamo. On the 7th February this column met the enemy strongly posted and stockaded across the road at Malin. After a hard fight, Captain Smith drove the enemy out; but our casualties were heavy: Second-Lieutenant G. R. D. Stoddart, 17th Bengal Infantry, two men of the Hants Regiment, and two sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry, were killed; eight men of the Hants and ten sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry were wounded. Captain Smith's victory however crushed out the rebellion in the Malin district. Other attempts later on, near Mansi, were met and frustrated by troops sent out from Bhamo.

March 1889.—Operations in Bhamo district.

21. On the 9th March the Officer Commanding at Bhamo reported that a party of dacoits had stockaded themselves at Mansi. A column under Major Spencer, 17th Bengal Infantry, was sent out against them. The rebels attacked this column two miles out of Mansi. The enemy was defeated with loss and three of his stockades demolished. On the 14th of March the dacoits again engaged Major Spencer's force. Twenty of them were killed, a police post was established at Mansi, and the column returned to Bhamo on the 17th. On the 27th March the police post at Mansi was attacked by the same gangs, and the village was burnt. These bands were said to number over 200 men.

22. In consequence of these continued raids on Mansi and its neighbourhood by mixed bands of dacoits, reported to be based on Katran, the stronghold of a Sawbwa, some distance in the interior of the Kachin hills, south-east of Bhamo, the Chief Commissioner asked me to propose a plan for the military defence of that frontier. I accordingly submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, who was then at Mandalay, a scheme for throwing a force into Katran, and there dictating terms to the offending tribes. This plan was approved by His Excellency and by Sir Charles Crosthwaite. It has since been carried out under the orders of Major-General Gordon, C.B., who succeeded me in the command of the troops in Upper Burma on the 1st April last.

Reports of Field Operations.

23. The reports submitted by the officers who commanded in the three principal operations of the past season, referred to in paragraph 13 of this paper, *viz.*,—

(I.) The expedition against the Siyin Chins, under Brigadier-General Faunce;

(II.) Operations against Sawlapaw, ruler of Eastern Karenni, under Brigadier-General Collett, C.B.,

(III.) Operations against the rebellious Kachin tribes round and beyond Mogaung under Captain O'Donnell,

are given separately. General Collett's report has already been published. General Faunce's and Captain O'Donnell's reports are herewith submitted, having been very lately received at Army Head-Quarters and having been made over to me, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to be annexed to this report.

24. These expeditions were, one and all, conducted with great ability, energy, and success. The work gone through by the Chin Field Force was quite exceptionally heavy and trying. The troops employed in the Mogaung expedition also had continuous hard work. The task entrusted to Brigadier-General Collett was most successfully concluded, but the operations were of shorter duration.

25. It would make this report too long to enter upon a review of the work gone through by these columns; but I would invite attention to the detailed accounts of the operations given by the officers who commanded the field forces, from which their vast scope and the results attained may be gathered. In the earlier paragraphs of this despatch I have given an outline of other work carried out by the troops in different parts of the province during the last year of my command in Upper Burma. These make up a history of continuous military activity and of difficulties and dangers keenly undertaken by our troops and, almost without exception, conducted to a successful conclusion. In consideration of these services, I have the honor to forward, in a separate letter the names of officers whom I wish to recommend to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Nature of operations and casualties.

26. From the nature of the service required for the pacification of Upper Burma, the operations have been worked out in small details and have been long drawn out. This naturally reduces the public interest with which these operations are followed, and has a tendency to detract from the appreciation given to the undoubtedly great work accomplished in the aggregate by the troops. This work has not been carried out without a considerable number of casualties in the field. Losses incurred, one here and another there, are apt to be lost sight of; and in support of the recommendations of officers for service in the field, which I have submitted, I would beg to give the following list of casualties which have been recorded since 1st May 1887 up to 31st March 1889:

	Killed or died of wounds.	Wounded.	Total.
British officers	6	6	12
Native "	2	4	6
British soldiers	10	35	45
Native "	42	97	139
TOTAL	60	142	202

The casualties in a campaign from the results of fatigue and exposure are invariably out of all proportion to the losses from the weapons of the enemy. This has been the case in Upper Burma to even an unusual extent. Over six thousand officers and soldiers have been invalided since November 1885.

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General aspect of affairs in Upper Burma and its progress towards pacification.

28. As I have had exceptional opportunities of watching the military operations in Upper Burma since their commencement, in November 1885, until the present time, it may not be out of place if I conclude this report with a few remarks on the general aspect of affairs in that province, and its progress towards peaceful and settled government. The narrative of events with which this report commences is, as I have already said, a story of continuous military activity. To those unacquainted with the previous military and political history of this the newest province of our Eastern Empire, that story may convey an idea of anarchy and lawlessness still rampant throughout its great area. But to those who know the stages through which Upper Burma has passed since our earliest attempts at establishing government, the progress made towards law and order seems most remarkable. It has been too much the view put before the public that we found Upper Burma a peaceful province, and that the dacoity and anarchy revealed later were the after-growth of our occupation. This was not the case. Years of weak yet cruel government, nominally by the king whom we displaced, but actually exercised by the corrupt officials of his court, had deprived the country of all government worthy of the name. Some of the strongest ministers were known to be the patrons of dacoits, from whose ill-gotten gains they did not scruple to swell their incomes. The dacoits, on their part, were glad to pay something to secure immunity from punishment, in the rare cases in which they were brought up. The punishment which the dacoit chief had earned fell, not rarely, on the officer who had arrested him for his temerity and ignorance in interfering with an institution under the scarcely veiled protection of so strong an official as, say, the Taingdar Mengthy. The people thus left to themselves fell back upon that panacea of more advanced communities—local government. The villagers grouped themselves together under the leadership of the strongest dacoit chief they could attract to their service, for the protection of their own property and for the acquisition of their neighbours'.

29. We had not been long in Mandalay before we found that though its capture had been easy, yet that the preparation of Upper Burma for the reception of civil government was likely to be a much tougher and more tedious task than any one had anticipated; and it was not until we had forced our way to the Shan Hills on the east, and to the Arakan Yomas on the west, that we had any gauge of the vastness of the system of dacoity which it was our first duty to eradicate. The dacoit leader was in many cases rather the chief and defender of the people in his own immediate circle than the common enemy. Socially he was a hero, not an outcast; and the sympathy of the people was largely with him. As an instance of this, I may cite a case that occurred in the Ava district. A column had attacked a band of dacoits reported in this district and dispersed them, driving away the leader Shwé Yan. This disturbed the offensive and defensive arrangements of the villagers whose chief he was. Greatly to the surprise of our officers, the villagers asked for a military post. This was the last request expected. The explanation given was that they would now be dacoited by the villagers upon whom they had previously preyed. In fact that, as we were the cause of their helplessness, they looked to us for defence. Dacoity was thus an institution of the country. The more enterprising enjoyed it as a pastime combining profit with distinction. A young Burman was not considered to have won his spurs until he had been out once or twice. There was thus at first not only the terrorism which, as we gained ground, became the chief weapon against us, but also a considerable amount of sympathy with and admiration of the calling. This made our task a most difficult one. To introduce the elements of civilized government, we had to protect the weak, in spite of themselves, against the strong.

30. Since that time the military force in Upper Burma has been reduced by four battalions of British Infantry, four regiments of Cavalry, and eighteen battalions of Native Infantry. It may be said that the Military Police have, to a large extent, replaced these regular troops; but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that we have enormously extended the area of our occupation. Until the spring of 1887 we had not entered the Shan States. All this vast country is now under our rule and paying us tribute. Until the spring of 1888 we had not attempted to administer the large country north of Sinbo, on the Upper Irrawaddy, which stretches on the north

to the Kachin Hills beyond Mogaung, and to the jade mines on the west. We had not a soldier in the great Yaw country or along the Chin Frontier until November 1888. We have now subdued the Kachins, ninety miles beyond Bhamo. We have reduced Sawlapaw and his Red Karens to submission on the south-east; and we have established ourselves right in the heart of the Chin Hills to the west. All this has been done while reducing the garrison. A map of Upper Burma is attached to this report on which the principal territories taken within our administration, in 1887 and 1888, are shown coloured. Besides those coloured, other smaller districts have been added to our later responsibilities, increasing the area to over 50,000 square miles,—about the size of England.

31. The operations of last season were nearly all confined to the more remote districts, while the central and more important ones were generally undisturbed. Where disturbances did take place, they were transient outbreaks of dacoity, easily met and rapidly put down. Such periodical and local outbreaks must be expected for some years to come; but they are in very marked contrast to the anarchy which obtained in 1886-87. The operations of the three field forces, to which I have alluded before, were carried out beyond the borders of the country which we had occupied in 1886-87.

32. As a proof of the change that has been worked in what I may call Upper Burma Proper, I would instance the present state of the district in which Brigadier-General Lockhart commanded in 1886-87. But two short years ago he was continuously engaged against strong and organised bands of dacoits. The railway has since been constructed through the heart of this district, and now connects Mandalay, in undisturbed and peaceful communication, with the sea. The bright forecast of Sir Charles Bernard, as to its influence as a pacificator, was more than realised, even during its construction, and its success as a financial venture—a success which, it is patent, could only be secured in a peaceful country—is being verified daily by increasing traffic.

33. Although the general progress made towards happier relations between the people and the system of government introduced by us has been very satisfactory, yet a system of dacoity such as I have described takes long to eradicate thoroughly. The minor military expeditions during the past year sufficiently establish the national tendency of the Burmans to take up arms in season and out of season. It is this tendency that makes a general disarmament of the people so necessary. Arms left in a village for defence will, in nine cases out of ten, sooner or later fall into the hands of some enterprising dacoit leader, or be used by the villager himself for a little venture of his own in some neighbouring district. A Burman living in a district affording opportunities of dacoity looks upon a gun hanging idly in his hut, for defence only, as so much unemployed capital. Where there is no dacoity, arms are not required, and their absence is a safeguard against its reappearance.

34. It has been urged that a disarmed village is at the mercy of dacoits. Experience however shows how often the arms are the special prize of which the dacoits are in search, and how seldom they are used by the villagers to defend themselves. The dacoit leader, when organising his forces, makes his requisitions on the villagers at so many guns. The villagers often fear the consequences of refusal and become compromised. On the other hand, if villagers will help the authorities now constituted by giving the intelligence which is at their disposal, dacoity will be rapidly stamped out. A few hard cases may result from a general disarmament, but individual cases make bad law.

35. With regard to the future. There is still much to be done before the tribes of wild Chins living along the western frontier of Upper Burma can be subdued. They are savages, and must be thoroughly dominated. No other *modus vivendi* need be attempted. Before I gave up the command in Upper Burma a strong military post had been established in the heart of the Chin Hills at Tokhlaing (Fort White). The Siyins and other neighbouring tribes had fought us obstinately, but had, later, owned their inability to cope with us and had opened negotiations. Their advances I believe to be due to the enterprise and activity of the troops. The success attending our occupation of their hills will be in exact proportion to the state of insecurity and unrest which it causes to these tribesmen. Such savages will only own our ascendency while they feel it. The Chins are boastful to a degree, and very prone to overestimate their bravery and power. If the pressure on them is relaxed before our terms are complied with, they will believe their turn has come again; that we are tired of the struggle, and about to give it up. The work entailed on our troops is no doubt very great. The hill paths are mere goat-tracks; and the difficulty of getting from point to point, when shod in ammunition boots, must be experienced to be fairly realized.

A coolie corps composed of suitable hillmen, such as the Kassias, is indispensable; in such a country the troops cannot be otherwise mobilised. Without mobilisation and activity the presence of the troops amongst the Chins will generate familiarity, and they will begin to take liberties. During the rains, movements to any distance may involve too great hardship on the troops to be advisable; but advantage should be taken of intervals of finer weather. Roads should be pushed on as far as practicable, to prove to these tribes that we mean going on. Broad roads should be made everywhere in the immediate vicinity of the posts, to facilitate prompt counter-attacks in the event of the Chins approaching our positions.

36. On our Eastern and South-Eastern frontiers, in the Shan States, the people are more docile, and the topography of the Shan plateaux makes it easier to establish and maintain supremacy over the Shans than over the tribes on our northern and western frontiers.

37. I have the high authority of the Marquis of Dufferin for saying that one of the pleasantest features of the earliest years of our administration in Upper Burma has been the happy relations which have existed between the Civil and Military officers employed on the great work of the pacification of that province. I cannot more fittingly conclude this report than by putting on record my most grateful recollections of the uniform consideration and cordial co-operation which I and the troops under me received, in the first instance from Sir Charles Bernard, and afterwards from Sir Charles Crosthwaite, under whose straight, strong, and energetic administration the hold we have now firmly established on the country is rapidly developing, bringing with it increased security of life and property and consequent happiness to the people, and adding to their material prosperity. The darkest chapters of the early history of British rule in Upper Burma were the legacy of the dynasty which we overthrew in 1885. Soldiers and civilians have since worked together for the common purpose of removing those evils and of giving the advantages of peace and a happier condition of life to the very interesting and attractive people of our newest province.

38. I have ventured to submit this long report, as I have been three-and-a-half years in Upper Burma, in a position to know the many and great difficulties against which the Chief Commissioner has had to contend, and to appreciate the unremitting labor and consideration for the true interests of the people which have characterized every measure introduced by him to meet those difficulties; and I cannot close this paper without expressing the regret with which I have observed the systematic misrepresentation which nearly every act of the local administration has undergone at the hands of a section of the public press.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, K.C.B., V.C., late Commanding Upper Burma Force, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 2, dated Simla, 6th July, 1889).

In accordance with the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, I have the honor to submit the names of the following General and other officers who rendered specially valuable service to the State during the last year of my command in Upper Burma.

2. *Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B.*—When I forwarded General Collett's report of the operations against Eastern Karenni, which he personally directed, I invited the Commander-in-Chief's consideration on behalf of this distinguished officer. His previous services are better known to Sir Frederick Roberts than to me; but since he has commanded a brigade in the Upper Burma Force, he has relieved me of all anxiety regarding the conduct of affairs in that part of the province over which he had command.

3. *Brigadier-General E. Faunce.*—Since Brigadier-General Faunce assumed command of the 2nd Brigade I have had ample opportunities of recognizing his high value as an officer. The conduct of the important operations in the Chin Hills fell within the limits of his command; and I cannot speak too highly of the prescience, energy, and success with which he directed them: they have been the most difficult operations of my command in Burma. The Commander-in-Chief knows the value of the services previously rendered by General Faunce at the Head-Quarters of the Madras Army; and I submit his name with confidence to His Excellency for reward.

4. *Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B.*, has held the important command of the Mandalay Brigade for two years; and though no field service of the same scope as the Chin and Karenni operations has fallen within his district, he has had numerous smaller affairs to deal with, and has personally directed several of them. Since I left Burma, he has commanded an expedition of considerable importance against the Ponkan Kachins, south-east of Bhamo, the result of which has been very successful and conclusive.

5. The services of *Colonel W. P. Symons*, South Wales Borderers, have been most distinguished and varied. The Chief Commissioner has testified to the great ability which he has shown in the civil administration of some of the most rebellious districts in Upper Burma; and his services as a military commander have proved him an officer of exceptional promise whose advancement would be a benefit to the service.

6. *Colonel H. A. Little, 12th Bengal Infantry*, commanded at the frontier post of Bhamo, where he most successfully organized, in 1887 and 1888 respectively, two important expeditions against the Kachin tribes about and beyond Mogaung. He also met several calls upon him for rapid and determined action against bands of insurgents round Bhamo with promptitude and success.

7. In connection with the Chin Expedition, I would beg to specially recommend the following officers:

8. *Major A. G. B. Ternan*, 44th Gúrkha Light Infantry, was the only staff officer with the Brigadier-General Commanding the Chin Field Force (except departmental staff). Brigadier-General Faunce mentions his services with the highest commendation; and I have much pleasure in supporting his recommendation.

9. *Lieutenant-Colonel C. McD. Skene, D. S. O.*, commanding the 42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry, had been actively employed throughout the former phases of the conquest of Upper Burma, and has distinguished himself again in the Chin Hills by gallant leading and successful command of subsidiary expeditions.

10. *Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Macgregor*, 44th Gúrkha Light Infantry, has not only commanded his battalion in the above-mentioned operations, but has rendered valuable service, independently, in the suppression of the disturbances round Gangaw; and has proved himself to be a commander of enterprise and resource.

11. *Lieutenant-Colonel A. Clark-Kennedy*, Madras Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, has had charge of the Supply and Transport Departments of the Chin Field Force, and has worked most assiduously in these branches, upon which the success of the expedition largely depended.

12. *Major C. H. Shepherd*, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, has commanded the British infantry in the Chin Field Force; he has also had command of separate expeditions against the Chin tribesmen, and has proved himself a valuable and zealous officer.

13. *Captain C. H. Westmorland*, 6th Regiment Bengal Infantry, attached to the 42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry, has done particularly good service on several occasions on which he has been selected by Brigadier-General Faunce for commands of importance. I consider him an officer of great promise and worth pushing on in the service.

14. *Lieutenant H. B. H. Wright, R.E.*, was senior officer of the Royal Engineers in the advance to Siyin in the Chin Hills, and rendered invaluable service in road-making, in the erection of stockades, and eventually in providing accommodation for 1,150 troops, with followers, &c., at Tokhlaing (Fort White).

15. *Surgeon I. P. Doyle, I. M. D.* (Madras), distinguished himself much by personal courage and care of the sick. On the 9th December 1888 he was twice wounded. On the 1st January 1889, during the withdrawal from Kan to Gangaw, he again distinguished himself; and it is greatly in consequence of his courage and bearing that the wounded got safely into Gangaw. I commend this officer very specially to the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

16. The following officers have also well earned mention in this despatch for service in the Chin Hills:

Captain R. H. F. Lombe, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

Surgeon-Major A. B. Strahan, 44th Gúrkha Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant R. deL. Faunce, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Orderly Officer to the General Officer Commanding.

Surgeon F. A. Rogers, 42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry.

Lieutenant H. V. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Transport

Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

17. I have submitted the names of several officers who have rendered good service with the Chin Field Force, as in that expedition the nature of the work was generally more arduous than in the other expeditions in Upper Burma, and the parts played by individuals were more marked; the service, too, was of longer duration, as a great part of the original field force is still holding Tokhlaing. For details of the arduous nature and of the scope and extent of the operations in the Chin Hills, I invite attention to the report which accompanies this letter.

18. In this connection I must acknowledge the invaluable services rendered to the commander of this column, and to the troops composing it generally, by Major F. D. Raikes, C.I.E., Political Officer with the Force, who did everything in his power to help on the expedition and to meet the requirements of the troops.

19. For specially valuable service with the Mogaung Field Force, I would name *Captain H. O'Donnell*, 44th Gúrkha Light Infantry, Commandant Mogaung Police Battalion, who was entrusted with the command of this column; and though of junior rank, he has justified the selection by discharging the duty entrusted to him with judgment, dash, and success. His command was a large and important one, including two guns of a Bengal Mountain Battery, 50 rifles of the Hampshire Regiment, and the Gúrkha Police Battalion. I recommend him specially for the advancement in the service for which he has proved himself so qualified. The result of his work has been that 98 villages around Mogaung previously in a state of rebellion have formally submitted.

20. Of the other officers with this column, I would beg to mention *Captain R. P. Macdonald*, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment. This officer rendered very valuable service in the earlier phases of the campaign when he belonged to the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment. On this occasion he volunteered to serve under his junior officer, Captain O'Donnell, to whom the command of the Mogaung Field Force had been given, rather than lose the opportunity of active service. His excellent service on this and former occasions in Upper Burma deserves special recognition.

21. *Lieutenant T. C. Benson*, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has done very useful work in Burma as Superintendent of Signalling. He volunteered for service at Mogaung with the Police levy, when an officer was required for that work Captain O'Donnell speaks of his services during the operations round Mogaung in the highest terms. I commend him to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

Surgeon C. S. Cronin, Medical Staff, has also earned mention in this despatch by his devotion to duty and care of the wounded.

22. *Lieutenant Charles H. Clements*, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, has accompanied columns sent out from Bhamo to Mogaung for two successive years. Colonel Little, commanding at Bhamo, has written in high terms of the value of his assistance in organizing the supply and transport of these expeditions—arrangements upon which their success mainly depended. This year he also acted as Staff Officer to the Officer Commanding the column, who has brought his valuable services to notice.

23. Of the officers named by Brigadier-General Collett for specially good service with the Karenni Expedition, I submit the names of—

24. *Lieutenant M. F. Tighe*, 27th Bombay Infantry. General Collett brings this officer's name very prominently forward, for dashing and most successful leading of the Mounted Infantry throughout the operations, and places him first on his list of recommendations.

25 *Colonel G. C. Sartorius*, commanding the 27th Bombay Infantry, has done valuable service in Upper Burma, especially in the operations during May and June 1888, when the rebel leader TWET-NA-LU was captured, and in the late Karenni Expedition. He is also entitled to special mention as Commandant of the 27th Bombay Infantry, the conduct of which, on every occasion in the field, has earned the highest commendation from all associated with it.

26. *Lieutenant F. J. Fowler*, 27th Bombay Infantry, distinguished himself in July 1888 by driving a superior force of Karens out of their entrenchments. These Karens had invaded the Shan State of Maukmé, which was under British protection. This attack was made on the sole responsibility of this young officer; and the operations, conducted by him during heavy rains and with fever-stricken men, were most successful in their results.

27. *Captain F. J. Pink*, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, served as Staff Officer to General Collett throughout the Karenni Expedition and has been reported on most highly by that General Officer. He also served under Brigadier-General Lockhart in the former phases of the campaign in Upper Burma, and was equally well reported on by him.

28. I have made the gallant conduct of *Surgeon J. Crimmin, I. M. S*, with the Karenni Field Force, the subject of a special report and recommendation.

29. The following officers who took part in the Karenni Expedition have also earned mention in this despatch:

Major C. H. B Norcott, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Captain F. Beaufort, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant A. H. Morris, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

Captain H. M. Jackson, Royal Engineers.

30. I would here recommend *Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Harvey*, South Wales Borderers, for consideration. He commanded the column from Lower Burma, which co-operated with General Collett's column. That General Officer reports that he rendered excellent service.

31. Of officers who have distinguished themselves above their fellows on occasions other than the three field forces previously alluded to, I would mention *Lieutenant C. W B. Farrant*, Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose continued exertions with the Mounted Infantry in the Sagaing district have done much towards the improved condition of that district.

32. The following officers also deserve mention:

Lieutenant J. O'B. Minogue, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Captain F. R. B Knox, 4th Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry.

Lieutenant S. M. Mason, 4th Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. King, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

Captain E. A. Smith, Royal Artillery, Commanding No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.

Major Francis Howard, Rifle Brigade.

Major T. E. Spencer, 17th Bengal Infantry.

Major C. W. J. Hingston, 10th Bengal Infantry.

33. It is now my duty to bring prominently to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the following officers of the Divisional Staff who have been associated with me in the work in Upper Burma.

34. *Colonel A. B. Morgan*, C.B., has been my principal Staff Officer for two years, and has during that period rendered me most valuable assistance; his work has been both arduous and responsible, and I cannot speak too highly of the ability, loyalty, and success with which it has been carried out He is now entering upon the duties of Senior Staff Officer in all Burma, which I venture to class as the most responsible and laborious position of any Staff Officer of similar grading in India; and I hope it may be found possible to recognise his services in Burma by some special mark of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's approval.

35. *Major T. P. Cather*, D.S.O., has been Commanding Royal Engineer in Upper Burma since the 1st April 1888; and in this capacity, as well as when previously Director of Transport, his help and advice have been most useful to me. His great practical experience in many branches of the profession makes him a specially useful officer on field service; and I consider his advancement would be for the benefit of the service.

36. *Captain B. E. Spragge*, D.S.O., Yorkshire Light Infantry, and *Captain G. H. More-Molyneux*, 1st Bengal Infantry, have ably assisted Colonel Morgan as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals. The latter officer has no permanent appointment on the Staff of the Army—a position for which his military education and culture fit him.

37. Lastly, I beg to recommend my Aide-de-Camp *Lieutenant S. C. F. Jackson*, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief. This officer has been both Aide-de-Camp and Secretary to me for three years, and has given me valuable and loyal assistance.

38. I desire to conclude this report by stating that I have confined myself to the mention of those officers who, owing to special opportunity, have earned distinction in the numerous operations which have characterised the service in Upper Burma. I am well aware that there are many others who have had unusually heavy work in their several departments, whose names I have not been able to bring forward.

From CAPTAIN H. O'DONNELL, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding the Mogaung Field Force, to the District Staff Officer, Burma District,—(No. 26-A, dated Camp Senbo, 19th April, 1889).

In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to report as follows :

1. The column arrived at Mogaung on the 4th January 1889, and on the 8th January I started for Kamein with my fighting column by land, and the garrison for Kamein with all stores and rations by boat. I arrived before Kamein on the 11th January, and after a slight resistance on the part of the rebels who held the village, it was occupied by my force. The same day the boat party arrived.

Column leaves Mogaung for Kamein.

Kamein occupied on 11th January.

2. After the column left Mogaung and had taken the village of Kamein, which was held by the rebel Lepei tribe, small-pox broke out amongst the Gurkhas of the Mogaung Levy, and I was unable in consequence to leave that place. However, after a delay of one month, I took the responsibility of moving out against the Lepei tribe on the 15th February.

Force detained at Kamein for one month owing to outbreak of small-pox.

3. On the 30th January, while detained at Kamein, I marched against the village of Hwetom (Lepei) with the detachment of the Hants Regiment, one gun of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery, 100 Sikhs, and 40 Gurkhas, by boat. On proceeding some three miles, being fired at occasionally, we came on the village of Hwetom, where shots were exchanged, and then the place was rushed and captured. I returned by boat the same evening to Kamein.

Operations against the Lepei tribe, 30th January to 5th March.

Hwetom taken.

4. I left Kamein on the 15th February with the following force :

Force leaves Kamein on 15th February.

51 of the Hants Regiment . .	Captain R. P. Macdonald. Lieutenant A. C. Richards.
2 guns of No. 2 Beng. Mount. Battery .	Captain R. W. Fuller, R.A.
320 of the Mogaung Levy . .	Lieutenant W. C. Hawker, Hants Regiment. Lieutenant T. C. Benson, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Commanding. Lieutenant W. H. Manning, South Wales Borderers (12th Bengal Infantry). Mr. Crowther, Inspector of Police.
	Lieutenant C. H. Clements, Staff Officer. Lieutenant L. E. Eliott, Assistant Commissioner, Political Officer. Surgeon C.S. Cronin, Senior Medical Officer. Mr. Ogle, India Survey Department.

300 Transport animals, with followers, and eleven days' rations.

On the 16th I marched into the hills, and about 10 A.M. took the villages of Khunru and Pawlam, after a running fight for some two miles. I marched on, and at 3 p.m. took the village of Paokor after a short fight. I camped here ; distance 9½ miles.

Three villages taken on 16th.

5. On the 17th I started with a column, 25 of the Hants Regiment and 100 Mogaung Levy Gurkhas, to take Tangorbum. Before the village, which turned out to be Paowela, I met the enemy strongly stockaded ; they had also cut away the road in front. On our approach we were met by volleys and stones rolled downhill on our right. I sent out flanking parties to dislodge the enemy on the hill ; this was capitally done, and I ordered the charge on the main road, and after a twenty-minutes' fight we occupied their stockade across the road. I hurried on and captured Paowela, a large village, with unlimited stores of grain, &c.

Paowela taken 17th.

On the 18th, after a difficult march of 6½ miles, I took Tangorbum without any opposition.

Tangorbum taken, 18th.

6. On the 19th I marched with a column for Thama, and after a severe climb of 4½ miles we came out near the village. On arriving at the crest of the hill Lieutenant Eliott, Assistant Commissioner, received a letter, stuck in a stick on the road, from the Thama Sawbwa, in which he said we might come and burn his village; he would do nothing but hide in the jungle, &c. This put us on our guard, and we went on cautiously over the crest and then saw what appeared to me through my glasses a garden paling. I examined it well, but found nothing suspicious about it: However, I ordered the advance with all caution. The Hants were in front, the Gurkhas forming flanking parties in rear. When about 60 yards from the place we could not make out that it was more than a paling, when suddenly we were saluted by a volley from many guns. Three Hants men fell under this badly wounded, but the remainder walked off the road into the jungle and poured in some very steady volleys. The Gurkhas were quickly up on the right flank, and the guns were brought up and two rounds fired at the stockade, and then with a cheer it was rushed and taken, the rebels not waiting. I went on, leaving the rearguard to bring on the wounded. We came before a second stockade; we were again saluted, but no casualties occurred, and one round from a gun and another charge made us masters of this also. In this charge much damage was done us, two officers and 11 rank and file being spiked by bamboo spikes. Captain Macdonald and I were both spiked through the foot. After this no more opposition was met with, and Thama remained in our hands.

Thama, capital of Lepei tribe, taken, 19th.

On the 20th I sent a column to take the village of Tanikee, on the hill above us. This it did, meeting with no opposition.

Tanikee taken, 20th.

7. On the 21st I started for Wawang, took it after a short fight, and went on for Muklôn. Crossing the Tanikee for the last time, we came on a splendidly arranged ambuscade. The advance guard was very heavily fired upon. One naik of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery was mortally wounded here. Lieutenant Clements had a bullet through his helmet. I came up as the position was taken, and then we went on for Muklôn, where we were received by volleys, which fortunately did no harm, the Gurkhas in flank doing excellent work. Muklôn was rushed and taken, and found heavily spiked. Lieutenant Hawker, while leading the Hants men, got dangerously spiked in the thigh; also one private of the Hants Regiment, a Native officer of the battery, and some sepoys. I regret to add that Lieutenant Hawker has since died of his wound at Bhamo.

Wawang taken.

Muklôn taken. Lieutenant Hawker, Hants Regiment, severely wounded by spike; since dead.

8. On the 22nd I marched against Kumôngyi, which was occupied by 10 a.m., after a little skirmishing. From here I sent Captain Fuller to take the village of Nikumgyi. This village was strongly occupied by the enemy. I halted the column at Kumôngyi. Captain Fuller's advance could be traced through the deep gorge below us by the sound of firing; at 4-30 p.m., after a sharp fight, he got through the gorge, and occupied Nikumgyi.

Nikumgyi taken, 22nd.

On the 23rd I marched through this gorge to Nikumgyi, and arrived at Nampaung at 5 p.m.

Force arrives at Nampaung, 23rd.

On the 2nd March I proceeded against the villages of Kadôn and Wanangyan.

Wanangyan and Kadôn taken, 2nd March.

9. I returned to Mogaung in two marches; and on the 6th March proceeded by boat up the Mogaung river against the Pôntu Sawbwa. On the morning of the 8th I landed and marched for Pôntu, which we occupied at 8 p.m. No opposition. From here I proceeded against Lashi. I returned to the boats by noon by another road; and the 9th March saw us in Mogaung. I halted on the 9th and 10th, preparing for the expedition against the Ithi tribe.

Force returns to Mogaung.

Expedition by boat against Pôntu, 6th to 9th March.

When I marched against Pontu, I ordered Captain Fuller to march against the village of Laza, which was taken on the 7th, without opposition.

Laza taken, 7th.

10. On the 5th March I sent 100 Gurkhas to capture the village of Koumba. This they did by dividing their party into three parts, and taking to the jungle and entering the village from all sides.

Koumba taken.

The above completes the punishments meted out to this tribe. The punishment has been severe.

Completion of operations against the Lepei tribes.

Operations against the Ithi tribe.

11. The expedition against the Ithi tribe was noted for its heavy marching under a very severe sun and in the plains. As to the opposition met with by the column there was none. While detained in Kamein, Lieutenant Eliott, Assistant Commissioner, was informed that this tribe intended submitting to Government, but would wait and take our expedition against the Lepei tribe as a test case and act accordingly. This they evidently did, for they showed no fight and in fact the enemy was never seen.

Force leaves Mogaung 13th March.

12. I started with the following column from Mogaung,—

44 of the Hants Regiment,
2 guns of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery,
340 of the Mogaung Levy,

on the 13th March, and occupied the first Ithi villages, the Shan and Kachin villages of Nyaungbintha. Here I established a police outpost at the Shan village, using all village material for my fort.

Police post established at Nyaungbintha.

13. From camp at Nyaungbintha I sent out columns daily to punish the Ithi villages, and by the 22nd March all had been visited, with the exception of three on Panga hill. On the 22nd March I sent the Hants Regiment detachment back to Mogaung. They were, by order, to be back in Bhamo by the 31st March.

Parties sent out daily to destroy Ithi villages up to 22nd March.

Detachment of Hants Regiment returns to Bhamo 22nd March.

14. I had to remain in Nyaungbintha till the 28th March, to enable the garrison of that place to fortify themselves sufficiently. On the 28th the column left Nyaungbintha, and marched back to Mogaung.

Force detained at Nyaungbintha to fortify post and throw in supplies.
Marches back to Mogaung 28th March.

Operations against Lataung tribe.
Force leaves Mogaung 1st April to punish the Sana Sawbwa.

15. I started from Mogaung on the 1st April, with the following force, to punish the Sana Sawbwa of the Lataung tribe:

2 guns of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.
260 of the Mogaung Levy.

Sickness in column owing to great heat.

16. Owing to the excessive heat and the necessity of marching long marches through open plains for the sake of water, I had much sickness in this column. From my first camp I had to send back Captain Fuller sick and some 16 sepoys.

Panlang taken, 4th March.

On the 4th I marched with one gun and 140 Gurkhas and took Panlang, the Sana Sawbwa's village, consisting of eight houses.

Force returns to Mogaung.

Next day I began my return journey to Mogaung, and arrived there on the 7th April. After seven days' marching we had covered 47 miles, and this, too, under a hot April sun. I had in consequence to give the whole column some days' rest.

Operations against the Maran and Hlegyoman tribes.
Column leaves for Senbo 10th April.

17. I come now to the expeditions on the Senbo side. These tribes are situated to the east of Senbo, and to get at them I had to march down to Senbo from Mogaung, a distance of 56 miles by road, and all through the plains. This march was done in six days, and owing to the great heat many of the men were unfit to proceed any further on these expeditions.

Arrives 15th April.
Commences operations 20th April.

I marched from Mogaung on the 10th April with land and river parties, and was able to commence operations against the Maran tribe on the 20th April, with the following forces:

2 guns of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.
220 of the Mogaung Levy.

Makan taken 21st April

18. On the night of the 20th I camped in the jungle close below the village of Makan, the Maran people's chief village. During the night the Kachins came down and shouted defiance at us for some hours, but did nothing further. On the 21st I marched against this village; had to fight for a mile and a half along the road, taking three stockades *en route*. During this fight my transport for the first time during all these operations was attacked. At 7 a.m. I occupied the village.

Pinzun and Lasha taken.

19. On the 22nd I sent a force of one gun and 110 military police under Captain Fuller to take and occupy Malwe and Lwegyo, which was accomplished in the course of the day. At the first village much opposition was met with, and the Kachins actually exchanged shots from their stockade, with *jinjals*, with our gun. The stockade was finally rushed, and was found quite destroyed by the shell fire, though none of the enemy's dead were found. The village of Malwe was seen and found full of men, and was swept with shell fire and volleys. No more opposition was met with.

Malwe and Lwegyo taken.

On the 23rd I returned with the whole column to Senbo. The troops suffered very much, owing to the great heat and rain.

Force return to Senbo, 23rd.

20. I had yet two villages of this tribe to punish,—namely, Mansin and Sekan. These, after giving the men a halt, I visited with a column of 100 police and one gun on the 26th April. I started at 3-45 a.m., and arrived after a hard climb up hill at Mansin at 7 a.m. I left a small party here and went up to the second village of Sekan, where I arrived at 9-30 a.m.

Mansin and Sekan taken, 26th April.

The capture of these two villages completed the punishment of the Maran tribe. I still had the punishment of the tribe concerned in the Hlegyoman dacoity.

Completion of punishment of Maran tribe.

21. At this time I had much sickness amongst my police, and most of the men were completely worn out by the hard work of the two previous months. I could not replace these men with any trained sepoys of the police, so I had to ask for a reinforcement of 100 men from Bhamo. For this purpose I also went down to Bhamo personally, and returned to Senbo on the 29th April, with the following reinforcements for my column:

Operations for punishment of Hlegyoman dacoits.

Owing to sickness reinforcements drawn from Bhamo.

52 all ranks of the 32nd Madras Infantry.
50 all ranks of the Mogaung Levy.

On the 1st May I started with the following force:

Force marches on 1st May.

2 guns of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.
52 of the 32nd Madras Infantry.
200 of the Mogaung Levy.

22. On the 2nd May I camped below the village of Kawan, 2½ miles off. On the 3rd I proceeded against Assin, which was occupied without opposition.

Kawan and Assin taken 3rd May

On the 4th I started with a column of one gun, 25 of the 32nd Madras Infantry, and 100 police for the village of Kachaing. Kachaing proved to be further off than was anticipated, and I did not reach it till 9 a.m. The distance was 4½ miles. During the last two miles the enemy proved very stubborn, and fought us the whole way into the village. One sepoy was dangerously wounded. The enemy built no stockades, but kept up a steady fire at us the whole way up from the jungle. The flanking done by the Gurkhas was splendid, and it is entirely owing to their jungle work that I had not more casualties. Kachaing proved to be a magnificent village of forty very large houses

Kachaing taken, 4th May.

23. I had hardly left the village when the rearguard and both flanks of the column were severely engaged by the enemy from the jungle, and two sepoys were wounded. The whole jungle seemed alive with the enemy, who had a great number of guns. This running fight went on for two miles. Eventually the column returned to camp after one of the hardest day's fighting at 12-30 p.m.

Column attacked on way back from Kachaing.

24. The column arrived at Palaung at noon on the 5th May. This completes the whole of the operations of the field force under my command.

Column arrives at Palaung on the Irrawaddy on 5th May, having completed its operations.

25. I hope that the work done by the column under my command will meet with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and also of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

26. During these operations the column marched over 650 miles, and the Survey Department of India mapped in over 2,000 square miles of ground. The column was almost daily engaged in jungle fighting with the enemy. Two police posts were established,—namely, at Kamein and Nyaungbintha, and each is held by 150 military police. The whole country about here has been much quieted thereby.

Summary.

27. A list of casualties is appended.

NOMINAL LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE MOGAUNG FIELD FORCE.

Wounded—

Captain H. O'Donnell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding the Mogaung Field Force, slightly, at Thama, 19th February, 1889.

1ST BATTALION HANTS REGIMENT.

Wounded—

Captain R. P. Macdonald, bamboo-spiked, foot, slight, Thama, 19th February, 1889.
Lieutenant W. C Hawker, bamboo-spiked, thigh, dangerous, Muklôn, 21st February, 1889; died at Bhamo, 15th March.
Lieutenant A. C. Richards, spent bullet, slight, Samsatgale, 14th March.
No. 1567, Corporal Berst, twice hit in same volley, left shoulder severe and leg slight, 19th February, 1889.
No. 1485, Private Nicholas, thigh, severe, 19th February, 1889.
No. 1019, Private Leveen, leg broken below knee, severe, 19th February, 1889.
No. 1096, Private Plomer, foot, slight.
No. 576, Private Rutt, hand, slight.

NO. 2 BENGAL MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

Killed—

No. 10, Naick Fazil Khan, 21st February, 1889.

Bamboo-spiked—

Jemadar Imam Ali Shah, hand, slightly.
Havildar Nizamdin, foot, slightly.
Havildar Jafar Khan, foot, slightly.
Gunner Alladad, foot, badly.

32ND MADRAS INFANTRY.

No. 1022, Sepoy Fakir-din, head, gunshot, slight.

MOGAUNG LEVY.

Wounded, gunshot—

No. 336, Sepoy Badhawa Singh, mortally, 23rd March, 1889; died 26th March, 1889.
No. 2294, Sepoy Badhawa Singh, severely, 30th January, 1889.
No. 26, Sepoy Nahkúl Chand, severely, 2nd March, 1889.
No. 157, Sepoy Tiloke Singh, slightly, 2nd March, 1889.
Sepoy Lall Singh, slightly, 2nd March, 1889.

Bamboo-spiked—

Lieutenant T. C. Benson, Royal Munster Fusiliers, at Malwè, 22nd April, slight.
Lieutenant W. H. Manning, 12th Bengal Infantry, at Makan, 21st April, slight.
No. 378, Sepoy Kusal Singh, thigh, severe.
Lance-Naick Basawa Singh, foot, slightly.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

One driver, dangerously, in chest, by gunshot, not expected to live.
Two mules, gunshot wounds, one *panjied.*
One mule, gunshot wound, bad.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. FAUNCE, Commanding the Chin Field Force, to the District Staff Officer, Burma District,—(No. 305-C-F, dated Fort White, Chin Hills, 25th April, 1889).

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram No. 175, directing me to submit detailed reports of the operations of the Chin Field Force.

2. To take first the Northern Column, with which Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., V.C., was present from the 29th December to the 8th February 1889.

I arrived at Kambalé with 50 of the 1st Madras Lancers on the 3rd December 1888, and found there 159 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, two guns and 70 rank and file, of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, and 48 rifles of No. 2 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners. One hundred and fifty-eight rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry were at Sihaung, two marches south of Kambalé.

I enclose a map by Mr. Kennedy, Survey of India, and will in this report put in brackets after the name of any place the number which it bears on that map.

I found work had been commenced in clearing a track for cart traffic from Kambalé to the foot of the Chin Hills, some twelve miles off, and on the 5th December measures were commenced to collect carts for the transport of rations when the track should be complete. Six miles having been completed, the sappers and 40 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry went out to establish a stockade (No. 11) on the bank of a *nulla* at a point where there was a Chin path leading from the hills. Here

Lieutenant G. Palmer, commanding the Sappers, was mortally wounded on the 7th December by some Chins lying in ambuscade close to the stockade.

The cart-track was continued from No. 1 stockade (No. 11), and on the 10th December I selected a site at the 12th mile for another stockade (12). No. 2 stockade (12) was at first constructed to hold four officers, 150 rifles, and commissariat sheds, and so constructed as to be easily capable of enlargement, as was subsequently done when it became the advanced depôt, whence mule carriage was used. It was occupied on the 13th December, work back towards No. 1 stockade (11) being continued. No. 2 stockade (12) was from time to time fired at by Chins, and continued to be till after the general advance to No. 3 stockade (13).

On the 19th December the mule-track up the hills was commenced, and a reconnaissance some six miles up to Thyetbin Sakan, now called No. 3 stockade (13), was commenced.

On the 22nd December I went from Kambalé (10) and selected a site at an elevation of 3,700 feet for No. 3 stockade (13). Water was found about half a mile from the site, not in any large quantity, but sufficient for the proposed permanent post and, with management, for the larger force that must temporarily occupy it in the advance. A mule-track was made to it.

3. On the 24th December one sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry of the escort covering the working party beyond No. 3 stockade (13) was killed. On the 25th a very determined attack was again made on the working party and escort commanded by Lieutenant G. H. Butcher, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry. The track here ran along a narrow spur, with heavy tree jungle and close undergrowth all round. The attacking party was estimated at 800 to 1,000 men, and this estimate has been confirmed by information since received from Chins and escaped Burman captives. The attacks came from the front and flanks, while a small party moved round in the jungle and attacked the rear, where the sapper mules and an officer's pony were under charge of some of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry. Three mules and a pony were killed.

Lieutenant Butcher, being hampered by the necessity of protecting the coolies of the working party, was unable to take the offensive and charge, and the Chins stood their ground behind trees, &c., for nearly two hours, but were repulsed with a loss of about 40 killed and wounded.

4. On the 10th December Sihaung village and post, also the villages of Kyawywa and Kundu, two and one mile off respectively, were attacked by a large body of Tashôn Chins, said by a wounded Chin to number 1,000, under the leading Tashôn Chief Sônpek and five others.

The attacks on the villages and posts were made simultaneously at about 4 a.m. Some 80 men attacked the camp of the detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, wounding two followers, one of them mortally. Having repulsed this attack, which repulse led to the flight of the Chins attacking Sihaung village, Captain Westmorland, commanding the detachment, went with one party through the jungle to the village of Kyawywa, and coming unperceived within forty yards of the raiders, charged and pursued them for a mile, their loss being not less than twenty killed and many wounded. The Chin tribes appear at this time to have been acting in concert, as on the same date (10th December) Indin, between Sihaung and Kambalé (10), was fired at without result from the left bank of the Myittha, while on the 11th the village of Kangyi, about 24 miles north of Kambalè and held by 50 military police, was attacked by about 60 Chins, probably Kanhows, who were repulsed and pursued.

5. On the 29th December Major-General Sir George White arrived at Kambalé. On the 30th December 43 rifles of No. 2 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and 14 rifles of the Burma Sappers, under Lieutenant B. A. James, R.E., joined the force.

On the 1st January I made a further reconnaissance, which Major-General Sir George White accompanied, with 200 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, from No. 2 stockade (12) to a point about 2½ miles beyond the site selected for No. 3 stockade (13), reaching a point at 5,600 feet, whence a fine view of the hills was obtained. The ascent was continuous and very steep, but it was found to be quite practicable to make a mule-track.

6. On the 16th January the advance was continued to Thyetbin (13), a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D.S.O., being sent there to construct and occupy No. 3 stockade (13).

From No. 3 stockade (13) the making of the mule-track on was continued. On the 21st January I proceeded to No. 3 stockade (13), being accompanied by Sir

George White; and on the 22nd we proceeded with 50 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 190 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry to reconnoitre towards Siyin. The ascent was at first exceedingly steep; it then ran along a long and very narrow ledge with a steep *khad* on the left and precipitous hill on the right, from which the enemy fired as the flanking party advanced on them. The enemy were turned out by the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, who had, till quite close to them, to advance in single file. At about five miles Ehsin Sakan, the future site of No. 4 stockade (14), was passed. The track, which only admitted of single file, led round the side of a very precipitous hill with a *khad* on one side. A very strong stockade was placed right across the path; another, built up on the *khad* at an angle to it, commanded a bend in the track; while there was another, which being in heavy jungle, was not seen above the stockade across the path, but was come across by 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Butcher, whom I had sent to crown the hill so as to turn the *sangas* on the track. To do so he had to move far round to our right, the hill being impracticable nearer. He therefore first came on the left of the enemy's upper *sanga*, in dislodging them from which one sepoy was killed and one severely wounded. As soon as the flanking party became engaged, the main body advanced to the direct attack and carried the lower *sangas*. One bugler and three sepoys of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry were slightly wounded. The ascent, which continued very steep and led through tree-jungle with thick undergrowth, was continued to the Letha range at 8,200, and about eight miles from No. 3 stockade (13). On the return march the *sangas* already alluded to were destroyed, the timber burnt, and the stones thrown down the *khad*.

7. On the same day, 22nd January, the convoy coming up from No. 2 stockade (12) to No. 3 stockade (13) was attacked, one private of the Norfolk Regiment being killed and another slightly wounded.

On the 24th January I went with 50 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 125 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, with the double object of searching for a water-supply at Ehsin Sakan, where No. 4 stockade (14) was to be constructed, and of attacking the village of Mawklin (16), the inhabitants of which had opposed us on the 25th December and the 22nd January.

We reached the village at 11-45 a.m. without any resistance, a few shots being fired from a distance.

On the 25th January I went down to Kambalé (10) to arrange for the rapid supply of rations for the troops in advance, Major-General Sir George White remaining at No. 3 stockade (13).

8. On the 27th January the working party and its escort of 40 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 100 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under the command of Major Cather, D.S.O., R.E., who had kindly undertaken the superintendence of the road construction, found itself met by a large body of Chins. Major Cather at once sent the working party back to No. 3 stockade (13) and drove back the enemy, who retired slowly, making a stubborn resistance till they reached the stockades first mentioned in paragraph 6, and which had been rebuilt. Here they made a stand. In the meantime Major-General Sir George White, on hearing the firing, had joined the party with 30 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, and ordered and took prominent part in a charge on the stockades which, as he described to me, was "brilliantly led" by Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D.S.O. Our loss was extraordinarily small,—only one lance-corporal of the Norfolk Regiment dangerously wounded in the thigh, necessitating subsequent amputation of the leg.

9. On the 31st January, accompanied by Major-General Sir George White, I proceeded at 7 a.m. with the division of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, 98 sappers, 162 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment, and 255 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, to establish a post, No. 4 stockade (14), at Ehsin Sakan, the greater part of the mule-track to which place had been completed by the sappers. The troops intended for the post were 50 of the Norfolk Regiment, 98 sappers, and 100 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D.S.O. The larger force was taken as it was probable that the *sangas* on the precipitous hill beyond would be rebuilt and occupied. It was found that not only had the stockades destroyed on the 22nd instant been rebuilt, but that several more loopholed *sangas* of very strong profile, some as much as four feet thick, had been carried right across the face of the hill, flanking each other and forming a complete chain of defences. The *sangas* were destroyed, a party of 25 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 75 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Captain Lombe, Norfolk Regiment, being placed on the hill above them in a breastwork hastily constructed by the sappers and Gurkhas, while 25 rifles of the Norfolk

Regiment and 25 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry and the sappers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, held the knoll above the water-supply, being assisted by the remainder of the troops in constructing a rough stockade.

10. Leaving 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry established in a small stockade on the higher of the two knolls over looking the water-supply at No. 4 stockade, and in charge of supplies that had on the previous days been pushed on here, the remainder of the force, as per margin, with 170 coolies and mules carrying rations, marched on the 4th February, at 8-15 a.m., for Siyin, accompanied by Major-General Sir George White and Major Raikes, Political Officer. The track led along the northern slopes of the Letha range. At 1 p.m. the highest point to which we went was reached at 8,300 feet. From here the track to Siyin struck off south-west. Before commencing the descent, the enemy fired at us from a *sanga* about 300 yards down. I detached Lieutenant E. J. Lugard, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, with a party from the advance guard to a point on the Letha ridge which commanded this *sanga*, from which a volley or two dislodged the enemy, who were pursued as quickly as the difficulties of the descent permitted; but, beyond a few shots, they offered no further resistance.

Norfolk Regiment	5 officers,	176 rifles.
No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery .	1 officer,	2 guns.
42nd Gurkha Light Infantry .	6 officers,	250 } rifles.
No. 2 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.	2 do.	91 }

We reached the village of Siyin after a descent of 2,700 feet in about two miles, at 3 p.m. It had been fired by the retreating Chins, only six or seven houses at the top and some twenty at the bottom of the village, out of 200 houses, escaping; but we found large quantities of planks and thatching grass, which enabled us to make some shelter, which was very necessary as the nights were very cold, the thermometer at Siyin (21) standing at 38° at 7 a.m., while at No. 5 (15) the water froze in the men's water-bottles. There was a frost on the ground, and a very strong and biting wind.

11. Having settled on the 5th February to move against the villages of Tôkhlaing (22) and Bweman (23) on the other side of the valley, I sent 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry on the 6th idem, to No. 5 (15), with instructions to Captain Westmorland to move at 7 a.m. on the 7th from No. 5 (15) north-west for about two miles, and then to turn south-west along the western side of the spur on the eastern slope of which Tôkhlaing (22) stands, with instructions to cut off the retreat of the Chins while being attacked by the two small columns operating from Siyin (21). These two columns consisted of 25 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D.S.O., and 75 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment, under Major Shepherd. Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, leaving Siyin (21) at 10 a.m., was instructed to move to the north-west round the head of the valley, parallel with Captain Westmorland's party which however was much in advance of him, and getting above Tôkhlaing (22) attacked it, while Major Shepherd's party, which I accompanied, attacked Bweman (23), 25 rifles of it being placed in position on the east side of the valley to cover the ascent of the party up a very steep climb. Both parties, especially Lieutenant-Colonel Skene's, had hard work over very difficult ground. Captain Westmorland's approach was signalled by a shot or two from the Chins, who began to evacuate the villages at once; they however fired a few volleys at him and at Lieutenant-Colonel Skene's party. Major Shepherd's was also fired at, but practically there was little or no resistance.

12. On the 8th February Major-General Sir George White started for Mandalay.

On the 12th February I made a reconnaissance to the south along the spur on which Siyin (21) stands, to ascertain whether the Sagyilain (26) villages could best be reached from Siyin (21) or from Tôkhlaing (22 through Bweman (23), and also to look for a permanent post, should one be determined on. I found none, and that the villages in question could much more easily be reached from Tôkhlaing (22).

On the 13th the whole force moved across the valley to Tôkhlaing (22).

On the 17th February I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, with 100 rifles of his regiment, 100 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment, and one gun of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, to attack the two Sagyilain (26) villages, 90 houses.

All material that might be useful for building purposes having now been removed from Bweman (23), that village (91 houses), which the enemy visited and fired from frequently at night, was destroyed.

13. Having learnt from Major Raikes, C.I.E., that it had been determined to leave a post in these hills for the rest of the year, and having in consultation with him come to the conclusion that our several reconnaissances, north, south, and west, showed this to be the most central position, I selected a site some 400 feet above and to the south-west of Tôkhlaing (4,800 feet), which occupied not only so much ground as to make it

necessary to have a large number of men on duty, but was also commanded on three sides, notably from the site where the present post is, which, with the permission of Major-General Gordon, C.B., and the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, I have called "Fort White." Major Raikes and I considered this a better position than any other we have seen in our several reconnaissances and in our subsequent expedition to the Kanhow country, because here

(i) we are at the western limit of the track occupied by the Siyins, within close touch of all the sites of the villages which we have destroyed, and the rebuilding of which we can from here prevent till they come in;

(ii) to have gone further north into the country occupied by the Kanhows would take us away from that occupied by the Tashôns, while here we have the Kanhows in close touch to the west and north, and are yet within reach of and able to threaten the Tashôns on the south.

The first mule convoy came in on the 27th February. The Sappers also returned to Fort White on the 24th, having completed the track from No 5 Camp (15).

14. The Force having on the 5th March been reinforced by 150 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, I was able on the 8th March to leave Tôkhlaing (22), accompanied by Major Raikes, with 75 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment under Captain Lombe, 75 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry under Captain Westmorland, and 100 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, including gun detachments and two guns of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, with 481 coolies under Surgeon Robinson and Lieutenant Senior, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, carrying kits and rations for fifteen days. Leaving Tôkhlaing (22), 5,000 feet, at 9 a.m., we marched south-west along the spur, 5,750 feet, on the eastern slope of which that village stands, then turning north-west, made a very precipitous descent of 2,850 feet to a stream, which was reached at 11-25 a m. While descending, a line of three stone-and-timber breastworks was seen high up on the other side of the valley, one across the track and one at some distance on each side. All were well placed in commanding and the two flank ones in almost inaccessible positions. The ascent even by the path was very steep; but as to follow it would necessitate a front attack up a steep ascent and in face of continuous fire, I made a flank move to our right up an ascent which, being almost perpendicular, caused the men to constantly slip back. Two rounds from one of the guns that had come up landed in their left stockade and caused it to be evacuated, but the enemy continued obstinately to hold the other two, though shells burst over them: as soon however as the main body got on a level with them to their left, they evacuated their position. About 2 p.m. we reached the top, 6,000 feet. Here the ground was open, the track leading by a gradual and easy gradient over three low ridges, each of which the enemy in turn tried to hold, only retiring when the flanking parties endangered their retreat, then along a very narrow ledge leading round the shoulder of a high hill with, at the shoulder, a small spur running south-west with a knoll at a short distance. Here a small party of the enemy had established themselves so as to command the approach along the narrow ledge, which necessitated moving in single file. A charge by a party of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry quickly dispersed them. Going north-west along the side of the hill already referred to, we reached and occupied the village of Wunkathé (28) at 3-30 p.m The rearguard reached camp at 6-30 p.m. Our casualties during the day were one sepoy of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry dangerously wounded, one havildar of the same corps slightly wounded, and one Native officer of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry contused by a ricochet. During the night there was heavy firing into camp.

15. On the 10th March, at 8-45 a.m., I marched for Tsayan (29). The enemy went out of the village in two bodies, one to the north and one to the west over the crest behind the village. Both took up positions behind the crest, while smaller outlying parties remained under cover in front, keeping up a continuous fire, retreating behind the crest as we advanced in two bodies, south and east, as quickly as the steepness of the ascent, 2,020 feet, would permit. They stayed too long here for their own chances of escape. When we got near the crest they were charged by a party of the Norfolk Regiment and the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry. The descent behind their position to the north was so precipitous, that the men could not follow. This they probably counted on, but forgot that the long level and clear space of ground they then had to cross laid them open to effective fire. To the west of the crest, at about two miles off in a direct line, was seen the Nankathé river, about 70 feet wide, towards which both bodies made; that on the west was in more open ground and many were seen to fall to our volleys. Their object was evidently to cover and give time for the flight across the river of their families and cattle, &c., that were seen from the crest passing over. I therefore sent a party of the Norfolk Regiment and

the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Captain Lombe, Norfolk Regiment, after them, leaving another, under Lieutenant Swinton, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, to move along the crest and cover their return. Captain Lombe had to make a long detour; and seeing the enemy had abandoned their cattle, grain, &c., and most had effected the passage, he fired long-range volleys, which took effect, for those still crossing left the ford and went higher up the river, where some had to swim, while others were up to their arm-pits. Before the party could get down the enemy had dispersed in the ravines.

Our casualties were one sepoy of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry severely and one havildar of the same regiment slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy was 15 killed and 35 to 40 wounded.

16. On the 12th March, leaving Tsayan (29), 300 houses, which is at 4,900 feet, the force marched for Tigyin (37), general direction throughout being north, beginning with a stiff ascent to 6,000 feet, and then a gradual descent along the western slope of a spur for some three miles. Shortly after large bodies of the enemy were seen to be moving towards us from the village of Tigyin, away on our right, to the point where the track turned to our right. We advanced in extended order, the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Captain Westmorland, leading. The enemy were found first on our left front. Wheeling up part of the 42nd in that direction, the enemy, who had been firing persistently, were at once charged with great spirit by a party of the 42nd, led by Captain Westmorland and Lieutenant Lugard, who pursued for some distance down the *khad*. In the meanwhile another party of the 42nd, under Subadar-Major Bhola Baju, was engaged with the enemy in our front (Captain Westmorland's right), while a party of the Norfolk Regiment and 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant G. W. B. Brett of the former regiment, dealt with a third body on our right. These latter had taken up a position in the rearmost of two deep trenches, an old disused defensive work, and they actually crossed over the open space between the two under fire to get nearer: when dislodged, they had to cross a wide open space where volleys told with effect. The party under Subadar-Major Bhola Baju drove before them the enemy, who retired slowly through thick jungle, firing persistently till they got on to more open ground west of the village, when they also dispersed down the *khad*, Lieutenant Brett, with a party of the Norfolk men, pursuing them.

Our casualties were one sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry dangerously wounded and one havildar and two sepoys of the same regiment severely wounded, while the loss of the enemy is probably underestimated at 25 killed and 45 to 50 wounded.

Tigyin (37), 5,600 feet, which consisted of about 250 houses, had been fired by the Chins at 2 p.m., but the fire was arrested after about one-third had been burnt by a party sent for the purpose.

17. On the 16th March the force marched north-east for Tanka (40). The village, though deserted, had not been fired; everything was intact. On the 18th March I marched for Welwum (38), opposite to Tigyin (37).

On the 19th March the column started at 8-45 a.m. for the main Letha range. Leaving Welwum, 5,400 feet, the ascent at first was gradual and easy. Continuing along the Welwum (38) spur, we rose to 7,500 feet, where it joins the spur from the Letha range on which Tsayan stands. The ascent then became more and more difficult, through large tree forest with high and thick undergrowth till, at 8,300 feet, the spur joined the main Letha range. Here we turned south along the range, through open country rising gradually to 9,025 feet. The troops bivouacked in a basin just below this point, after a very exhausting day's work.

On the 20th March the column left in two parties, following, for about 1½ miles, the same track, the one which I accompanied for Tôkhlaing (22) going south and a little west, leaving No. 5 camp (15) well on our left, and having to cut our way through jungle, reaching Tôkhlaing (22) at 3 p.m.

The other party of 40 rifles of the 42nd and 70 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor of the latter corps, went south-west to the villages of Yon (47), Phonon (49), and Taungwè (50), returning to Tokhlaing (22) on the 22nd March.

18. Early on the 19th April messengers came to say a Tashôn Chief, named Bweman, was waiting and was very desirous of having an interview. Having been given full powers to treat, Major Raikes and I at once went out and found the Chief, with 200 armed followers. He was informed that the terms they must accept were—

(1) Surrender of all Burman captives held by the Tashôns.

This he agreed to.

(2) Surrender of all such captives held by Siyin-Sagyilain and Kanton-Kanhow tribes within three months.

He replied that the authority of the Tashôns over these tributary tribes was not so great that he could absolutely promise compliance, but that the Tashôns would summon all the chiefs of those tribes and put pressure on them to comply.

(3) The Tashôn country to be open to all British officials and troops.

This he agreed to.

(4) Surrender of the Shwegyobyu the Pretender Prince, Po Hmi the Mozo Thugyi, and five other rebels.

He said that this condition he had not been authorized to deal with, and that he must lay it before Sônpek and the other chiefs. It had however been mentioned in the letter referred to as having been received by them.

(5) He was then told that if he wished for another interview to communicate to us the result of this consultation, he must come to Fort White, as we would not again come to meet him.

This he agreed to do before the 28th instant. He was told that, failing acceptance of the terms by that date, we should deal with the Tashôns as with the other tribes.

19. The results of our operations have been that all Siyin villages and eighteen Kanhow villages have been captured.

Every opportunity was taken of telling these people we had no wish either to kill them or inflict suffering on them if only they would come in and give up their captives; but they cling to these with a strange pertinacity, and it is only since the severe lesson given to the Kanhows that there have been any signs of submission.

20. To turn to events in the southern section of the Chin Field Force. In consequence of the receipt on the evening of the 28th December of a telegram from the Chief Commissioner, asking that troops might, if possible, be sent to Gangaw, even if the advance into the Chin Hills had to be postponed, orders were at once sent to Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, at Sihaung, to proceed with all possible despatch to reinforce Gangaw with 171 rifles and two guns of his regiment. He left Sihaung on the 1st January. On the 2nd idem he heard at Legyi that dacoits were lying in ambush a mile further on. He got to their rear with 70 rifles, charged and routed them. Three were killed, probably six more were wounded, and four guns captured. On the 5th his rearguard was fired at without result, and on arriving at Mawklin a considerable number of rebels were seen on the opposite bank of the Myittha, who fired on the advance guard. The river was crossed under fire from the guns; and as the rebels recommenced firing, two rounds of grape were fired, which dispersed them.

On the 6th Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor marched for Gangaw. Almost a continuous fire was kept up by the rebels on the rearguard. The rebels were found to have taken up a position in breastworks on the opposite side of the Myittha. Three rounds were fired from the guns, while the 44th crossed the river and charged with great spirit up the steep bank, one sepoy being severely wounded. The rebels however kept up a persistent fire on the column till it reached Gangaw. No further casualties occurred. Their loss could not be ascertained.

On the 6th January Major Hingston, with 150 rifles of the 10th Bengal Infantry, 130 rifles of the Lower Chindwin Military Police, and 140 rifles of the Pakôkku Military Police, arrived in the vicinity of Shunshe, about two miles south-west of Gangaw, and finding it was held by rebels, the mounted infantry of the Pakôkku Military Police, under Lieutenant Ivor Philipps, pushed on and, dismounting, attacked the rebels, who at first began a sharp fire, but soon began to retire in face of the advance of the military police, by whom some were killed and some, while escaping, by the rest of the column. Another body of the rebels was holding some *pôngyi kyaungs* and pagodas. Firing having been heard at Gangaw, mounted infantry were sent out to join Major Hingston. They were posted north and south of the position to cut off the rebels, while with the remainder of his force he advanced in extended order and charged. Major Hingston estimates the number of rebels at Shunshe at from 200 to 300, of whom 24 were killed. Number wounded not ascertained, and nine were taken prisoners.

21. On the 7th January a party of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant G. R. Row, came across a few dacoits and killed two, while the mounted infantry killed seven.

On the 8th January Captain G. S. Eyre, Deputy Commissioner, having reported that the rebels were in great force at Zahaw, about two miles west of Gangaw, three columns were sent out to surround them; but there were none to be found.

On the 15th January Kan was reoccupied without opposition by a party under Captain G. F. Shaw, Leicestershire Regiment. On the same day three small columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, left Gangaw to make a combined attack on a rebel stronghold at Kunzé, twelve miles north-east of Gangaw.

The village of Kunzé, which had been deserted and fired, was occupied on the evening of the 16th by Nos. 2 and 3 parties, which were found there by a detachment of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, under Captain E. M. Nedham, who had come from Saga, and on the 18th by No. 1 party from Myauk-kyaung.

On the 19th January Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor sent the wounded, under an escort of 46 rifles of the Leicestershire Regiment, 60 rifles of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, and 40 rifles of the Pakôkku Military Police, under Captain Nedham, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to Gangaw, while he himself, with the whole of his detachment of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, left for Kan *viâ* Myauk-kyaung, reaching Kan on the 20th; and as, from all he could hear, the bands of rebels and dacoits had been completely broken up and dispersed, he returned to Sihaung.

Since then the Yaw valley has been free of dacoit bands, and has been perfectly quiet.

ROLL OF CASUALTIES, CHIN FIELD FORCE, 1888-89.

CORPS.	Killed.	Dangerously wounded.	Severely wounded.	Slightly wounded.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers	1	...	...	...	Lieutenant G. Palmer.
Norfolk Regiment	1	1	...	2	
Leicestershire Regiment	...	1*a*	1*b*	1	*a* Private Draper, since dead. *b* Lieutenant F. E. Glossop.
10th Bengal Infantry	1	...	...	...	
33rd Bengal Infantry	...	...	...	2	
42nd Gurkha Light Infantry	7*c*	1	7	4	*c* Including one sepoy missing.
44th Gurkha Light Infantry	...	1	2	3	
10th Madras Infantry	10	1	8	4*d*	*d* Including Lieutenant G. M. Mac-Hutchin.
Medical Department	...	...	1*e*	1*f*	*e* Surgeon I. P. Doyle wounded twice—once severely, once slightly.
Transport Department	1	1*g*	1	1	
Private Followers	1	...	1	...	*f* Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson. *g* Since dead.
TOTAL	22	6	21	18	GRAND TOTAL = 67.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. HARVEY, South Wales Borderers, Commanding Lower Burma Column, Karen Field Force, to the District Staff Officer, Burma District,—(No. 64, dated Moulmein, 14th February, 1889).

I have the honor to report, for the information of the General Officer Commanding, that the column under my command, consisting of 9 British officers, one warrant officer, two Native officers, 100 rifles of the Cheshire Regiment and 100 rifles of the 8th Madras Infantry, left Rangoon on the 11th December, to co-operate from the south with Brigadier-General Collett's force operating from the north into Eastern Karenni, with orders to occupy Bawlakè not earlier than the 7th January.

The column marched on 26th December from Papun, having already sent 50 rifles of the 8th Madras Infantry to Koludo.

The country traversed was as difficult as can be conceived for the transport of troops, elephants being the only animals which could make any progress over the track, which is a narrow path used by elephants (but rarely) going over steep mountains, the ascents and descents being frequently like flights of stairs.

From reports received *en route* the column was expected to be opposed on crossing the Pachaung; but no enemy was visible there.

Telegraphic instructions were received at Pachaung on 2nd January not to advance to Bawlakè further than would admit of the safety of the district, the rear of the column being ensured and flank and line of communication guarded. Knowing that it would be impossible to obtain transport at Papun to enable me to keep open the line of communication, and to arrive at Bawlakè on 7th January, I determined to take and hold Pazaung, and so guard the river and road routes into the Salween district. On arrival at Kemapyu information was confirmed that a force of 400 of Sawlapaw's men were holding Pazaung, reported a strongly stockaded position, and one from which they could descend at any time to raid the district. I marched straight on to Pazaung with 50 Cheshire men, 20 of the 8th Madras Infantry, and 20 Gurkha police, the remainder of the force guarding the baggage. We were evidently not expected so soon, and the steep hill on which the stockade stands was ascended in silence and the place rushed, the garrison not knowing we were near till the men cheered as they charged in through the open gateway. The stockade on the sides and rear was surrounded by thick scrub jungle, and into this the garrison bolted to the hills.

Having communicated with Brigadier-General Collett, C.B., and reported my arrival on 5th January at Pazaung and forwarded him a copy of your telegram dated the 28th December 1888, which would explain to him my non-arrival at Bawlakè on the date ordered, I received instructions from Brigadier-General Collett, C.B., on the 14th January that the column was no longer required in Eastern Karenni, and directing me to use my own discretion in returning to Papun.

On the 16th January the column marched to Pachaung, arriving on the 17th January.

On the 28th January, having received a report from the Deputy Commissioner that the district was quiet, no further raiding anticipated, and that he had recommended that the troops be withdrawn, the column marched for Papun, where it arrived on the 4th February 1889.

The many difficulties which had to be overcome in crossing an almost impracticable country (the men on many occasions being under arms from daylight to dark) were always met in a most cheerful and soldier-like spirit, and the determination and endurance displayed by the men cannot be too highly commended.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. B. WOLSELEY, C.B., Commanding Ponkhan Field Force, to the District Staff Officer, Burma District,—(No. 7-P, dated Mandalay, 24th May, 1889).

I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations of the Ponkhan Field Force up to the date of its return to Bhamo on the 16th May 1889.

2. The instructions conveyed in your No. 127 of the 4th April 1889, and subsequent orders, may be briefly summarised as follows, *viz.*, (*a*) to attack and break up the Ponkhan tribe of Kachins and occupy the Sawbwa's capital; (*b*) to punish the tribe until they submitted to such terms as the Political Officer accompanying the force should dictate; (*c*) to open up a good road from Mansi to the Ponkhan capital; (*d*) to endeavour to open up communication with Lieutenant Daly, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, at Namkham, and let the presence of the troops be felt in and about the Ponkhan territory.

I.	II.
Southern Column.—Under Captain E. A. Smith, R.A.	*Northern Column.*—Under Major C. H. St. Paul, Rifle Brigade.
2 guns No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.	2 guns No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.
100 rank and file 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.	150 rank and file 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.
100 rank and file 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry.	150 rank and file 17th Regiment Bengal Infantry.
50 rank and file Burma Sappers and Miners.	

3. The troops as per margin were concentrated at Bhamo in two columns on the 14th April 1889.

4. From information received it appeared that there were three practicable roads to Karwan, the capital of the Ponkhan Sawbwa's territory. It also seemed certain that we were expected by the central and shortest of these roads, which had been followed by both the previous expeditions sent against this tribe, both of which expeditions had failed. Furthermore this road was reported to be strongly stockaded and held The two alternative roads, on the other hand, passed chiefly through friendly tribes and would probably be undefended. I therefore determined to divide my force into two columns and march by the alternative routes on Karwan, opening up communication between that place and Mansi, by returning by the direct road after the occupation of the Sawbwa's capital.

5. I determined to accompany the Southern Column, and we marched from Bhamo to Mansi, the site of a village lately burnt by the Ponkhan Kachins, on the 15th April, leaving orders with Major St. Paul to commence his march on the following morning.

6. On the 16th, after the Southern Column had advanced about two miles from Mansi, the advance guard came upon the enemy in a strong position on both sides of the road, which here ran up the side of a steep hill, densely covered with jungle and bamboos, which completely hid the Kachins from sight. The enemy fired on the advance guard immediately on their approaching the foot of the hills, and some sharp fighting ensued, during which Captain Smith, R.A., was slightly wounded whilst shelling the enemy's position with his guns, and a sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry mortally wounded (since dead). The enemy were driven out of their position, and the troops occupied the heights, along the crest of which the road ran to Pita, the direct road to Karwan running onwards down the opposite side.

7. On the 18th we advanced on Karwan, returning to Warabon, from which place the road to Karwan branched off. A good deal of difficulty was experienced in obtaining guides to show us the way; but we eventually reached the village of Lawkhun, from which Karwan and the other Ponkhan villages were plainly visible on the top of the opposite ridge, across a deep valley. From here we got guides, who took us to the bottom of the valley and pointed out the roads to Karwan, but were unwilling to accompany us further.

The baggage was all left behind under a guard, and the column proceeded against Karwan up an exceedingly steep path, by which we were apparently not expected, as we met with no opposition until the top of the ridge was reached and we actually found ourselves in the village. The people were evidently completely taken by surprise, as our different movements had confused them; and on seeing us advance from Lawkhun, they had supposed that we would attack by a road which passed along the valley and up to the end of the village, and had concentrated to oppose us there, but we had left this road by taking the steep path of which mention is made above. On discovering us the people in the village opened fire, and the others at once hurried up from the end of the village to oppose us, but the troops advancing with a rush cleared everything before them, and occupying one point after another with the greatest rapidity, drove the enemy completely off the ridge. The casualties this day were one sepoy of the Burma Sappers and Miners mortally wounded (since dead) and four sepoys of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry wounded, one severely.

8. On the 19th the Northern Column arrived, having found the road *viâ* Lèka much longer and more difficult than was expected They had met with no active opposition on the way, but found the road had been much blocked. In the evening I made a reconnaissance to the Ponkhan village of Neinsin, about three miles distant, and met with no opposition; in fact from this time all opposition ceased.

9. On the 20th the whole force, consisting of both columns, moved along the ridge towards Mansi and advanced against the villages of Pantat and Kan, both of which were found to be deserted We arrived at Mansi without being opposed. The entire distance from Karwan to Mansi is about 15 or 16 miles.

10. On the 23rd the column with supplies had arrived at Kan, and I was in a position to occupy the Ponkhan country as long as should be considered necessary, as the direct road was rapidly being opened up to Mansi, to which place it was reported to be completed on the 30th April.

11. On the 24th the force moved along the ridge to Karwan, where a more extensive site was procurable, and commenced hutting themselves. In the mean time search parties had been and were being continually sent out to scour the Ponkhan country, and bring in or destroy cattle, grain, &c., of that tribe. In this way much damage was done to the Ponkhan Kachins; and the result was undoubtedly the speedy acceptance of the terms of submission imposed by Mr. Shaw, the Deputy Commissioner.

12. Up to the 23rd April no signs of submission had been shown; but on the afternoon of that date a deputation, consisting of the Sawbwa of the Kara village of Washa, with his elders and *pawmaings*, came into Kan to see Mr. Shaw, and undertook to produce within two days all the Ponkhan Sawbwa's *pawmaings* to make their submission. From this date onwards the terms of submission were slowly but steadily carried out until the 10th of May, by which day all the money fine had been paid up, and there only remained 17 guns and one captive to be handed over.

13. As all had been quiet for so long, and as the Kachins seemed to be making submission in earnest, I resolved to push on to Namkham, if possible to do so without entering upon Chinese territory. I resolved to go as far as I could within friendly Kachin limits, and having despatched a letter to Lieutenant Daly, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, by special messenger, I started on the 2nd May with a force of two guns of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery, 100 men of the Rifle Brigade and 100

men of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, and proceeded three marches towards Namkham to the village of Namkhai.

Here on the evening of the 5th May I received a reply from Lieutenant Daly to my letter of the 3rd May, informing me that it was sent by the hand of two reliable guides, who would conduct me to Namkham by a circuitous route of three or four marches, avoiding all Chinese territory, and that he considered a small escort, such as I had proposed, *viz.*, 45 rank and file of the Rifle Brigade and 20 rank and file of the 42nd, would be ample.

I accordingly left Namkhai on the morning of the 6th May, sending the remainder of the column back to Karwan. The circuitous route named by Lieutenant Daly proved to be much shorter than anticipated, with the result that we arrived at Namkham on the 7th May.

14. I consider the arrival of the troops from Bhamo at Namkham two days after Lieutenant Daly had arrived with his escort (150 military police) from Lashio was a very happy hit, and no doubt had a good effect upon the people of the district.

15. We started on our return journey on the morning of the 10th May. The next day we marched *viâ* Loilaw and Neinsin to Karwan. This was a long, difficult march, but the troops and transport did well.

16. On arriving at Karwan I found that Mr. Shaw had induced the Ponkhan *pawmaings* to enter into a solemn treaty of allegiance with him, and having accepted a hostage in the person of one of the *pawmaings*, as a guarantee for further compliance with the terms of submission, had returned to Bhamo.

17. On the morning of the 13th I left Karwan for Bhamo. I reached Mansi in the forenoon, and leaving the Gurkhas there, came on to Bhamo in the afternoon. At Bhamo I met Major-General Gordon, and from him I received a telegram from the Chief Commissioner to the effect that the troops might now be withdrawn from Karwan, as a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at with the Ponkhan tribe. The withdrawal of the troops accordingly took place on the 15th, as I had before arranged, and they all marched into Bhamo on the 16th.

18. I trust I have shown that the Major-General's instructions have been successfully carried out and that he is pleased with the result, which happily was accomplished with so little loss of life.

19. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent behaviour of the troops, both British and Native, and of the Military Police. The health of the troops throughout was excellent.

Report by CAPTAIN C. H. WESTMORLAND, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, to the District Staff Officer, Chin Field Force,—(dated Fort White, 5th May, 1889).

When Captain Mayne, Norfolk Regiment, was wounded a second time yesterday, the command of the troops detailed in Field Force Order No. 435, dated 2nd May 1889, devolved upon myself. I have the honor therefore to submit the following report of the attack on New Tartan.

2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, 65 rifles.
42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, 60 rifles.

2. The column, strength as per margin, left Fort White at 4-40 a.m., and occupied the heights above New Tartan by 9 a.m. without opposition. A covering party of 15 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 10 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry had been left at the end of the Siyin spur, as directed in Field Force Orders.

No signs whatever were seen of Chins on the road, and the village was apparently deserted.

Captain Mayne left a small party of the Norfolk Regiment to hold the heights, and ordered the rest of the column to advance on the village, which was some 300 or 400 feet below.

A few men from the advanced guard of both regiments under myself were leading in extended order. Captains Mayne and Donne, with some more men in support, were following closely, and Second-Lieutenant Michel was with the remainder of the men in rear as a main body, with orders to halt above the village.

Whilst descending, a Chin was heard below shouting. Captain Mayne then ordered the main body to advance, and the troops in front began to double, with the intention of rushing the village. On reaching it fire was opened by the Chins, who were very strongly posted in two stockades at the bottom of the village.

Second-Lieutenant Michel, who with a few men descended by the spur to the east of the ravine, came suddenly on the lower of the two stockades, and was mortally wounded by a shot from it. His party halted near where he fell and began firing on the stockade. The rest of the men advanced right up to the upper stockade firing.

3. The upper of the two stockades consisted of a log hut, the sides and roof of which were quite bullet-proof. It was connected with the ravine to the east by a trench about three feet wide and five feet deep and twenty yards long. This trench was covered with logs and planks flush with the ground. The hut itself was surrounded for a distance of five or six yards, with rows of sharp pointed stakes about three feet high. The second stockade was in the bed of the ravine. It consisted of a hole about six feet or nine feet square, from which a trench ran down the ravine

a short distance. Both trench and hole were covered with logs and planks, and were bullet-proof In both stockades there were a few spaces between the logs through which the Chins fired, and the only way in which they could be carried was by pulling away some of the timber. This would take some little time, during which the men working would be in a position of great danger.

4. On the troops reaching the upper stockade, they endeavoured to turn its defenders out by firing through the openings between the logs. This went on for a few minutes, and several men had been hit when the covered-in trench was noticed. It was soon pulled open, and all the Chins inside (some 10 or 12) were shot, some in the trench itself, and others whilst trying to escape by the ravine.

All this time a dropping fire was coming from the lower stockade. The troops had occupied both sides of the ravine, and kept up a steady fire on it and on the end of the trench, from which Chins would every now and then try to escape.

Below the stockade the jungle was very thick, and a large number of Chins had collected in it and were keeping up a heavy but harmless fire.

After a short time Captain Mayne, who had been slightly wounded at the commencement, was severely wounded and was obliged to hand over the command to me. Surgeon LeQuesne, whilst dressing his wounded, was severely wounded himself. Eleven officers and men had been killed and wounded; and as there were only two doolies with the force, I considered it advisable to withdraw to Tartan. I was loth to leave the second stockade, and the men were eager to take it; but carrying it would have probably entailed several more casualties, and I thought we were already sufficiently encumbered with dead and wounded.

5. After the hospital had been removed, I retired slowly to Tartan, burning the village as I left. The column was not followed up by Chins, as has always hitherto been the case. I attribute this to the heavy losses they had suffered, and to the covering party left, on the heights. The non-commissioned officer in charge of it stated that there were a large number of Chins in the valley below him, and it was only the presence of his party which kept them off.

The troops reached Fort White by 9-30 p.m., after having been seventeen hours under arms. No men fell out.

6. The enemy's loss I estimate at, at least, 30 killed. Eight bodies were found in the trench of the upper stockade. Several more were lying between it and the lower one, and there was a heap of corpses in the ravine below. They fought with the most determined bravery, and when penned up in the lower stockade answered our shots with shouts and yells of defiance. During the action Captain Mayne ordered the "cease fire" to sound, and through the Interpreter, told them that if they gave themselves up they would not be killed. They replied by a shot, which mortally wounded one of our men.

7. All ranks behaved with great bravery and steadiness. Several men greatly distinguished themselves by their gallantry.

Surgeon LeQuesne was conspicuous for his coolness and gallantry whilst dressing Second-Lieutenant Michel's wound.

8. Our casualties were as follow:

	Total.
Killed and died of wounds.	
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Michel and 2 men of the Norfolk Regiment One naik of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry	4
Severely wounded.	
Captain O. Mayne, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment Surgeon F. S. LeQuesne, Medical Staff 4 men of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry 1 Kahar	7
Slightly wounded (by panjis)	
3 men of the 42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry	3
GRAND TOTAL	14

This heavy loss I consider was quite unavoidable.

9. The amount of ammunition expended is as follows:

Norfolk Regiment	742 rounds.
42nd Gurkha Light Infantry	763 rounds.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 783.—Captain C. C. St. E. Lucas, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 4th class;

Lieutenant G. F. D Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 28th July, 1889, *vice* Major E. F. J. DeC. Rennick, Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, deceased.

No. 784.—Lieutenant H. B. Murray, Bengal S. C., 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 25th July, 1889.

No. 785.—Lieutenant F. Murray, Bengal S. C., officiating Quartermaster, 20th Bengal Infantry (Duke of Cambridge's Own), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 21st August, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 786.—*24th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadars Asa Singh and Sakt Chand, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 592 of 1887, are

confirmed in their rank with effect from the 13th and 15th August, 1887, respectively.

No. 787.—*1st Battalion, 3rd Gúrkha Regiment*—

G. G. O. No. 959 of 1887, appointing Mohan Singh Sáhi, a Jemadár, on probation, is cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 788.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel W. I. Bax, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for fifty-two days.

Colonel M. Clementi, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) till 11th June, 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Bishop, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for seven days.

Captain E. H. Rodwell, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 789.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

1st September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Mellish Madden, Bombay General List, Infantry.

3rd September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan George Pitcher, Bengal S. C.

4th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher George Cautley, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Salmon Blaxland, Madras General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe, Madras General List, Infantry.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 790.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain Cornelius O'Gorman (since retired) to be Deputy Commissary, with effect from the 1st November, 1884.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 791.—Store-Sergeant John Collinson to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 20th June, 1889, *vice* Sub-Conductor F. Ford, seconded.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 792.—*43rd Gúrkha Light Infantry*—

Jemadar Ran Singh Chhetri to be Subadar, and Havildar Aita Singh Ghale to be Jemadar, *vice* Randal Limbu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th May, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 793.—*2nd Sikh Infantry*—

Havildar Jhanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Natha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 794.—Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., C.B., General List, Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th August, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 795.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Alfred Broom Cross, Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th August, 1889.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 796.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned individuals to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:

42nd Gúrkha Light Infantry.

No. 2754, LANCE-NAICK SINGEH LAMA.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 4th May, 1889, during the attack on New Tartan, Upper Burma, on which occasion he was foremost in dislodging, under fire, a number of the enemy from an entrenched position and subsequently assisted in carrying Second Lieutenant Michel, Norfolk Regiment, (who was mortally wounded) under cover.

No. 2540, SEPOY PARBIR THAPA, and No 2879, SEPOY SAHABIR THAPA.—For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having, while under fire, assisted Surgeon LeQuesne in dressing the wound of Second Lieutenant Michel, and subsequently in carrying the latter under cover.

No. 2461, SEPOY MATBAR CHATTRI.—For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in keeping up a hot fire, from an exposed position, on the enemy in the stockade, a few yards distant, with the object of drawing off the fire of the enemy from Surgeon LeQuesne, who was dressing the wounds of Second Lieutenant Michel.

No. 2781, SEPOY MANI NARAYAN THAPA.—For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having, under a heavy fire, assisted in carrying away the body of a British soldier from the vicinity of the stockade.

No. 2333, NAICK UMAR SINGH RANA, and No. 2872, SEPOY CHANDRABIR GHARTI.—For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having, while under fire, carried a wounded comrade under cover.

No. 513, THIRD GRADE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT MUHAMMAD MASHAF ALI.—For conspicuous gallantry on the occasion above referred to, in having, while under fire, assisted Surgeon LeQuesne in dressing the wound of Second Lieutenant Michel.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 797.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Alan Cadell to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Reynolds, resigned.

No. 798.—*4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Second Lieutenant E. Layton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 6th May, 1889, *vice* Lieutenant R. H. Twigg, resigned.

G. G. O. No. 545 of 1889 is cancelled.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 799.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilkinson Campbell, C.I.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel Noblett St.

Leger Carter, having each completed twenty years' commissioned service, are granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 800.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Crops*—

Captain R F. Springett and Lieutenant J. W. W. Welsh resign their commissions.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 42.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Marine have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain E. Bishop, Port Officer, Aden, (m. c.) for six months.

First grade officer G. A. Lye (m. c.) for two months.

First grade officer W. H. Crozier (m. c.) for six months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th September, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 31st August and the 6th September, 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps .	Lieutenant J. D. Perkins .	22nd August 1889.	Sialkot.		
General List Infantry .	Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Kirke.	23rd August 1889.	Jalapahar.		
General List Infantry	Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Dodsworth.	24th August 1889.	Dinapore.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 24th August and the 6th September, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
James George Kinahan. (a)	Second Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment.	28th May, 1889.	Intestate .	131 14 9	...	5th November, 1889.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Father—(Christian name not known) Kinahan, Esq., Low Wood, Nr Belfast, Ireland.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st August, 1889.

No. 267.—Mr. F. W. Vyall, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is transferred to Burma, for employment on Provincial Works.

The 2nd September, 1889.

No. 268.—Mr. St. J. Hewitt, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, Rajputana, temporarily employed in the Railway Branch, is transferred permanently to State Railways.

No. 269.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, attached to the Establishment under the Government of Bengal, is transferred to that under the Government of Madras, for employment on Railways in that Presidency.

The 6th September, 1889.

No. 270.—The services of Mr. H. Irwin, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, Officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Consulting Architect to that Government.

No. 271.—Colonel S. S. Jacob, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana, employed under the Jeypore State, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 272.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Monies, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	...	24th April, 1889.
Tickell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	24th April, 1889.
Routh, R. S. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Permanent	1st June, 1889.
Monies, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	6th June, 1889, *vice* Mr. Campbell, on furlough.
Tickell, J. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	6th June, 1889.
Shadbolt, E. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th June, 1889, *vice* Mr. Baxter, on furlough.
DeBrath, S.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	18th June, 1889.
Nixon, G. T. St. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	18th June, 1889.
Newham, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	28th June, 1889, *vice* Mr. DeBrath, on furlough.
Elliot, E. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	28th June, 1889.
Keelan, E. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Smith, Major S., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	10th July, 1889.
MacIvor, C. V.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
List, G. H.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Oldham, A. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Hodson, C. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Selby, Major H. O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Bickerton, C. H. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Chabrel, M. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Haig, W. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Gilchrist, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	10th July, 1889.
Hebbert, F. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	10th July, 1889.
Newham, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	...	10th July, 1889.
Nixon, G. T. St. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	...	10th July, 1889.
Tickell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	10th July, 1889.
Bennett, H. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	*Temporary*	13th July, 1889.
Phillips, H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	*Temporary*	27th July, 1889.
Killick, C. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	*Temporary*	27th July, 1889.

No. 273.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having sanctioned a survey to be undertaken of a line of Railway from Bezvada to Cuttack, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Government of Madras, and to appoint Mr. F. B. Walker, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, to be Engineer-in-Chief of the project. The project will be known as the East Coast Railway Survey.

No. 274.—The services of the Honourable L. M. St. Clair, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, temporarily employed in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 6th September, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1889.

No. 24.—The undermentioned Student of the Lahore Medical College is admitted into the service as an Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the date specified —

Shékh Elahi Buksh,—12th August, 1889.

B. SIMPSON, M D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1888-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th August, 1889 .	54,700	11,35,787	26,65,000	2,44,83,100	87,39,700	4,08,60,000	2,11,02,900	9,89,86,487	55,700	73,42,400	11,02,35,000	11,76,33,100	1,33,800	32,200	21,68,40,287
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st August, 1889. .	...	...	1,500	1,000	1,11,000	7,000	5,000	1,25,500	...	...	15,500	15,500	...	...	1,41,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st August, 1889. . .	...	...	...	4,000	1,000	4,01,500	11,000	4,17,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,17,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August, 1889. . .	...	...	...	69,900	5,61,200	45,900	33,000	7,10,000	...	11,600	74,000	85,600	...	...	7,95,600
	54,700	11,35,787	26,66,500	2,45,58,000	94,12,900	4,13,14,400	2,11,51,900	10,02,39,487	55,700	73,54,000	11,03,24,500	11,77,34,200	1,33,800	32,200	21,81,94,387
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	6,400	...	2,29,500	6,000	2,80,500	26,800	5,49,200	...	33,000	1,06,800	1,39,800	...	...	6,89,000
Balance on 31st August, 1889	54,700	11,29,387	26,66,5[illegible]	2,43,2[illegible],500	94,06,900	4,10,33,900	2,11,25,100	9,96,90,287	55,700	73,21,000	11,02,17,700	11,75,94,400	1,33,800	32,200	21,75,05,387

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th June, 1889, enfaced from India 6,072 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,264 lakhs.

"	1st July, 1889,	to 15th July	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	3	"
"	16th "	" to 31st	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	4	"
"	1st Aug.	" to 15th Aug.	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	8	"
"	16th "	" to 31st	"	"	"	13	"	"	"	7	"
						6,102 lakhs.				5,286 lakhs.	
						5,286 "					
Balance against India						816 lakhs.					

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd September, 1889.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Philip Powys Rogers .	Saidpur, District Rungpore.	10th August, 1889 .	District Judge of Pabna and Bogra, on the 20th August, 1889.	Reported no will found. Deceased has left a brother and mother. Property in charge of the Engineering Department. No application for administration.
Mrs. Phillip . .	General Hospital .	29th July, 1889 . .	Officiating District Judge of Jessore, on the 23rd August, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about R100. Deceased was of Morrellgunge in the District of Khulna. No application for administration.
Fanshaw Francis DeGruz.	Naini Tal . . .	21st August, 1889 .	Commissioner, Kumaon Division, on the 23rd August, 1889.	Intestate. Deceased has left a widow and four children. Reported to have left no property.
John Gaynor . .	Raipur . . .	22nd June, 1889 .	Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, on the 20th August, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about R506. Widow has applied for administration.
Henry Marcus Holtham	Pegu . . .	4th January, 1889 .	Deputy Commissioner of Pegu District, Burma, on the 15th January, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about R180. No one has applied for administration.
C. L. Chennell . .	Shillong . . .	6th August, 1889 .	Deputy Commissioner of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, on the 13th August, 1889.	Intestate. Assets believed to be below R1,000 in value. No application for administration.
Sergeant Bass . .	Henzada District, Burma.	— August, 1889 .	District Judge of Henzada, Burma, on the 20th August, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about R19-7-4. No application for administration.
E. W. Sykes . .	Nogaung in the Bhamo District.	13th July, 1889 . .	Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, Upper Burma, on the 1st August, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.
R. A. Mack . .	Bhamo . . .	9th July, 1889 . .	Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, on the 18th July, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd September, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd September, 1889.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	90,75,260	1	4	2,48,80,115	13	9
Public Deposits at Branches .	1,58,04,855	12	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.				3,16,49,090	5	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,24,223	13	4
Sundries				10,73,971	15	9
RUPEES .				8,37,27,402	0	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				36,04,304	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .				91,55,997	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . .				1,16,73,478	8	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				82,22,398	13	8
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,64,33,687	13	7
Balances with other Banks . .				10,46,777	4	8
Bullion				18,903	12	0
Dead Stock				12,42,129	5	9
Stamps				9,861	3	0
Sundries				1,74,723	4	4
				6,15,82,261	15	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	86,88,381	9	8	2,21,45,140	1	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,34,56,758	8	0			
RUPEES .				8,37,27,402	0	8

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th September, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 38·2.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The University examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, 1890, will be held on the undermentioned dates :—

Entrance, F.A., and B.A. examinations on Monday, the 17th February, and following days.

M.A. and Premchand Roychand examinations on Monday, the 10th November, and following days.

B.L., Honours in Law, L.M.S., and Preliminary Scientific (L.M.S. and M.B.) examinations on Monday, the 17th March, and following days.

M.B., M D., and F.E. examinations on Monday, the 5th May, and following days.

L.E and B.E. examinations on Monday, the 7th July, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance, F.A. and B.A. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 2nd January.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.A. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 11th August.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B.L. and Honours in Law examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 17th February.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L.M.S. and Preliminary Scientific (L.M.S. and M.B.) examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 3rd March.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.B. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.D. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 5th April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the F.E. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L.E. and B.E. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 23rd June.

All candidates from the same institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

F. J. ROWE,
Offg Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th August, 1889.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed, in the month of March, 1890, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of November, 1890.

The salary of the Professorship is R10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) The Law relating to Damages.

(2) The Law of Estoppel in British India.

(3) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.

(4) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiahs.

(5) The Hindu Law of Endowments.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1890, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned five subjects they are prepared to lecture.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th August, 1889.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Student has passed the Examination for Honours in Medicine :—

Medicine.

Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad . . . Medl. College.

Surgery.

Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad . . . Medl. College.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 26th August, 1889.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Bye-laws and Regulations of the University having been sanctioned by the Senate, and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information :—

In paragraph 3 of the Bye-laws relating to the Syndicate, the following words have been added after the word "Vice-Chancellor" :—"or in his absence from Calcutta, or when the office of Vice-Chancellor should happen to be vacant, by the senior member of the Syndicate."

Tha following has been added to the footnote appended to the word "school" in the marginal note to the Entrance certificate :—

"The Syndicate may also refuse to recognize any school that shows year after year bad results."

The following words have been inserted in the body of the certificate between the words "that" and "there":—

"judging from the exercises that he has sent up, and the test examination to which he has submitted."

In paragraph 14 of the Regulations for the second M. B. Examination, for the words "each in alphabetical order" the following have been substituted:—"the first in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order," and the following words have been added: "The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division shall receive a gold medal of the value of rupees one hundred."

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd September, 1889.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th September, 1889.

No. 760.—Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th August, 1889.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 29th August, 1889.

No. 3800.—Captain E. E. Robertson, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, availed himself of the thirty days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 3035, dated the 16th July, 1889, from the 20th July to the 19th August, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Second Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 31st August, 1889.

No. 3469-*G.*—Major A. P. Thornton, B.S.C., and Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 17th September, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3472-*G.*—Second class Hospital Assistant Imdad Hussain, attached to the Residency Hospital at Oodeypore, held charge of the duties of Residency Surgeon, Meywar, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 4th May to the afternoon of the 29th June, 1889.

The 3rd September, 1889.

No. 3554-*G.*—Major N. C. Martelli, B.S.C. and Political Agent, Eastern States, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th September, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 27th August, 1889.

No. 930—374.—The following rules framed by the Municipal Committee of Ajmere, under Section 3 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act) for the regulation and control of hackney carriages within the limits of Ajmere Municipality, have been approved and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, and are now published for general information, in supersession of those published in Notifications Nos. 888 and 540, dated respectively the 23rd November, 1881, and 3rd July, 1884.

These rules shall come into force on the expiration of one calendar month from the date of this Notification.

Licenses issued under the rules hereby superseded shall be deemed to have been issued under these rules.

All hackney carriages to be licensed.

1. No hackney carriage of any kind drawn by horses shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf as provided in these rules.

Place of issue of license.

2. Such license shall be issued from the Municipal Office after the hackney carriage and horses have been examined and approved by one or more members of the Municipal Committee, the Secretary to the Municipal Committee and the District Superintendent of Police, who shall jointly determine the class to which the carriage shall belong.

Conditions of license.

3. There shall be four classes of licensed hackney carriages, according to the quality of the horses and vehicles, and licenses shall be granted in respect of them subject to the provisions contained in these rules and to the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1) That the hackney carriage is in good order and repair in all its parts.

(2) That in the case of the first three classes it is provided with two serviceable lamps and in the case of a hackney carriage of the 4th class with one.

(3) That the harness is complete and serviceable.

Period of license.

4. Licenses issued under these rules shall continue in force during the official year for which they are granted.

Renewal of license.

5. Applications for the renewal of licenses shall be made one month before the expiry of the year of license, and the renewed license shall be granted in the same way and by the same officers as provided in rules 2 and 3 and on payment of the same fee as for the original license.

Transfer of license.

6 When a licensed hackney carriage is transferred to a new proprietor during the year of license the name of such proprietor shall be duly reported both by the transferor and transferee to the Municipal Office and shall be substituted in the license for the name of the transferor without further payment. Except in the case of a

driver's license revoked under rule 13, when the driver of a licensed hackney carriage is changed during the year of license, the name of the new driver shall, subject to the provisions of rule 9, be substituted in the license without further payment.

Numbering of license and hackney carriage.

7. Each license shall bear a serial number and this number and the class in which it is licensed, as well as the maximum number of passengers which it is authorized to carry, shall be printed by the proprietor in English, Hindi and Urdu, in a conspicuous place on the licensed hackney carriage.

Production of license.

8. All hackney carriage licenses shall be produced for inspection when required by any Magistrate or Police officer, or Secretary to the Municipal Committee.

Driver's license.

9. No person shall be allowed to act as driver of a licensed hackney carriage except under a driver's license, granted to him in that behalf on his being passed by the officers mentioned in rule 2.

Driver's badge.

10. Every driver so licensed shall wear while driving a licensed hackney carriage, or plying for hire, a brass badge on his arm bearing the number of his license.

Form of licenses for hackney carriages and drivers.

11. Licenses for hackney carriages and drivers shall be in the form attached to these rules. The fee for each hackney carriage license shall be two-thirds and for a driver's license and badge one-third of a day's fare fixed for the class determined for the hackney carriage.

Forfeiture of license.

12. A license issued under these rules shall be liable to revocation by order of the Chairman of the Municipal Committee on proof before him that the proprietor or his agent has been guilty of an infringement of any of these rules or has been convicted of any offence under these rules or that the conditions on which the license was granted are not fully maintained.

Forfeiture of driver's license.

13. Any driver, who cruelly beats, ill-treats, over-drives, or otherwise misuses any horse driven in a licensed hackney carriage, or has been found guilty of an infringement of any of these rules or of furious or dangerous driving, or has been convicted of any offence under these rules, shall be liable to forfeiture of his license to drive.

Inspection of premises.

14. It shall be lawful for any person named in rule 2 or any person appointed by the committee for this purpose, to enter premises, on which licensed hackney carriges, animals, harness and other things used therewith are kept, in order to carry out any of the provisions of these rules.

Stands for licensed hackney carriages.

15. The Municipality shall, from time to time, appoint places as stands for licensed hackney carriages, and no hackney carriage shall wait for hire except at such stands. The regulation of the order in which hackney carriages shall rank on the stands shall be under the control of the police.

Power of driver or proprietor to refuse a licensed hackney carriage.

16. The driver or proprietor of a licensed hackney carriage waiting on a public stand, or publicly plying for hire, shall, at any time of a day or night, be bound to give such carriage on hire to any person demanding the same, unless for good or sufficient reason, the burden of proving which shall lie on the driver or proprietor so refusing, but shall be entitled to claim his discharge after a continuous hire of a day of nine hours.

Number of persons to be carried by each licensed hackney carriage.

17. The maximum number of persons, which may be carried by each description of hackney carriage is as follows :—

Description of hackney carriage.	Number of persons.
I. Buggy . . .	Two persons excluding the driver.
II. Dog-cart . . .	Four persons including syce and driver.
III. Wagonate, phæton or palki gari—	
(a) With one horse .	Five persons including syce and driver.
(b) With two horses .	Seven persons including syce and driver.
IV. Ekka . . .	Four adult persons including driver.

Two children under 10 years of age shall be reckoned as one adult person.

List of fares to be affixed to licensed hackney carriages.

18. Every licensed hackney carriage shall have affixed to it a list of the fares prescribed in the following rule. Such list shall be printed in English, Urdu and Hindi, and a copy of it shall be supplied yearly at the time of licensing by the Municipal Office; but the renewal of a list which has become destroyed or defaced, shall rest with the proprietor, who shall renew it at once.

Fares.

19. In the absence of any private agreement between the proprietor, agent or driver of a licensed hackney carriage and the hirer, the following rates shall be paid:—

List of fares.

	1st hour.	2nd hour.	3rd hour.	Half day of 5 hours.	Whole day of 9 hours.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1st class hackney carriage . .	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
2nd class hackney carriage . .	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
3rd class hackney carriage . .	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 0 0
4th class hackney carriage . .	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 8 0	1 0 0

	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
A single journey by direct route from the railway station to any place within the municipal limits or the suburbs of Ajmere . . .	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

Minimum speed if hired by time.

20. The minimum speed at which a hackney carriage hired by time shall be driven, shall be six miles per hour.

21. Every licensed hackney carriage of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class shall, while plying for hire between sunset and sunrise, on dark nights, carry two lights and that of the 4th class one light.

Carrying of lights.

22. Property found in licensed hackney carriages shall be deposited at the nearest police station by the proprietor or driver of such carriages. A list of such property shall be posted at the head-quarters, city police station, and at such other places as the District Superintendent of Police may direct.

Lost property.

Form of carriage license.

1. Ajmere Municipality.
2. Number and class of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Do. expiry of license.
5. Name of proprietor or agent.
6. Residence of proprietor or agent.
7. Description of vehicle.
8. Licensed to carry passengers if drawn by one horse, if drawn by two horses.
9. Remarks.

Form of driver's license.

1. Ajmere Municipality.
2. Number of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Name of driver.
5. Father's name.
6. Residence.
7. Remarks.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr, Ajmere-Merwara.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 4th September, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 28th August, 1889 . .	6,41,930	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	2,80,031	
		9,21,961
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	5,276	
Ditto ditto Government	2,726	
		8,002
		9,29,963
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	866	
		866
Balance on the evening of the 4th September, 1889 . .		9,29,097
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	6,47,206	
Ditto ditto Government	2,81,891	
		9,29,097
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . .	1,38,411	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		1,38,411

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 5th September, 1889.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 6th Battery, Western Division, late 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 30th day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 40729, Gunner Thomas Ford.

Age,—25 years 7 months.

Size,—5 feet 6¼ inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—25th August, 1889.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Fort William.

Date of Enlistment,—27th December, 1883.

At what place Enlisted,—Berwick-on-Tweed.

Parish and County in which Born,—Buncle, near Buncle, Berwickshire.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.

Marks,—Small circular cicatrix in front of left thigh.

Trade,—Labourer.

Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals, white clothing.

REMARKS,—
Under 6 years' service.

A. H. CALLWELL, *Major, R.A.,*

Comdg. 6th Batty., Western Divn., R.A., late 8th Batty., 1st Brig., Northern Divn., R.A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 6th Battery, Western Division, late 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 30th day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 68655, Gunner John Taylor.

Age,—22 years 11 months.

Height,—5 feet 6¼ inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, light grey.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—25th August, 1889.

Place of Desertion or Absene,—Fort William.

Date of Enlistment,—11th September, 1888.

At what Place Enlisted,—Middlesboro.

Parish and County where Born,—Eston, near Middlesboro., Yorkshire.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.

Marks,—Small scar on right eyebrow and an oval mole on left buttock.

Trade,—Labourer.

Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals white clothing.

REMARKS,—
Under 1 year's service,

A. H. CALLWELL, *Major, R.A.,*

Comdg. 6th Batty., Western Divn., R.A., late 8th Batty., 1st Brig., Northern Divn., R.A.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 22nd July, 1889, the undermentioned articles, valued at R29, were found under ground in a dry field belonging to one Kayalur Rama Reddie, of Zemin Nariyur, Madurantakam Taluk, Chingleput District, by Lingappa Nattan, Arumuga Nattan, Dedachella Nattan and Chellappa Nattan :—

Two pairs of silver bracelets,
One pair of silver anklets, and
Several pieces of broken silver ornaments.

Any person claiming the said treasure or a portion thereof is required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput District, on the 21st January, 1890, at Saidapet, with a view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

J. LEE WARNER,

Collector of Chingleput.

NOTICE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that certain treasure consisting of gold ornaments of the value of about R149, was found in Survey No. 562 belonging to one Kula wd. Nothu Chawdhori of Nasirabad, Taluka Jalgaon, of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Jalgaon, on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1890, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. W. LOCH,
Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
The 28th August, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st September, 1889.

Commencing from the 20th September, 1889, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Friday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Tuesday. The last Saturday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the 7th September current, and the first Tuesday Mail on the 17th September, 1889.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 4th September, 1889.

Boyce, W. (care of Mrs. E. Lucas.)
Browne, T. Ellis.
Cattell, Miss.
Framptoh, Mrs. E.
Manager, Anglo-Colonial Metallic Works.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, John.
Anderson, J. K.
Anderson, Mrs. J. C.
Angelina Sander.
Berliewsky, Licon.
Bildt, Gillis.
Borooah, W.
Chamberlain, E.
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.
Cobb, Miss.
Cohn, Maritz.
Crawford, Mrs. L.
Daly, William.
Dowie, J.
Duff, George.
Dutt, G.
Ellison, Mrs. James.
Faintyley, E.
Fischer, T. & Co.
Freedman, J. J.
Gailkeera, E.
Garland, Capt. V. M.
Goldberry, M.
Grean, B.
Herklotts, A.
Hindmarsh, William.
Hooman, J. H.
Jackson, J.
James, Mr.
Jephson, L. M.
Johnson, Pte. W.
Johnston, Jas.
Johnstone, A. M.
Leblan, Geo.
Lennox, Mrs. E.
Letham, F. C.
Madden, J. H.
Manassah, E. J.
Marlly, Chas. Homan.
McKenzie, Frank.
McKenzie, James F.
McMaster, J. E.
Mitchel, Mrs. D.
Moystin, Mr.
Munro, Mrs M.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Partridge, Guard.
Percy, W. H.
Pinto, Miss.
Poliscene, N.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Raskovitch, Emma.
Rivas, D. F.
Rosenstein, E.
Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Sander, C. J.
Smart, O. G.
Staab, Henry.
Stern, Madam Lee.
Stewart, Hon. Mrs. Charles.
Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Taksier, David.
Talbot, H. B.
Thomasson, Mrs.
Vincent, J.
Webber, M. F. V.
Wibrow, R. M.
Wise, Mrs. J. E. D.
Woods, S.

Registered Letters.

Angelina Sander.
Deny, S. O.
Eglinton, C. A.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.
John Joseph.
Labauti, Pompeo.
Lewis, W. A. S.
Madden, J. H.
Rubinsteen, Anna.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 2nd September, 1889.

Lethorn, F. C.
Paterson, F. W.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 7th September, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	7th Sept.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto . .	17th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	16th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	7th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	7th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	9th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	9th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . . .	13th "	Per Steamer *Niobe.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	19th "	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	10th "	Per Steamer *Kapurthala.*
Ditto ditto . .	13th "	Per Steamer *Purnia.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	11th "	Per Steamer *Madras.*
Port Blair	10th "	*Viâ* Rangoon.

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا عمده بدل هي اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريدا کرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هي يعنے — چار اونس کے ٹين کے تين روپي چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے سات روپي چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے چودہ روپي '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے
سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاؤ سے
خرید کرسکتے ہین یعنے — چار اونس ٹین کے چار روپی چودہ
آنے ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے
ٹین کے سترا روپی آٹھہ آنے '

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانونمین
بکتی ھی ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار
اونس ٹین کے چار آنے ; اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کے آٹھہ آنے ;
اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے بارہ آنے '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory new Note No. 188719, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Asutosh Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

ASUTOSH GHOSH,
33, Raja Navakrishna's Street, Calcutta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 000227, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1880, for R100, originally standing in the name of Salik Ram and last endorsed by Mr E Feronde, the proprietor, to Ajoodhiapershad, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

AJOODHIAPERSHAD,
Banker, Cawnpur.

CAWNPUR,
The 31st August, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 043931, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R2,000, originally standing in the name of Chhagun Koomari, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

CHHAGUN KOOMARI,
Jeypore, Rajputana.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th September, 1889, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XII. OF 1889.

An Act to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable Local Governments to permit piece-goods to be imported at any time before the first day of November, 1889, without having their length stamped thereon in standard yards, or in standard yards and a fraction of such a yard, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Power for Local Government to temporarily suspend operation of section 18, Act VII, 1878, as regards piece-goods

1. (1) The Local Government may in its discretion, and either absolutely or subject to conditions, declare that the provisions of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by section 10, sub-section (2), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, shall, as regards any piece-goods mentioned in the declaration, be deemed to be in abeyance up to, and inclusive of, the thirty-first day of October, 1889. VII of 1878. IV of 1889.

(2) The Local Government may delegate to a Chief Customs-officer or other officer appointed by it in this behalf the power conferred upon it by sub-section (1).

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th September, 1889:

No. 13 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.

VII of 1878. XIX of 1881. VI of 1887.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Forest Act, 1889; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Indian Forest Act, 1878.

VII of 1878. Amendment of section 2, Act VII, 1878.

2. (1) For the definition of "Tree" in section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

[New.] "'Tree' includes bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes:".

(2) For the definition of "Timber" in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

[Regulation VI, 1887, s. 2.] "'Timber' includes trees when they have fallen or been felled, and all wood, whether the wood is in log or has been shaped or hollowed, or been converted into charcoal, or been applied to any other use:".

[Regulation VI, 1887, s. 2.] (3) For the definition of "Forest-produce" in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"'Forest-produce' includes—

(a) trees, and timber, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, varnish, bark, leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce of trees; and

(b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest; that is to say:—

(i) plants not being trees, and all parts or produce of such plants,

(ii) animals, and skins, tusks, horns, silk, honey, wax and lac, and all other parts or produce of animals, and

(iii) peat, surface-soil, rock, and minerals (including mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries):".

Amendment of section 4, Act VII, 1878.

3. For clause (b) of section 4 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of such land; and". [Act XIX, 1881, s. 6, and Regulation VI, 1887, s. 4.]

Addition to section 5, Act VII, 1878.

4. To section 5 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest Settlement-officer, or any clearings lawfully made for shifting cultivation by persons in the habit of practising such cultivation on such land." [Act XIX, 1881, s. 8, and Regulation VI, 1887, s. 6.]

Addition of new section after section 9, Act VII, 1878.

5. After section 9 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Treatment of claims relating to practice of shifting cultivation.

"9A. (1) In the case of a claim relating to the practice of shifting cultivation, the Forest Settlement-officer shall record any local rule or order under which such practice is allowed or regulated, or, if no such rule or order exists, shall make an order specifying the particulars [Act XIX, 1881, s. 11, & Regulation VI, 1887, s. 9.]

of the claim, and permitting, or refusing to permit, such practice wholly or in part.

"(2) If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest Settlement-officer may—

(a) alter the limits of the land under settlement so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or

(b) cause certain portions of the land under settlement to be separately demarcated, and give permission to the claimants to practise shifting cultivation therein under such rules and conditions as he may prescribe.

"(3) No absolute right to practise shifting cultivation shall be deemed to be conferred by any such local rule or order as is referred to in sub-section (1), or by any order made by the Forest Settlement-officer under that sub-section permitting such practice; and, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, such cultivation shall only be practised by the persons to whom such permission is granted."

[Regulation VI, 1887, Chaps. V and VI.]

Amendment of Chapters VII and VIII, Act VII, 1878.

6. (1) In the heading of Chapter VII of the said Act, for the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER" the words 'OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE" shall be substituted.

(2) In section 39, after the word "timber" in both places where the word occurs, the words "or other forest-produce" shall be inserted.

(3) In clause (a) of section 41 of the said Act, for the words "and other" the words "or other" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 67, Act VII, 1878.

7. For the first paragraph of section 67 of the said Act, beginning with the words "The Local Government" and ending with the words "as estimated by such officer," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office,—

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence under section 61 or section 62, a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed or for the evasion or attempted evasion of the payment of any money which would, if not paid when due, be recoverable under this Act as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and

(b) to release any property which has been seized as liable to confiscation on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer:

Provided, with respect to clause (a), that the sum of money to be accepted by way of compensation may extend to, but shall not exceed, ten times the value of the forest-produce which has been damaged, or ten times the amount of the money of which the payment has been evaded or attempted to be evaded."

Addition of new section after section 83, Act VII, 1878.

8. After section 83 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

"84. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Act, binds himself by any instrument to perform any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and upon breach of the condition of such instrument the whole sum mentioned therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue." [Act I of 1878, s. 25.] IX of 1872.

Burma Forest Act, 1881.

Amendment of section 3, Act XIX, 1881

9. (1) For the definition of "tree" in section 3 of the Burma Forest Act, 1881, the following shall be substituted, namely:— XIX of 1881.

"'tree' includes bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes:". [New.]

(2) For the definition of "timber" in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"'timber' includes trees when they have fallen or been felled, and all wood, whether the wood is in log or has been shaped or hollowed, or been converted into charcoal, or been applied to any other use:". [Regulation VI, 1887, s. 2.]

(3) For the definition of "forest-produce" in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:— [Regulation VI, 1887, s. 2.]

"'forest-produce' includes—

(a) trees, and timber, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, varnish, bark, leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce of trees; and

(b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest; that is to say—

(i) plants not being trees, and all parts or produce of such plants,

(ii) animals, and skins, tusks, horns, silk, honey, wax and lac, and all other parts or produce of animals, and

(iii) peat, surface-soil, rock and minerals (including mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries):".

Amendment of Chapters V and VI, Act XIX, 1881.

10. (1) In the heading of Chapter V of the said Act, for the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER" the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE" shall be substituted. [Regulation VI, 1887, Chaps. V and VI.]

(2) In sections 39, 41 and 42, after the word "timber", wherever it occurs, the words "or other forest-produce" shall be inserted.

(3) Throughout section 43, after the word "timber", except in the first paragraph where the word first occurs and in clauses (e), (i), (l) and (m), the words "or other forest-produce" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 66, Act XIX, 1881.

11. For the first paragraph of section 66 of the said Act, beginning with the words "Any Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf" and ending with the words

"as estimated by such officer", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Any Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf—

(a) may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any forest-offence, other than an offence under section 61 or section 62, a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed or for the evasion or attempted evasion of the payment of any money which would, if not paid when due, be recoverable under this Act as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and

(b) where any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer:

Provided, with respect to clause (a), that the sum of money to be accepted by way of compensation may extend to, but shall not exceed, ten times the value of the forest-produce which has been damaged, or ten times the amount of the money of which the payment has been evaded or attempted to be evaded."

Addition of new section after section 80, Act XIX, 1881.

12. After section 80 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely :—

[Act I, 1878, s. 25.]

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

"81. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Act, binds himself by any instrument to perform any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872; and upon breach of the condition of such instrument the whole sum mentioned therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue."

IX of 1872.

Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.

Amendment of section 2, Regulation VI, 1887.

VI of 1887.

13. (1) For the definition of "tree" in clause (2) of section 2 of the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) 'tree' includes bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes :".

(2) For the definition of "timber" in clause (3) of the same section the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) 'timber' includes trees when they have fallen or been felled, and all wood, whether the wood is in log or has been shaped or hollowed, or been converted into charcoal, or been applied to any other use :".

(3) For the definition of "forest-produce" in clause (4) of the same section the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(4) 'forest-produce' includes—

(a) trees, and timber, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, varnish, bark, leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce of trees; and

(b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest; that is to say—

(i) plants not being trees, and all parts or produce of such plants,

(ii) animals, and skins, tusks, horns, silk, honey, wax and lac, and all other parts or produce of animals, and

(iii) peat, surface-soil, rock and minerals (including mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries) :".

Amendment of section 62, Regulation VI, 1887.

[Act XIX, 1881, s. 66.]

14. For sub-section (1) of section 62 of the said Regulation the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) Any Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf—

(a) may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any forest-offence, other than an offence under section 58 or section 59, a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed or for the evasion or attempted evasion of the payment of any money which would, if not paid when due, be recoverable under this Regulation as if it were an arrear of revenue, and

(b) where any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer :

Provided, with respect to clause (a), that the sum of money to be accepted by way of compensation may extend to, but shall not exceed, ten times the value of the forest-produce which has been damaged, or ten times the amount of the money of which the payment has been evaded or attempted to be evaded."

Addition of new section after section 78, Regulation VI, 1887.

15. After section 78 of the said Regulation the following section shall be added, namely :—

[Act I, 1878, s. 25.]

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

"79. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Regulation, binds himself by any instrument to perform any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872; and upon breach of the condition of such instrument the whole sum mentioned therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of revenue."

IX of 1872.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE expediency of amending the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, has for several years past been constantly brought to the notice of the Government of India. Since the date of its enactment, several other Forest Acts, Laws and Regulations* have been passed for different parts of India. They have all been cast very much on the model of Act VII of 1878, changed only in so far as was necessary to adapt them to the pecu-

Burma Forest Act, 1881.
Madras Forest Act, 1882.
Baluchistan Forest Law, 1886.
Berar Forest Law, 1886.
Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.

liar circumstances of special localities. At the same time, defects brought out in the enforcement of Act VII of 1878 were recognized and remedied in the more recent enactments.

The present Bill has for its main object the amendment of the Forest Acts and Regulations of the Governor General in Council, so as to place forest legislation as far as possible on the same footing wherever local circumstances permit.

2. It is proposed to add to Chapter II of Act VII of 1878 the additional provisions regarding forest-settlements and shifting cultivation contained in the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887. The necessity for these provisions has been fully made out on previous occasions, and their insertion in Act VII of 1878 calls for no special explanation.

3. The sections which provide for the compounding of offences have been revised and recast. Under Act VII of 1878, only compensation for any damage which might have been committed could be accepted, while, under all Forest Laws passed between 1878 and 1886, compensation could be demanded for the offence; in the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, the compensation was again restricted to the damage done. It has been urged that most of the offences to which the section should be applied are breaches of river rules, or the evasion of payment of dues; and that, if compensation may only be accepted for damage, the section is ineffective. On the other hand, it is objected that to permit the unlimited acceptance of compensation for an offence is to place too much power in the hands of the Forest-officer. The amendment now put forward suggests the assessment of compensation according to the damage done, or the dues of which payment is evaded, and prescribes that the demand shall in no case exceed ten times the value of the produce or ten times the amount of the dues.

4. In 1884 the Bombay Government brought to notice that section 41 of Act VII of 1878 was defective, and suggested its amendment on the ground that it limited the control of timber in transit to timber found in or brought from a forest, and gave no authority to require the taking out of a pass, under the rules, for trees felled on fields in the occupation of landholders, as was previously the practice. The amendment was again urged in 1887; and the Bombay Government represented that it was absolutely necessary, with a view to prevent the misappropriation of timber from Government forests, that the executive authorities should have power to control while in transit all timber, from whatever source obtained, and that, if timber brought from private holdings were to be exempted from the operation of the rules framed under section 41 of the Act, the control of timber in transit would be rendered to a great extent ineffectual; for, directly any timber was conveyed outside the forest boundaries, it could be passed off as the produce of some private holding with little risk of detection. The Bombay Forest Commission also drew attention to this subject, and strongly recommended that the section should be amended in the interests of the cultivating classes no less than in those of the Government.

The simplest way of meeting the difficulty is to modify the definitions of "timber" and "forest-produce" so as to include all parts and produce of trees, and to subject to control under section 41 all timber whether grown in a *forest or not*.

This alteration in Act VII of 1878 is in accordance with the provisions of later enactments. The Madras and Burma Forest Acts provide for the control of timber in transit, irrespective of the source whence it comes; while the Upper Burma Forest Regulation gives the same control over forest-produce of all kinds.

5. Passing over mere verbal alterations, the only other amendment requiring notice is the addition to Act VII of 1878, and to the Burma Forest Act and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, of a section similar to section 25 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, by which power is taken to recover penalties stipulated in a bond or agreement. For the protection of State property contractors and licensees generally bind themselves to observe certain precautions or abstain from certain dangerous acts, but it has been held that this does not render them criminally liable for any damage caused to the forest by the negligence or wilful act of their agents or workmen employed in carrying out their contract or in extracting the produce covered by their license. The new section will make them responsible up to the amount to which they have agreed, and such sum will be recoverable summarily.

The 4th September, 1889. P. P. HUTCHINS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 4th September, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

ACTS XVII OF 1864, X OF 1865, II OF 1874 AND V OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864 (*Official Trustee*), X of 1865 (*Indian Succession*), II of 1874 (*Administrator General*) and V of 1881 (*Probate and Administration*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, be taken into consideration. He said:

"The Bill authorizes Local Governments to use their discretion in extending, to any date before the 1st of November in this year, the time within which piece-goods, which have not their length correctly stamped upon them, may be imported into British India. The extension may be subject to such conditions as Local Governments may deem fit to impose, in order that no undue or unfair advantage may be taken of this relaxation of the law; and, as it is desirable that no unnecessary delay should take place in dealing with shipments at any port to which they may be consigned, Local Governments are empowered to delegate the power conferred upon them by the Bill to the Chief Customs-authority or any other competent officer at any port within their respective territories."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR SCOBLE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887. He said:

"Forest law is still somewhat of a novelty in India, and it is not unnatural that classes which have long been accustomed to do as they like with forest-produce should find any restrictions or regulations irksome and oppressive. Still it has been necessary, in order to prevent the utter destruction of such forests as exist, and to secure a permanent supply of fuel, timber and other forest-produce for future generations, that the State should interpose and control the exercise of rights and privileges in selected areas; and I think the people are beginning to understand that the object which the Government had in view in constituting a Forest Department and enacting a forest law was, not merely to obtain a legitimate revenue to be expended for the good of the people at large, but also to improve and make secure the supply of some of the commonest necessaries of their everyday life. My object in proposing to amend the law is by no means to increase the burdens or restrictions which have sometimes appeared oppressive, but only to make the intention of the law plain where it has been liable to misinterpretation; to introduce some more definite and liberal provisions in regard to what is known as shifting cultivation; to define, limit and control the action of Forest-officers in compromising petty breaches of forest regulations; and to enforce the responsibility of licensees for damage done to the forests by their servants.

"Section 2 of my Bill contains some revised definitions. In 'trees' I propose to include 'canes'. This is not a matter of much consequence, but bamboos have always been classed among 'trees', and it seems logical and proper to place canes and bamboos in the same category.

"The definition of 'timber' is not novel, for it has been taken from the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, and though the wording is somewhat different the sense is identical with that of the old definition in the Act of 1878.

"The definition of 'forest-produce' has been entirely recast, but the only substantial change is that it has been made to include all timber and produce of trees, wherever found. According to Act VII of 1878, although timber includes 'all wood', it is also a kind of forest-produce and as such must have been found in or brought from a forest. But the term 'forest' is itself very indefinite. Some authorities would restrict it to forests constituted as such under the Act. In its wider and popular sense it signifies a collection of trees, but it is not possible to predicate how many trees are necessary, or how close together they must be, to form a forest, and under the Act a perfectly bare area may be constituted a reserved forest—a forest *in posse*. Now, whatever ambiguity attaches to the term 'forest' must also extend to forest-produce, and therefore to timber when regarded as a kind of forest-produce Timber in the abstract embraces all wood wherever produced: as forest-produce it must have been raised in a forest, and a forest, according to some, means a forest constituted under the Act, and, according to others, a collection of trees in greater or less contiguity. Under my definition, however, timber will have the same meaning throughout the Act: everywhere it will include all wood, wheresoever found.

"Now, the practical effect of this change will of course depend on the sense in which the term is interpreted in the different parts of the present Act. To make myself intelligible on this part of the subject, I propose to disregard the opinion that a forest should be understood to mean one constituted under the Act. In the first place, I think that narrow construction has no sufficient basis, and in the second, if I can show that the term 'timber' could never have been intended to be restricted to wood raised in a forest in the wider sense, *à fortiori* there can have been no intention to confine it to wood raised in a forest in any narrow or artificial sense. In my subsequent remarks therefore I shall generally speak of forests in the popular sense of the word.

"Now, obviously the change which I propose will make no difference in regard to forests constituted under the Act. Timber or any other produce raised in these are clearly forest-produce. The extension of the definition, therefore, will in no way enlarge the class of offences known as forest offences, punishable under the Act; for these, by their nature and definition, can only be committed in respect of a forest and not in respect of wood, &c., not found in or brought from a forest,

"Then comes Chapter VII, which empowers Government to levy a duty on all timber which is either (1) produced in British India and in respect of which Government has any right, or (2) which is brought from any place beyond our frontier. There is no reason, so far as I can see, why this power should be limited to wood produced in a forest. On the contrary, this chapter strongly confirms the view that such a restriction of the term 'timber' was never contemplated. It seems obvious from the use of the word 'place'—any *place* beyond our frontier—that the authors of the Act intended that all imported wood should be liable to duty. For how would it be possible to show that imported timber was the produce of a forest, even in the widest sense of the term? I think, however, that in this chapter, as well as in Chapter IX, there can be no question that the term 'timber' is used in its wider sense, and includes all wood, wheresoever found; it is only in Chapter VIII, where it has unfortunately been coupled with 'other forest-produce,' that its meaning can possibly be cut down to that of wood raised in a forest. Against this argument, however, may be set the probability that the framers of the Act used the term in Chapter VIII in the same sense in which they had just used it in Chapter VII and in which they were about to use it in Chapter IX.

"But now let us see to what Chapter VIII relates, for it is here only that I wish to effect any practical alteration. It vests in the Government the control of all timber in transit.

"The Local Government may make rules, *inter alia*, to prescribe routes, to require passes, and to provide for the stoppage of timber on which there is reason to believe that any royalty or fee is due, or which it is desirable to mark. Now, it is obviously desirable to mark private wood in order to distinguish it from Government wood. It is also for the benefit of private owners, or for the owners of wood which was not or cannot be shown to have been produced in a forest, that it should be marked once for all: otherwise, unless the rules and the whole chapter is to be a dead letter, the wood must remain liable to perpetual stoppages for examination as to whether some fee or royalty is not due on it. Again, what can be the use of establishing routes unless the transit of all wood passing along them can be subjected to control? It seems to me, therefore, that there is much internal evidence that even in this chapter timber was intended to be understood in its wide and natural sense, and not in that restricted and artificial sense derived from its inclusion as a kind of forest-produce.

"But we are not dependent on internal evidence only In his speech of 6th March, 1878, Sir Theodore Hope, who was in charge of the Act when it was passing through this Council, observed —

'Finally, we extend regulations regarding the control of timber in transit (to be applied only where necessary) which have worked well in Burma and are quite as protective of the interests of *private timber-owners* and merchants as they are of those of Government.'

"There is no doubt that these old Burma regulations applied to all wood wherever produced, and there are many other passages in the debates and in the departmental records showing that the intention was to subject all timber in transit to the same control, wherever the necessity for any control existed.

"In most of the provinces rules have been made upon this footing According to the law in force in Madras and in Burma, there is no doubt that the power of transit control extends to all timber. It is only the Government of Bombay that has found itself constrained to adopt the narrower interpretation, and there it was speedily discovered that such a construction rendered all attempt at control futile and ineffectual, for directly any wood has been conveyed outside a forest it can be passed off as the produce of a private holding with little risk of detection.

"I claim therefore that this new definition will, as regards timber at all events, merely make clear what has all along been the intention of the legislature, and place beyond controversy the practice which exists in every province but Bombay, and without which effectual control is impracticable. As regards other 'produce of trees,' such as India-rubber, mohwa flowers and myrabolams, precisely the same obstacles to efficient control exist, and it follows that they should be put on the same footing as timber, though of course they too will only be brought under regulation where such a course is proved to be really required. I may note here that the Upper Burma law goes much further than my proposal, for it gives complete power of control over every kind of forest-produce in transit, and not merely over 'trees and the parts or produce of trees.'

"I now pass on to the other provisions of my Bill. Section 3 requires no explanation. The object of section 4 is to give greater liberty, while a forest,

is under settlement, especially to those classes which practise 'shifting' cultivation. The present law forbids fresh clearings absolutely: it is proposed to allow the Settlement-officer to permit them at his discretion.

"Section 5 also relates to shifting cultivation. It does not seem to call for any remark except that it has been taken from the law in force in Burma, where it has been found to work satisfactorily.

"Section 6 makes some small verbal changes in Chapters VII and VIII, consequent on the new definition of 'forest-produce' with which I have already dealt at sufficient, if not excessive, length

"Section 7 demands a few words of explanation, though it is clearly for the benefit of the people. The compounding of offences is in general open to objection, but petty offenders against the forest law have always been allowed the option of making reasonable amends in money, and so escaping the very serious trouble and annoyance of a formal prosecution before a perhaps distant tribunal. Act VII of 1878 allows such a person to make compensation for any damage which he may have committed, but in the majority of these minor offences there has been no damage, or at all events no appreciable damage; the commonest case of all is an attempt to evade dues which, *ex hypothesi*, has been frustrated. Under the present law, therefore, a man must either be let off scot free, or be prosecuted; there is no third course. In view of this difficulty the word 'offence' was substituted for 'damage' in the special forest legislation of 1881, 1882 and 1886 for certain provinces; and there is reason to believe that, even in provinces governed by the general Act, the practice has been to compound petty offences quite irrespective of the question of damage. I now propose to put matters on a correct, and as far as possible on a uniform, footing. Accordingly section 7 authorizes the levy of compensation for any damage done or dues sought to be evaded, while, to prevent exorbitant demands, I have embodied in the section an executive order passed by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, that no more than ten times the damage or due shall in any case be exacted.

"The necessity for section 8 is, I think, sufficiently explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but perhaps it will be made clearer by a concrete example—one which actually happened in Burma and has in fact suggested the introduction of this provision. A man had taken out a license to boil cutch, which, among other conditions, provided that no tree below a certain size should be felled and that he should be liable to prosecution for a breach of the conditions of the license. The men employed by him felled some 2,700 undersized trees, and he was prosecuted for abetment of their act and convicted. The conviction, however, was quashed by the Judicial Commissioner, who decided, no doubt rightly, that the lessee could only be held criminally responsible for the acts of his servants upon proof of his own personal instigation or connivance. Such proof is obviously impossible to furnish in the great majority of cases, and yet it is reasonable to say that the employer, who receives the produce and benefits by the act which he has covenanted not to permit, ought to be made responsible for the injury to the forest which his labourers entered under cover of his license. To effect this it is proposed to bind him under a penalty and to take power, in the event of a breach, to levy the amount as an arrear of land-revenue. The provision has been adapted from section 25 of the Opium Act, 1878.

"The remaining sections of my Bill merely embody similar provisions to those mentioned above in the special Forest Acts in force in Burma and Upper Burma."

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th September, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 6th September, 1889.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 36.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Civil Works—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON PERENNIAL CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89, AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAIN-FALL ON THOSE CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1887-88 AND 1888-89.

STATEMENT No. I

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated		Comparison with last Crop		Rainfall in Rabi months													
			Rabi 1888-89	Rabi 1887-88	Increase	Decrease	October		November.		December.		January.		February.		March		Total.	
							1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1888-89	1887-88.
Peshawar	1,602,560	905,600	73,995	56,693	17,302	...	...	1 7	1 5	...	0 2	0 4	2·8	1·0	3 7	1·4	0·6	2·3	8·8	6·8
Total Swat River Canal	1,602,560	905,600	73,995	56,693	17,303	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbala	1,644,849	951,890	166	226	...	60	.	0 40	1 60	...	...	...	3·30	1·60	2 60	0·90	...	0·20	7 50	3·10
Karnal	1,533,990	680,319	20,493	13,565	6,928	...	0·70	0 47	0 80	...	...	...	1·50	0·60	1·80	0·66	...	0·37	4·80	2·10
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	31,394	7,181	24,213	...	0 00	...	...	..	...	0·35	0 60	0·35	2·00	0·45	0·20	0·35	3·40	1·50
Delhi	804,933	525,676	13,947	4,855	9,092	...	0 20	...	...	. .	...	...	1·60	0·70	1·80	0·80	0·40	0 80	4 00	2·30
Hissar . . .	2,265,428	1,161,761	35,409	17,345	18,064	...	0 20	...	0·70	...	...	0 10	0·20	0·10	1·90	1·10	0·10	1 10	3·10	1·40
Jind State . . .	...	...	(1)30,000	14,199	15,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
Biakner State . . .	...	..	797	194	603	...	...	. .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kalsia State . . .	...	...	122	134	...	12	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total W. J. Canal .	7,408,550	4,225,668	132,328	57,699	74,701	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gurdáspur . . .	1,168,314	856,230	7,603	9,221	...	1,618	0·1	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	4·6	1·6	6·2	0·3	...	0·3	11·0	2·3
Amritsar . . .	1,006,798	766,773	109,847	97,493	12,354	...	0·3	...	0·2	...	0·1	...	2·1	0·9	4·6	1·0	0·4	0·1	7·7	2·0
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	177,738	159,896	17,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	0·5	2·9	0·9	0·1	0·5	4·3	1·9
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	295,188	266,610	30,196	1,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	882,167	729,009	25,911	20,305	5,606	...	...	0·2	0·4	...	...	...	1·8	0·5	3·05	1·0	...	0·2	5·25	1·9
Ferozepore . . .	1,761,280	1,344,000	203,868	163,497	40,371	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	1·6	0·1	1·6	1·10	0·7	0·5	4·1	1·7
Hissar	shown	above.	4,429	...	4,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	shown	above.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridkot State . . .	...	...	54,155	50,255	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	0·5	2·0	0·1	...	0·2	3·4	0·8
Nábha do. . . .	...	...	13,911	12,287	1,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála do. . . .	...	...	34,207	26,259	7,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jínd do. . . .	...	...	595	148	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia do. . . .	...	...	1,534	2,154	...	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL .	2,643,447	2,073,009	338,610	274,905	64,325	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	16,164,221	9,992,201	840,121	655,907	186,524	2,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) This is the area for which Jind will pay R63,500 under the agreement, since the distributaries have been handed over to the State.

Area irrigated in Rabi 1888-89 . 840,121 acres.
Ditto ditto 1887-88 . 655,907 „

NET INCREASE . 184,214 „

LAHORE,
The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Peshá-war.	Um-balla.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hisaar.	Jínd State W. J Canal.	Bíka-ner State	Kalsia State.	Gur-dáspur	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Ludhi-ána.	Ferozepore.	Farid-kot State.	Nábha State.	Patiála State	Jínd Sirhind Canal	TOTAL.
Wheat	34,222	81	17,552	27,644	13,005	25,220		94	818	5,099	78,761	139,324	12,112	132,451	33,752	8,165	17,744	420	546,464
Barley	29,858	7	206	86	50	2,120		375	19	381	1,538	2,464	369	12,726	3,252	327	2,466	7	56,251
Mixed grain . . .	9,154	...	730	1,958	434	264	30,000	232	260	92	365	990	6,831	3,760	195	1,463	3,134	78	30,000 29,940
Others	761	78	2,005	1,706	458	12,234		96	559	2,031	29,183	34,960	6,599	54,931	16,956	3,956	10,863	90	177,464
TOTAL RABI 1888-89 . .	73,995	166	20,493	31,394	13,947	39,838	30,000	797	1,656	7,603	109,847	177,738	25,911	203,868	54,155	13,911	34,207	595	840,121
TOTAL RABI 1887-88 . .	56,693	226	13,565	7,181	4,855	17,345	14,199	194	2,288	9,221	97,493	159,896	20,305	163,497	50,255	12,287	26,259	148	655,907

LAHORE,
The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canals Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Swat River Canal Division.	Western Jumna Canal.			Jhind State, Western Jumna Canal.	Bari Doab Canal.			Sirhind Canal.			Total.
		Karnal Division.	Delhi Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.	Ludhiana Division.	Ferozepore Division.	Total	
Wheat	34,222	40,413	40,214	80,627		53,026	170,158	223,184	44,579	163,852	208,431	546,464
Barley	29,858	2,088	120	2,208	30,000	498	3,885	4,383	1,400	18,402	19,802	56,251 30,000
Mixed grain	9,154	975	2,643	3,618		492	955	1,447	15,721	...	15,721	29,940
Others	761	14,287	1,588	15,875		15,767	50,407	66,174	28,574	66,082	94,656	177,466
Total Rabi 1888-89	73,995	57,763	44,565	102,328	30,000	69,783	225,405	295,188	90,274	248,336	338,610	840,121
Total Rabi 1887-88	56,693	31,461	12,039	(2)43,500	14,199	59,341	207,269	266,610	73,293	201,612	274,905	655,907

(1) Includes the Hansi Division, which was amalgamated with it on the 1st April 1888.
(2) This is exclusive of the Jind irrigation, which is shown separately.

LAHORE,
The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1888-89.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the Districts of the Punjab, irrigated by Perennial Canals.

Districts	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED										RAINFALL.		
				Kharif, 1888-89			Rabi, 1888-89.			Whole year 1888-89.			Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.			
				Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1887-88. Increase.	In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease.	Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1887-88. Increase.	In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease.	Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1887-88. Increase.	In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease.		1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.
Swat River Canal.																
Peshawar . . .	592,674	1,602,560	905,600	33,915	...	6,078	73,995	17,302	...	107,910	11,224	...	+ 11·61	14·2	13·1	− 7·75
Western Jumna Canal.																
Umballa . . .	1,067,263	1,644,849	951,890	(1) 2,101	...	16	166	...	60	2,267	..	76	− 3·24	53·47	35·20	− 34·17
Karnal . . .	622,621	1,533,990	680,319	(2) 34,327	...	760	20,493	6,928	...	54,820	6,168	...	+ 12·68	38·73	32·25	− 16·73
Bohtak . . .	553,609	1,159,350	906,022	(3) 31,556	...	3,678	31,394	24,213	...	62,950	20,535	..	+ 48·41	24·75	20·40	− 17·58
Delhi . . .	643,515	804,933	525,676	(4) 27,770	...	2,439	13,947	9,092	...	41,717	6,653	...	+ 18·97	34·60	32·50	− 6·07
Hissar . . .	504,183	2,265,428	1,161,761	(5) 41,278	...	2,340	35,409	18,064	...	76,687	15,724	...	+ 25·79	24·86	11·44	− 53·98
Bikaner State . .	...	...	...	311	73	...	797	603	...	1,108	676	...	+ 156·48	...	...	...
Kalsia State . .	...	...	...	1,179	120	...	122	...	12	1,301	108	...	+ 9·05	...	...	...
Jind State . . .	...	..	...	20,000	...	12,560	30,000	15,801	...	(6) 50,000	3,241	...	+ 6·93	...	...	...
Total Western Jumna Canal . .	3,391,191	7,408,550	4,225,668	158,522	193	21,793	132,328	74,701	72	290,850	53,105	76	+ 22·30	...	...	...

Bári Doáb Canal.																
Gurdáspur . . .	823,695	1,168,314	856,230	23,250	2,466	...	7,603	...	1,618	30,853	848	...	+2 83	28·4	33·1	+16·55
Amritsar . . .	893 266	1,006,798	766,773	80,988	4,551	...	109,847	12,354	...	190,835	16,905	...	+9·72	17 7	26·8	+51·41
Lahore . . .	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	(7) 119,800	10,166	..	177,738	17,842	...	297,538	28,008	...	+10·39	14·9	19·2	+28·86
Total Bári Doáb Canal	2,641,067	4,509,664	2,787,924	224,038	17,183	...	295,188	30,196	1,618	519,226	45,761	...	+9·67	...	...	...
Sirhind Canal																
Ludhiána . . .	618,835	882,167	729,009	11,019	1,392	...	25,911	5,606	...	36,930	6,998	...	+23·4	27·1	25 75	—4·98
Ferozepore . . .	650,519	1,761,280	1,344,000	89,070	14,492	...	203,868	40,371	...	292,938	54,863	...	+23·0	11·0	24·5	+122 73
Hissar . . .	Given	above	...	456	456	...	4 429	4,429	...	4,885	4,885	...	...	...	...	...
Faridkot State . .	...	...	...	19,387	1,213	...	54 155	3,900	...	73,542	5,113	...	+7·5	..	...	...
Patiála . . .	...	...	...	11,619	3 403	...	34,207	7,948	...	45,826	11,351	...	+32·9	...	...	...
Nábha . . .	...	...	.	5,569	1,149	...	13,911	1,624	...	19,480	2,773	...	+16·6	...	...	...
Jind	...	...	...	83	47	...	595	447	...	678	494	...	+268·5	...	...	...
Kalsia . . .	...	...	...	837	...	172	1,534	...	620	2,371	...	792	—25·0	...	...	...
Total Sirhind Canal .	1,269,354	2,643,447	2,073,009	138,040	22,152	172	338,610	64,325	620	476,650	86,477	792	+21·92	...	...	...
Total Perennial Canals	7,894,286	16,164,221	9,992,201	554,515	39,528	21,965	840,121	186,524	2,310	1,394,636	196,567	868	+16·32	...	...	...

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) The difference of 2 acres in Umballa, 31 acres in Karnál, 6 acres in Rohtak, 5 acres in Delhi and 5 acres in Hissar Districts between the figures for Kharif 1888, shown in this Statement and in half-yearly return for that crop, is due to additions subsequently made after submission of the half-yearly return

(6) This is the area for which Jind will pay annually R1,05,500 under the agreement, since the distributaries have been handed over to the State.

(7) The difference of 2,192 acres between the area shown in the half-yearly statement for Kharif 1888 and that shown in this statement is due to the fact that in the former the area of Changa Manga Plantation was shown approximately and now the actual area as reported by the Forest Department is shown—

	Acres.
Area irrigated, 1887-88 .	1,198,937
" " 1888-89 .	1,394,636
Net increase .	195,699

LAHORE,
The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1889.

No. I—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad				Total.		Grand Total.
	Male	Female	Total	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female	Total.	Proportion of women to men	Male	Female	
Under 2 years	26	22	48	47·93 women to every 100 men.	35	30	65	41·49 women to every 100 men.	61	52	113
From 2 to 10 years	106	91	197		105	69	174		211	160	371
„ 10 „ 20 „	77	32	109		48	23	71		125	55	180
„ 20 „ 30 „	472	231	703		451	192	643		923	423	1,346
„ 30 „ 40 „	103	48	151		129	43	172		232	91	323
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	2	3		1	3	4		2	5	7
Above 50 years	...	.			...	..				..	
GRAND TOTAL	785	426	1,211		769	360	1,129		1,554	786	2,340

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female	Total	Male	Female.	
Orissa		.	...	1		1	1		1
Western Bengal	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5
Central ditto		..	...	2	3	5	2	3	5
Eastern ditto	...		.	...		...	..	..	...
Behar	129	81	210	232	115	347	361	196	557
North-Western Provinces	433	260	693	401	189	590	834	449	1,283
Oudh	206	77	283	121	47	168	327	124	451
Central India	10	6	16	5	2	7	15	8	23
Punjab	3	1	4	4	.	4	7	1	8
Nepal and Native States	2		2	2	..	2	4		4
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	1	...	1		2	2	1	2	3
GRAND TOTAL	785	426	1,211	769	360	1,129	1,554	786	2,340

No. III—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	94	40	134	88	30	118	182	70	252
Agriculturists	245	97	342	261	85	346	506	182	688
Artisans	49	27	76	62	29	91	111	56	167
Low castes	339	225	564	309	188	497	648	413	1,061
Musulmans	58	37	95	49	28	77	107	65	172
Christians	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	.
GRAND TOTAL	785	426	1,211	769	360	1,129	1,554	786	2,340

Memo.

	Male	Female.	Total.
1 Hindus	1,447	721	2,168
2. Musulmans	107	65	172
3 Christians			
TOTAL	1,554	786	2,340

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, September 2nd, 1889.

The most important changes which have occurred over India during the past week are the gradual but steady fall in the force and extent of the Arabian Sea monsoon and the disappearance of the steepish barometric gradient between Southern and Northern India, which has hitherto been a prominent feature in the pressure distribution. The Bay of Bengal monsoon has to a certain extent followed the same course as that of the Arabian Sea, but the change to weaker force did not occur till quite the close of the week, and hence, while the region influenced by the Arabian Sea current has had almost everywhere deficient rain, that part of India which derives its rainfall from the Bengal side has had exceptionally wet weather.

The Chart of the 27th showed that the depression which at the close of the previous week was moving westward across the country had contracted considerably in size, and that the centre lay between Raipur and Sutna. Gradients without being steep were favourable to the full extension of the monsoon currents, and the normal monsoon circulation, of winds of about the average strength, prevailed throughout the greater part of India, though there were feeble cyclonic movements around the centre of depression. By the morning of the 28th the depression had to a large extent filled up, but the relative distribution of pressure had changed very little There were however already signs of an approach to great uniformity of pressure over the Peninsula, and the winds over Western India were falling lighter. The distribution of pressure, as shown by the Chart of the 29th, was peculiar and abnormal. A well marked depression lay over the Western Punjab and relatively low readings over the Gangetic plain. To the southward, but in the immediate neighbourhood, of these low pressure areas gradients were steep or moderately so and a fresh westerly current of wind prevailed, but still further to the southward, over the Peninsula, pressure was becoming very uniform and the Bombay monsoon was falling off Over the Bay a strong monsoon current was blowing. The Chart of the 30th exhibited no important change, except that the winds in the west and centre of the Peninsula were drawing towards north The Bay monsoon continued strong and steady. On the 31st the pressure distribution was still more abnormal. The low pressure areas over the Western Punjab and Upper Sind and over the Gangetic plain were rather better defined than on the 30th and the gradients on their southern borders were steeper. At the same time a slight anti-cyclone or high pressure area had been developed over the west of the Peninsula and readings were very uniform over Western, Central, and Southern India. The wind had become strongly north-westerly along the West Coast and over the Deccan. A fresh south-westerly and westerly current prevailed within the region covered by the steep gradients noticed above and a moderately strong monsoon was blowing over the head of the Bay, but in Upper India the wind was variable and light. On the 1st a small local depression was shown in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and the barometer was falling over the whole of Northern India. The area of high and uniform pressures over the Peninsula was less strongly

marked than on the 1st and moderate gradients appeared to be spreading southward again. The wind however remained north-westerly and light over the west and centre of the Peninsula. A cyclonic circulation was shown around the depression near Allahabad, and elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. On the 2nd there was no important change, but the Allahabad depression had almost disappeared and the monsoon over the Bay had fallen lighter.

Temperature.—The net result for the week of the daily variations of temperature from the normal again exhibits small departures in most Provinces. In Guzerat and Central India the weekly variation is *nil* and in Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras does not exceed ½°. The largest variations are reported from Bombay and the Punjab, the former having been warmer, the latter cooler, than usual In Bombay every day of the week was warmer than the normal and in the Punjab every day was cooler, but in the other Provinces the variations were less regular. thus—

No of days below Normal	Province.	No of days above Normal
0	Bombay	7
2	Sind and Rajputana	5
2	Madras	5
4	Bengal	3
5	Guzerat and Central India	2
5	North-Western Provinces	2
6	Central Provinces	1
6	Burmah	1
7	Punjab	0
37		26

This shows that on the whole the weather has been cooler than usual over India, and the following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week·

Provinces	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal
Burmah	— 0 8°	— 0 6°
Bengal	+ 0 5°	— 0 1°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0 3°	— 0 7°
Punjab	+ 0 6°	— 1 4°
Bombay	+ 0 6°	+ 1 2°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 1 1°	— 0·3°
Guzerat and Central India	— 0 9°	0
Sind and Rajputana	— 0 9°	+ 0·2°
Madras	— 0 2°	+ 0 5°

Briefly, this shows that, compared with the average, the temperature has risen in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, the central parts of the country, and Madras, and fallen in Northern India

Rain.—The conditions affecting rainfall over India have been nearly the reverse of those prevailing last week, the Bay of Bengal monsoon current having been the stronger and the Arabian Sea current the weaker during the past seven days. Hence the distribution of rainfall has also been reversed, Northern India reporting excessive and Southern and Central India deficient rains In the North-Western Provinces another cause, in addition to that produced by the strength of the Bay monsoon, of heavy rainfall was the small depression which appeared near Allahabad on the 1st and which was accompanied by some heavy falls of rain in its neighbourhood.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 27th rain was shown to have fallen in all parts of India except Sind, the Bombay Deccan, and the extreme south-east of the Peninsula. The amounts were generally moderate, the largest being 2 inches at Ranikhet. On the 28th the only region that was wholly without rain was Sind and the Southern Punjab, and the amounts were somewhat larger than on the previous day. On the 29th rain ceased again in the Deccan, but otherwise there was no change, and on the 30th no rain was reported from the north-west of the Punjab. The Chart of the 31st showed that rain had ceased over the greater part of the Peninsula and of North-Western India. The break continued in the north-west on the 1st, but rain had recommenced over the Peninsula On the 2nd a break in the rains was reported from nearly the whole of Western, Central, and North-Western India.

The concluding table shows that, as was the case last week, twenty-eight divisions have received more than the average amount of rain and twenty-two have received less As pointed out above however, the respective distribution of these divisions of heavy and light rainfall is to a large extent the reverse of that prevailing last week. Burma, with the exception of Lower Burma, where there is a slight deficiency, has received ample rain, and the whole of Bengal, with the exception of Orissa, has received more than the normal amount. The North-Western Provinces record heavy rain except in the western division, where it is short. In the east and in Oudh the excess has been very large. In the Punjab the hill and submontane districts have again received slightly deficient rainfall, but the other districts received more. The inland districts in the south of the Peninsula report excessive rain, but the coast districts all along the West Coast, as well as nearly all the central districts, report a deficiency In Madras four districts have received less and three more than the normal

The maximum falls in Burma have been by no means so large as those reported last week, while in Bengal and Assam, on the contrary, they are larger. Cherrapunji has received 39 inches; Rajmahal (Sonthal Pergunnahs), 10¼ inches; Cooch Behar, 13½ inches; and Alipore (Jalpaiguri), 14 inches. In Behar the heaviest fall was 10¼ inches at Bahera in Durbhanga, while in Oudh the heaviest falls were 12½ inches at Pertabgarh and 13 inches in Fyzabad Large falls were reported throughout the North-Western Provinces, the largest being 15¼ inches at Akbarpur (Cawnpore), but in the Punjab the only fall of importance was 9½ inches at Panipat All over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country the maximum falls call for no remark, the only one of importance being 14 inches at Shugalpore in Bhopal

The concluding column of the table shows that the seasonal rains are appreciably short only in the following places:—Lower and Central Burma, East Bengal, Punjab hill districts, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Sind, and Rajputana West. In all other parts of the Indian region the seasonal rainfall equals or nearly equals the normal average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for Week ending September 2nd, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to September 2nd, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to September 2nd.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	9·50	8·36	+ 1·14	155·18	141·89	+ 9
	Lower Burmah	4·07	4·43	— 0·36	57·84	71·84	— 19
	Central Burmah	4·32	3·71	+ 0·61	45·71	58·41	— 22
	Upper Burmah	2·12	?	?	43·72	?	?
	Arakan	8·18	5·73	+ 2·45	146·97	150·51	— 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·26	3·53	+ 0·73	55·26	63·46	— 13
	Assam (Surma)	8·47	3·82	+ 4·65	96·42	74·48	+ 29
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5·68	3·02	+ 2·66	63·83	54·65	+ 17
	Deltaic Bengal	2·45	2·18	+ 0·27	36·18	39·78	— 9
	Central Bengal	3·05	2·29	+ 0·76	37·22	38·72	— 4
	North Bengal	7·87	4·57	+ 3·30	82·09	72·65	+ 12
	Orissa	1·86	1·98	— 0·12	36·80	35·41	+ 4
	Chota Nagpur	2·99	2·11	+ 0·88	36·14	36·19	0
	Behar (South)	4·32	1·87	+ 2·45	32·67	30·66	+ 7
	Do. (North)	3·71	2·76	+ 0·95	38·41	34·54	+ 11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	6·96	1·88	+ 5·08	36·16	26·02	+ 39
	Oudh (South)	6·90	1·87	+ 5·03	35·99	26·26	+ 38
	Do. (North)	6·78	1·90	+ 4·88	37·43	28·77	+ 30
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	4·30	1·59	+ 2·71	24·33	22·95	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·30	1·72	— 0·42	21·10	21·42	— 1
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	4·73	2·45	+ 2·28	45·22	32·93	+ 37
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·76	0·69	+ 0·07	11·29	10·70	+ 6
	Do. (Central)	2·62	1·36	+ 1·26	16·58	17·04	— 6
	Do. (Submontane)	1·27	1·32	— 0·05	20·00	21·07	— 5
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·72	4·64	— 2·92	57·87	68·77	— 16
	Do. (North-West)	1·28	0·81	+ 0·47	15·60	15·96	— 2
	Do. (West)	0·78	0·21	+ 0·57	6·65	5·75	+ 16
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·68	3·06	— 1·38	87·17	88·32	— 1
	Madras (South Central)	2·21	0·88	+ 1·33	24·33	11·49	+ 112
	Coorg	4·27	4·22	+ 0·05	80·73	81·37	— 1
	Mysore	2·43	1·11	+ 1·32	11·73	14·86	— 21
	Konkan	2·17	4·44	— 2·27	109·08	82·55	+ 32
	Bombay Deccan	0·39	1·54	— 1·15	18·04	22·69	— 20
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·48	1·36	— 0·88	12·17	16·64	— 27
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·21	2·50	— 1·29	28·93	25·10	+ 15
	Central Provinces (West)	1·54	2·24	— 0·70	29·91	30·53	— 2
	Ditto (Central)	2·25	2·66	— 0·41	45·56	40·40	+ 13
	Ditto (East)	1·24	2·09	— 0·85	43·10	36·91	+ 17
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·50	3·08	— 0·58	32·06	30·24	+ 6
	Kattiawar	0·36	1·82	— 1·46	23·38	21·97	+ 6
	Sind	0	0·25	— 0·25	1·48	3·89	— 62
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·19	2·10	+ 0·09	35·24	28·52	+ 24
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·66	2·25	— 0·59	28·36	20·93	+ 36
	Rajputana (West)	0·03	1·02	— 0·99	8·39	10·30	— 19
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·05	1·52	+ 0·53	23·26	18·20	+ 28
	East Coast (North) (a)	1·00	1·73	— 0·73	25·15	27·15	— 7
	Hyderabad (South)	1·30	1·58	— 0·28	10·86	16·10	+ 4
	Madras (Central)	1·31	1·10	+ 0·21	13·13	12·26	+ 7
	East Coast (Central)	0·92	1·13	— 0·21	13·26	13·44	— 1
	Ditto (South)	1·06	1·13	— 0·07	13·69	10·61	+ 29
	Madras (South)	1·54	0·80	+ 0·74	5·87	5·83	+ 1

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *5th September, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rainfall general and good in most districts. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, and Coimbatore. More rain wanted in parts of these districts and Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly. Crops damaged by insects in Anantapur, Tinnevelly, and Salem. Prices rising in ten districts, falling in seven, and stationary in the rest. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 4,174; Gopalpur Canal, 1,330; Ghat Roads, 3,942; other minor works, 2,017. Number on village relief on 24th August, 52,559, including 31,057 children; fed in kitchens, 11,023, including 7,726 children Imports during week by sea and land, 655 tons. General prospects favourable everywhere. Season very favourable in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain during week general; total fall insufficient in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar Young crops damaged by floods in parts of Karachi, by blight in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad, and by excessive rain in parts of Kaira; also withering for want of moisture in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Poona, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Preparations for late crops progressing in Karachi and Hyderabad Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Prices rising in two talukas of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd September.*—Ordinary monsoon weather has been prevalent throughout the week, and there has been general rain over the whole Province. The rain was rather heavy in parts of North and East Bengal and Behar Transplanting of winter rice is being rapidly completed, but more rain is still wanted in places in Western Bengal, South Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Sadr sub-division of Balasore, and the Palamow sub-division of Lohardagga. Early rice and jute harvests are in progress. Outturn of early rice reported to be full average in Backergunge; not much short of average in Rajshahye and Jalpaiguri; and only 9 annas in Pubna and Dacca. In Pubna the quality of jute is said to have been impaired by excessive water. In Behar and Chota Nagpur the *bhadoi* crops are promising, except on the inundated tracts. In Behar some of these crops have begun to be harvested. Food-stocks are reported sufficient in all the affected areas of the Province. In Muzaffarpur the floods are subsiding, but applications for gratuitous relief are increasing. In Chumparun agricultural loans are being distributed, and 1,900 people are in receipt of Government and private charity. Charitable relief is also being given to 177 persons in the Contai sub-division of Midnapur, where the affected area is about 110 square miles. In the north of Bhagalpur the attendance on two relief works has increased from 341 to 402

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th September.*—The rainfall has been generally heavy throughout the Provinces. Crops have suffered in several places from excessive rain and from overflow of rivers. Prospects are however favourable. Harvesting operations have commenced in a few districts. Markets are well supplied, and prices are on the whole steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan and Peshawar. Prices are falling in Delhi, Mooltan, and Shahpur; rising in Rawalpindi; and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *kharif* crops almost completed. Ploughings for *rabi* in progress. Prospects of *rabi*

crops are generally good and promising. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th September.*—*Kharif* crops suffered to some extent in Saugor from excessive moisture; but there is now a seasonable break in the weather all over the Provinces, and the prospects of the crops are very favourable. The ground is being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Prices continue steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st August.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was heavy in most districts. Some paddy has been destroyed by floods in Bassein and a little in Thongwa; otherwise the crops promise well, though backward in Tharrawaddy and Prome. In Upper Burma there was fair rainfall in Bhamo, Ruby Mines, Sagaing, Kyaukse, Upper Chindwin, Myingyan, and Pyinmana. In the other districts the rainfall was slight, or there was none. Rain is wanted in parts of Shwebo, Pokokku, Meiktila, and Yamethin; except in these districts and in Bhamo, the crops generally promise well. The prices of paddy rose 5 per cent. in Thongwa, 14 per cent. in Shwebo, and fell 10 per cent. in Tharrawaddy and 9 per cent. in Prome. There were no other fluctuations of consequence.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall excessive in Nowgong, and moderate elsewhere. Reaping of early and transplanting of winter rice continue. Tea doing well; blight is prevalent in Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rainfall good throughout the State of Mysore, except in parts of Tumkur, where rain is needed. Standing crops in good condition. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg. South-west monsoon has closed. Prospects good.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Average rainfall fair in Berar. Weeding continues. *Kharif* in good condition. Preparation of fields for *rabi* commenced. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Fair rain during the week in Hyderabad. *Kharif* crops prospering. Weeding of *abi* crops continues. Water in tanks not yet sufficient for *tabi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week. Prospects of crops and pasturage in Goona improved. No change in Neemuch and Bhopal. Bhopawar reports crops slightly damaged by rain. Locusts have appeared in parts of Jhabua and Burwani in Bhopawar. Prices of foodgrains high in Western Malwa and slightly fallen in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Heavy rain in Kerowlee, slight in Meywar and Sirohi, and moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Hope of good harvests. Damage reported by locusts in Marwar; by insects in Meywar; and by heavy rain in Jhallawar, Harowtee, and Kerowlee. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th August.*—Seasonable rain. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIX. of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 11th August, 1888.			Week ending 10th August, 1889.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th August, 1888.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th August, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
24th August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,32,820	418	1,514	6,80,326	450	1,59,40,551	554	1,63,52,141	569	4,11,590	...
24th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,729	153	57	7,418	130	1,56,886	144	1,61,731	149	4,845	...
24th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	623	52	12	662	55	19,697	86	17,791	78	...	1,90
.....	Sindia	75	4,231	56	...	(a)	...	1,45,061	102	(a)	...	...	1,45,06
17th August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,12,899	128	1,664	2,77,000	166	67,36,887	213	76,90,678	245	9,53,791	...
17th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	186	14,896	80	305	(e) 18,465	61	6,24,373	177	(e) 7,14,374	127	90,001	...
17th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	66,985	79	857	61,111	71	14,87,307	92	15,95,917	98	1,08,610	...
17th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	11,165	80	219	13,850	63	1,96,615	74	2,60,953	63	64,338	...
17th ditto	Indian Midland	136	9,591	70	746	(e) 44,096	59	2,88,665	112	(e) 10,67,175	89	7,78,510	...
10th ditto	Villupuram - Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,978	48	83	4,603	55	92,118	58	91,389	58	...	72
17th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,142	32	36	1,410	39	29,317	45	37,031	57	7,714	...
	TOTAL	4,753	9,67,059	203	5,493	11,08,941	202	2,57,17,477	285	2,79,89,180	276	22,71,703	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
24th August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	4,01,125	166	2,386	4,47,470	188	87,67,473	191	99,93,013	222	12,25,540	...
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	90,836	131	692	1,05,902	153	26,86,344	204	30,15,071	229	3,28,727	...
17th ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,818	79	125	14,440	115	2,22,611	94	2,58,914	109	36,303	...
17th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,710	260	45	13,870	308	2,71,068	317	3,03,424	358	32,356	...
17th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,13,241	317	747	2,20,090	295	29,12,097	228	31,42,934	238	2,30,837	...
24th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,604	59	27	1,460	53	36,041	73	35,193	72	...	84
24th ditto	Tirhoot	259	20,018	77	273	35,952	132	6,43,470	138	7,15,247	146	71,777	...
17th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	3,860	37	105	5,765	55	97,307	49	1,28,175	64	30,868	...
17th ditto	Jorhát	25	1,554	62	25	1,471	58	21,375	40	22,278	41	903	...
10th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	124	17	7	176	23	1,298	9	2,088	15	790	...
10th ditto	Burma (g)	392	41,351	105	553	67,597	122	11,03,839	153	17,16,311	165	6,12,472	...
	TOTAL	4,761	7,95,241	167	4,985	9,14,193	183	1,67,62,923	186	1,93,32,648	208	25,69,725	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
17th August, 1889	Madras	840	1,56,126	186	840	1,68,931	201	31,14,180	195	34,35,057	217	3,18,877	...
10th ditto	South Indian	654	96,448	147	654	1,01,541	155	20,56,455	165	21,66,912	176	1,10,457	...
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,19,644	347	1,440	(i) 3,55,234	247	1,68,77,399	592	1,30,11,455	478	...	38,65,944
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,42,231	309	461	1,71,000	371	(h) 47,94,109	547	(i) 51,06,267	587	3,12,098	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,14,449	265	3,395	7,96,706	235	2,68,42,203	409	2,37,17,691	370	...	31,24,512
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,966	26,76,749	206	13,873	28,19,840	203	6,93,22,603	282	7,10,39,519	274	17,16,916	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,58,71,889	146	3,66,29,168	141	7,57,279	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,50,714	136	3,44,10,351	133	9,59,637	...
	Assisted Companies.												
24th August, 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	3,996	182	22	4,959	225	1,12,063	265	1,12,435	266	372	...
3rd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,54,296	110	(m) 1,74,234	124	19,938	...
24th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	34,652	92	376	38,470	102	9,76,278	137	10,29,411	145	53,133	...
10th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,047	75	67	5,589	83	1,41,583	117	1,45,110	120	3,527	...
	TOTAL	465	43,695	94	465	49,018	105	13,84,220	134	14,61,190	143	76,970	...
	Native States.												
17th August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	310	27,763	89	354	43,851	124	5,75,579	109	7,80,096	117	2,04,517	...
17th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,239	21	59	1,640	28	53,042	47	51,279	46	...	1,763
17th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	703	33	27	700	26	18,382	46	22,257	44	3,875	...
17th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	12,173	63	260	16,000	62	3,93,054	107	5,41,183	110	1,48,129	...
17th ditto	Morvi	68	2,100	32	68	2,326	34	74,808	58	83,141	64	8,273	...
17th ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,096	33	124	5,200	42	1,44,211	61	1,32,491	57	...	11,720
	TOTAL	775	48,140	62	892	69,717	78	12,59,136	89	16,10,447	96	3,51,311	...

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th August, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd August, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *5th September, 1889.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 37.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th September, 1889.

No 562.—Mr. G. E. Ward has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 17th July, 1889.

MEDICAL.

The 11th September, 1889.

No 570.—APPOINTMENTS.—With effect from the date on which Brigade-Surgeon T. E. B Brown retires from the service, Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M.D., of the Bengal Establishment, Joint Medical Officer of Simla, to be Principal of the Lahore Medical College.

No. 571.—Surgeon-Major O. Baker, of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon, Moulmein, to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, in succession to Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M.D.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th September, 1889.

No 342.—CORRIGENDUM.—Substitute the following for Rule V., Part I., of the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885:

The officer who has charge of the cemetery under the operation of Rule I will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by Rules VII., VIII., IX., X. and XI., with the exception of the approval of designs of tombstones and of inscriptions to be cut on them. In the case of a tombstone in that part of the cemetery which is reserved for the Church of England, the proposed design and inscription must be forwarded to the Resident or Visiting Chaplain, or, if there be none, to the Archdeacon, and no action taken to erect the monument till his sanction has been obtained. In all other cases the design and inscription must be approved by the Minister of the particular denomination to which the deceased belonged Should there be no Resident or Visiting Minister of that denomination, the inscription and design must be approved by the Senior Minister belonging to it in the province, or, if there

be none, then by the Local Government or Administration. Should a design or inscription be disapproved, it may be referred, if those who are interested desire this, through the Ecclesiastical superior of the denomination concerned to the Local Government or Administration for decision.

EDUCATION.

The 11th September, 1889.

No. 413.—Under section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Behar National School, Bankipur, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard, with effect from the 17th July, 1889.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 10th September, 1889.

No. 147—34-6-*E*.—The following draft of a proposed amendment of Schedule E, page 90 of the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI. of 1883, is published under section 81 of the Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council after the expiry of one month from the date of this notification.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft will be received and considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft of Proposed Amendment.

To the Exceptions in Schedule E., *showing the articles prohibited from being carried as cargo in Emigrant vessels:* Under the article "Oils (essential and fixed)," add between the words "mustard" and "or" the words "castor and gingelly".

FORESTS.

The 12th September, 1889.

No. 964-*F*.—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on furlough of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, with effect from the 7th August, 1889, and until further orders:

Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator, 2nd Grade, Upper Burma,—to officiate as Inspector-General of Forests.

Mr. J. W. Oliver, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Tenasserim Circle, Burma,—to hold charge of the Upper Burma Circle, *vice* Mr. Hill.

Major C. T. Bingham, B.S.C., Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Burma,—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators, and to hold charge of the Tenasserim Circle, *vice* Mr. Oliver.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, Burma,—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Mr. Oliver assumed charge of the Upper Burma Circle from Mr. Hill on the 14th July, 1889, and Major Bingham of the Tenasserim Circle from Mr. Oliver on the 7th idem.

The 13th September, 1889.

No. 979-*F*.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department No. 895-F., dated the 22nd ultimo, directing the reversion of Mr. C. F. Elliott, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Punjab, to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, *for* "on 10th August 1889", *read* "on 11th August 1889".

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th September, 1889.

No. 1610-*G*.—Mr. S H King, Treasury Officer at Quetta, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 3rd September, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1612-*G*.—Mr. H. R. Smith, Head Accountant of the Treasury at Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Treasury Officer at Quetta, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. H. King, or until further orders.

No. 1615-*G*.—Colonel A. W. Roberts, Bengal General List, Cavalry, Officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Kotah, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 12th September, 1889.

No. 1635-*G*.—The following appointment is made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 3rd February, 1889:

Major H. A. Vincent, Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, to be Second-in-Command, 1st Regiment, *vice* Colonel H. M. Blluer, promoted.

Consequent on the appointment of Major H. A. Vincent to be Second-in-Command, 1st Regiment, and pending the return from staff employment of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, the following substantive *pro tempore* appointments are

made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 3rd February, 1889:

Captain A. Masters, Second Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, to be Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment.

Captain A. G. A. Durand, 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, to be Second Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment.

Captain J. B. Edwards, 4th Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant L. Herbert, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to be 4th Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment.

Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend (attached), Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment.

No 1793-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV. of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend James Shaw, being a Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, to be a Marriage Registrar for the Quetta District, the Bolan Pass, including Rindli and the line of Railway from the frontier of British India near Jacobabad to the frontier of British Baluchistan near Sibi, and to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Punjab to be the officer to whom the said Marriage Registrar shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of that Act.

The 13th September, 1889.

No. 1638-*G*.—Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Indian Medical Service, (Bombay), Agency Surgeon at Muscat, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th October, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1643-*G*.—The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department:

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Colonel E. Mockler, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from 2nd March 1889,—

Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Colonel J. Biddulph, Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 20th March 1889,—

Colonel A. W. Roberts, Bengal General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Major E. A. Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel A. W. Roberts, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and as Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the 5th April 1889,—

Mr. H. S. Barnes, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major J. H. Newill, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major G. Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. S. Barnes, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 15th April 1889,—

Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major A. P. Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Mr. G. S. Forbes, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and with effect from the 22nd April 1889,—

Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class. Colonel Law will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Major W. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class. Major Loch will continue to be seconded as an Additional Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain T. C. Pears, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st Class on the seconded list.

Captain C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain Herbert will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. Mr. Colvin will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class on the seconded list.

Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. Lieutenant Manners Smith will continue to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 1st May 1889,—

Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant M. A. Tighe, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, on return from privilege leave to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 15th May 1889, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 17th May 1889, to fill an existing vacancy.

Consequent on the reappointment of Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 1st Class, to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Bikanir, with effect from the 24th May 1889,—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Bengal General List, Infantry, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Major E. A. Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain W. E. Evans-Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. Daly, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd Class on the seconded list.

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. Lieutenant Newmarch will continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. Lieutenant Archer will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

The substantive appointments of Lieutenants J. Manners Smith and C. Archer, and the substantive promotions of Captains H. M. Temple and C. Herbert, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Captains H. L. Ramsay and W. E. Evans-Gordon, and Lieutenants H. Daly and L. S. Newmarch, are provisional, under the operation of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1648-*G*.—Major E. L. Durand, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Nepal, with effect from the 25th May 1889.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th September, 1889.

No. 4693.—Mr. C. G Vansittart, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for twelve days from the 11th October, 1889

Mr I. C. Bose, Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of Outside Audits, is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, during Mr. Vansittart's absence on privilege leave.

The 13th September, 1889.

No. 4739.—The services of Mr. R. G. Thomson, Post Master General, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the 25th September, 1889.

No 4741—Mr. J. Dillon, Comptroller, Post Office, is appointed a Post Master General of the Second Grade, and placed in charge of the Punjab Circle, with effect from the 25th September, 1889

Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, is temporarily appointed Comptroller, Post Office

No 4749.—In partial modification of Notification No 3669 of 16th July, 1889, Mr. H. S. Groves, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is appointed to act as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, from the 1st October, 1889, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. C. E. Branson.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial Stamps.

The 10th September, 1889.

No 4650.—Under section 35 of the Court-fees Act, VII. of 1870, and in supersession of all previous notifications under that section, it is hereby notified that, in exercise of the power to reduce or remit, in the whole or in any part of British India, all or any of the fees mentioned in the First and Second Schedules to the said Act, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the reductions and remissions hereinafter set forth, namely :

A.—General for the whole of British India.

(1) to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to a Collector for refund of the amount paid to the Government for stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use ;

(2) to remit the fees chargeable on applications in writing relating exclusively to the purchase of salt which is the property of the Government ;

(3) to direct that, when a plaint disclosing a reasonable case on the merits is presented to any Civil or Revenue Court in such a form that the presiding Judge or officer, without summoning the defendant, rejects it not for any substantial defect but on account of an entirely technical error in form only and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case in another form against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the district in which the Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge or officer who rejected the plaint that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should, in his opinion, be refunded ;

(4) to remit the fees chargeable on—

(*a*) copies of village settlement-records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations ;

(*b*) lists of fields extracted from village settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in Settlement Courts :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to copies of judicial proceedings, or to copies of village settlement-records (other than lists of fields extracted as aforesaid) which may be filed in any Court or office ;

(5) to declare that the fee chargeable on a plaint filed in a suit for possession of immoveable property under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, I of 1877, shall be one-half of the amount prescribed in the scale of fees for plaints mentioned in article 1 of the First Schedule ;

(6) to direct that the fee chargeable on appeals from orders under section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV. of 1882, shall be limited to the amounts chargeable under article 11 of the Second Schedule ;

(7) to remit the fees chargeable on security-bonds for the keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of, persons other than the executants ;

(8) to remit the fee payable under article 1, clause (*c*), of the Second Schedule on an application or petition presented to a Chief Commissioner, when the application or petition is accompanied by a petition to the Government of India and contains merely a request that that petition may be forwarded to the Government of India ;

(9) to remit the fees chargeable under articles 6, 7 and 9 of the First Schedule on copies furnished by Civil or Criminal Courts or Revenue Courts or Offices for the private use of persons applying for them :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to copies when filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice or received by any public officer ;

(10) to remit the fees chargeable, under paragraph 4 of clause (*a*) and paragraph 2 of clause (*b*) of article 1 of the Second Schedule, on applications for orders for the payment of deposits in cases in which the deposit does not exceed Rs. 25 in amount :

Provided that the application is made within three months of the date on which the deposit first became payable to the party making the application ;

(11) to remit, with reference to clause xi of section 19 of the Act, the fees chargeable on applications for leave to occupy under direct engagement with the Government land of which

the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do not at the time of application hold the land;

(12) to remit the fees chargeable on applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX. of 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884;

(13) to remit the fee chargeable on an application made by a person to the Collector under the second paragraph of section 39 of the Indian Stamp Act, I. of 1879, for the return to that person, or to the registration-officer who impounded it, of a document impounded and sent to the Collector by a registration-officer;

(14) to remit the fee chargeable on an application made for transfer of a stock-note from one circle to another under paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 2566, dated the 20th August, 1885;

(15) to remit the fees chargeable on the following documents, namely:

(*a*) copy of a charge framed under section 210 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or of a translation thereof, when the copy is given to an accused person;

(*b*) copy of the evidence of supplementary witnesses after commitment, when the copy is given under section 219 of the said Code to an accused person;

(*c*) copy or translation of a judgment in a case other than a summons-case, and copy of the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury, when the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code to an accused person;

(*d*) copy or translation of a judgment in a summons-case, when the accused person to whom the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code is in jail;

(*e*) copy of an order of maintenance, when the copy is given under section 490 of the said Code to the person in whose favour the order is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid,

(*f*) copy furnished to any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court of the Judge's charge to the jury, or of any order, deposition or other part of the record, when the copy is not a copy which may be granted under any of the preceding sub-clauses without the payment of a fee, but is a copy which, on its being applied for under section 548 of the said Code, the Judge or Magistrate, for some special reason to be recorded by him on the copy, thinks fit to furnish without such payment,

(*g*) copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of the Government before any Criminal Court;

(*h*) copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation, for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceedings;

(*i*) copies of judgments or depositions required by officers of the Police Department in the course of their duties;

(16) to direct that the fee chargeable—

(*a*) on an application to a Collector, or to any officer or person discharging all or any of the functions of a Collector, with respect either to liability to assessment or to the amount of an assessment under Act II. of 1886 (*an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*), and

(*b*) on a copy of an order passed under section 26 of the same Act,

shall be limited to one anna;

(17) to remit the fee chargeable on an application presented by any person for the return of a document filed by him in any Court or public office;

(18) to direct that, when a part of an estate paying annual revenue to the Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue, the value of the subject-matter of a suit for the possession of, or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of, a fractional share of that part shall, for the purposes of the computation of the amount of the fee chargeable in the suit, be deemed not to exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be rateably payable in respect of the share;

(19) to direct that, if the amount of the fee chargeable in any case involves a fraction of an anna, the fraction shall be remitted, except where otherwise expressly provided by this notification;

B.—Special for the Presidency of Fort St. George only.

(20) to direct that the fees chargeable on the following documents filed in claims preferred under Madras Regulation VI. of 1831 (*Hereditary Offices*) shall be limited to the amounts specified against each, namely:

Plaint or petition for execution—eight annas;

Memorandum of appeal—two rupees;

(21) to remit the fees chargeable on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under Madras Regulation VI. of 1831 (*Hereditary Offices*);

(22) to remit the fees chargeable under the First Schedule on plaints in summary suits brought before Collectors under Madras Act VIII. of 1865 (*An Act to consolidate and improve the laws which define the process to be taken for the recovery of rent*);

(23) to reduce the fees chargeable in suits by Government raiyats, for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue, to the amount which would be chargeable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presentation of the plaint;

C.—Special for the Bombay Presidency only.

(24) to remit the fees chargeable under the Second Schedule on agreements required by rule 75 of the rules made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under clause (*i*) of section 214 of the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V. of 1879);

(25) to direct that the fee chargeable on a plaint presented under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act (Bombay Act III. of 1876) shall not exceed eight annas;

(26) to reduce to a uniform rate of four annas per copy the fee chargeable under article 7 of the First Schedule on copies of decrees or orders having the force of a decree issued by Mamlatdars under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act (Bombay Act III of 1876);

(27) to remit the fees chargeable under article 1 of the Second Schedule on all applications made to a Collector or other Revenue-officer, or to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, by any of the undermentioned political pensioners, being the eldest sons or representatives of the ex-Amirs of Sindh and Sirdars of note.

District.	Number and Names of Pensioners.
Karachi ...	1. Jam Murad Ali, son of Jam Mehr Ali, Jokia.
Hyderabad ...	1. His Highness Mir Hasan Ali Khan, son of Mir Nasir Khan, Talpur. 2. His Highness Mir Nur Muhammad Khan, son of Mir Hasan Ali Khan, Talpur. 3. His Highness Mir Fateh Khan, son of Mir Sher Muhammad Khan, Talpur.
Shikarpur ...	1. Mir Imam Baksh Khan, son of Mir Muhammad Hasan Khan. 2. Mir Wahdad Khan, son of Mir Muhammad Hasan Khan. 3. Mir Ahmed Khan, son of Mir Muhammad Hasan Khan. 4. Mir Fazl Hasan Khan, son of Mir Sohrab Khan. 5. 3rd Dehra of the late Mir Muhammad Hasan Khan. 6. 1st Dehra of the late Mir Sohrab Khan. 7. 2nd Dehra of the late Mir Sohrab Khan 8. Mir Najaf Ali Khan, walad Mir Ali Akbar Khan. 9. Mir Abdul Kadir Khan, walad Mir Ali Akbar Khan. 10. Mir Ali Madat Khan, son of Mir Nasir Khan. 11. Mir Ali Ahmed Khan, walad Mir Nasir Khan. 12. Bibi Vilayat, 2nd Dehra of the late Mir Nasir Khan. 13. Chand Bibi, 3rd Dehra of the late Mir Nasir Khan. 14 Naz Bibi, 2nd Dehra of the late Mir Muhammad Ali Khan. 15. Mir Mubarak Khan, walad Mir Wali Muhammad Khan. 16. Mir Gul Hasan Khan, walad Mir Wali Muhammad Khan. 17. Mir Khan Muhammad Khan, walad Mir Wali Muhammad Khan. 18. Mir Yar Muhammad Khan, walad Mir Wali Muhammad Khan. 19. Bibi Chanae, 1st Dehra of Mir Wali Muhammad Khan. 20. Mir Ali Baksh Khan, walad Mir Fazl Muhammad Khan. 21. Mir Amir Baksh Khan, walad Mir Fazl Muhammad Khan. 22. Mir Gulam Murtaza Khan, walad Mir Chakar Khan. 23. Chief Dehra of the late Mir Ali Muhammad Khan. 24. 2nd Dehra of the late Mir Ali Muhammad Khan.

(28) to remit the fees chargeable on plaints under section 16 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879, except in the district of Satara, where the said fees shall be reduced to one-half;

(29) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of the documents specified in the First or Second Schedule in the case of suits for the redemption of mortgaged property when the plaintiff or, where there are several plaintiffs, any one of the plaintiffs is an agriculturist, and when such suits are instituted within the districts of the Bombay Presidency in which the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879, is in force, except in the district of Satara, where the said fees shall be reduced to one-half;

(30) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of powers-of-attorney furnished to relatives, servants or dependents under section 68 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879;

(31) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of the documents specified in the First or Second Schedule in the case of suits instituted before village-munsifs under Chapter V. of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879;

(32) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of proceedings taken under section 19, second clause, of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879,

(33) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of proceedings in matters relating to insolvency under Chapter IV. of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879;

(34) to reduce to one-half the fees chargeable in the case of suits to which Chapter II. of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879, applies, except suits of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (*w*) or clause (*x*), of that Act to which an agriculturist is not a party.

Provided that, when the reduced fee amounts to a fraction of an anna, the fee chargeable shall be one anna;

(35) to remit the fees chargeable on copies of documents furnished by a Court of Session or the High Court in the Presidency of Bombay, or by the Sadr Court in Sind, to a pleader appointed by the Court to defend a person accused of murder;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting Bombay, see heading K below.

D.—Special for Bengal only.

(36) to remit in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong all the fees mentioned in the First and Second Schedules,

(37) to declare that the proper fee to be charged upon an application to deposit in any Court rent, not exceeding the sum of fifteen rupees, shall be as follows:

	Proper fee.
If the amount deposited does not exceed Rs. 2-8	one anna.
If the amount deposited exceeds Rs. 2-8 but does not exceed Rs. 5 . . .	two annas.
If the amount deposited exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 10 . . .	four annas.
If the amount deposited exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 15 . . .	six annas.

Provided that no fee shall be chargeable on an application to deposit rent in respect of which a fee is chargeable under any rule framed under sub-section (*2*) of section 61 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII. of 1885;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting Bengal, see heading K. below.

E.—Special for the North-Western Provinces only.

(38) to reduce to eight annas the fee chargeable on a copy of any number of entries in a settlement-record relating to any one village in Kumaon or Garhwal;

(39) to remit the fees chargeable on all documents filed, exhibited or recorded in, or received or furnished by, the Court of the Special Judge appointed under the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, XVI. of 1882;

(40) to remit the fees chargeable on all documents connected with the proceedings in the Court of the Commissioner under the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, XVI. of 1882, except on memoranda of appeal and on applications for revision of any decision or order of the Special Judge under Chapter VI. of the said Act;

(41) to direct that the fee chargeable on any appeal against a decision of the Special Judge under Chapter VI. of the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, XVI. of 1882, shall not exceed eight annas;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting the North-Western Provinces, see heading K below

F.—Special for the Punjab only.

(42) to remit the fees chargeable on copies of orders or proceedings under section 37 of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, XVII. of 1887, made or recorded by Collectors or other Revenue-officers engaged in revising a record-of-rights under a notification published in accordance with section 32 of the said Act:

Provided that the copy is furnished for the purpose of being filed with an application or petition to a Collector or other Revenue-officer engaged as aforesaid in revising a record-of-rights, or to the Commissioner of the division, or to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land or the ascertainment of rights thereto, or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such revision;

(43) to remit the fees chargeable on applications under section 97 of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, XVII. of 1887, made by village-officers in accordance with the provisions of rule 83 of the rules under that Act published with the Notification of the Punjab Government No. 76, dated the 1st March 1888;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting the Punjab, see heading K. below.

G.—Special for Lower Burma only.

(44) to remit the fees chargeable on the following documents furnished to cultivators, namely:

certified copies of maps showing the holdings of cultivators, or of extracts from the settlement or supplementary survey registers connected therewith;

(45) to remit the fees chargeable on applications for advances under rule 146 of the rules framed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, II. of 1876;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting Lower Burma, see heading K. below.

H.—Special for Upper Burma only.

(46) to remit the fees chargeable on plaints, applications, petitions and copies which are filed, exhibited or recorded in the Court of a Circle Officer, or in any Court presided over by a Thugyi or Myothugyi, or which are received or furnished by a Thugyi or Myothugyi:

for the purposes of this clause the expression "Thugyi or Myothugyi" includes any person, however designated, who in any part of Upper Burma occupies a position similar to that which is held in other parts by a Thugyi or Myothugyi;

I.—Special for the Central Provinces only.

(47) to direct that the fee chargeable on a petition of objection to assessment under Act XIV. of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the assessment of the Pandhari-tax in certain parts of the Central Provinces*) shall, whatever may be the amount of the assessment to which the petition relates, be limited to one anna;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting the Central Provinces, see heading K below.

K.—Special for the Bombay Presidency, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Lower Burma, the Central Provinces, Ajmere and Coorg.

(48) to direct that, whenever, upon payment of the full fee, a certificate of administration has been granted under Act XL. of 1858 (*An Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) or Act XX. of 1864 (*An Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fee shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

NOTE.—For special provisions affecting Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Lower Burma and the Central Provinces see *supra*, headings C., D., E., F., G., and I., respectively.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 13th September, 1889.

No. 4744.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August, 1889, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX. of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*
Calcutta .	6,01,30,845	1,23,27,738	6,30,882	1,29,58,620
Allahabad .	85,82,270	1,21,64,850	...	1,21,64,850
Lahore .	88,50,265	60,83,265	..	69,83,265
Bombay .	5,76,58,920	4,26,33,443	85,96,897	5,12,30,340
Kurrachee .	44,11,555	36,61,115	17,000	36,78,115
Madras .	1,81,99,800	55,97,005	70,000	56,67,005
Calicut .	15,23,055	13,38,230	...	13,38,230
Rangoon .	21,57,800	75,03,105	...	75,03,105
TOTAL .	16,15,23,510	9,22,08,751	93,14,779	10,15,23,530
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,99,980
GRAND TOTAL				16,15,23,510

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th September, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 801.—*2nd Infantry*—

Surgeon-Major T. Hume, M.B., Madras Medical Establishment, to be officiating Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major C. L. Swaine, M.B., on furlough, with effect from the 28th August, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 802.—Major G. G. Monck-Mason, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 1st class, is granted an extension of service in the Ordnance Department for two years, with effect from the 4th September, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 803.—Lieutenant Frederic Alexander Smith, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 1st March, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 804.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Lindesay Maxwell Bell, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry,—7th December, 1887.

Second Lieutenant Hamilton George Maxwell, Connaught Rangers, officiating Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—29th January, 1888.

Second Lieutenant John Hill, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Infantry,—11th February, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Godfrey Walker Robinson, 1st West India Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 27th Bengal Infantry,—29th February, 1888.

Second Lieutenants Maxwell, Hill, and Robinson will rank as Lieutenants in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 29th January, and 11th and 29th February, 1888, respectively, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 805.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant C. H. Schlesinger, Bengal S. C., 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 25th August, 1889.

Lieutenant E. R. Morton, Bengal S. C., 30th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—4th year commenced 25th November, 1888.

No. 806.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel F. W. Boileau, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Major W. H. Browne, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon J. Garvie (m.c.) for two months.

No. 807.—Lieutenant H. A. K. Jennings, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for sixty-one days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 808.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 20th August, 1889, pages 4526 and 4527.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 20th August, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

* * * * * * *

James Waterhouse, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1889.

George Edward Hancock, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1889.

Boyce Edward Gowan, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1889.

James Hay, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1889.

James Lawtie Fagan, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1889.

Thomas Richard Byng, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1889.

John Randall Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd June, 1889.

Colin Hubert Garbett, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th June, 1889.

George Robert James Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th June, 1889.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 15th June, 1889.

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INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel John Philip Pedler, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 31st July, 1889.

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INDIA OFFICE,
20th August, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Patch. Dated 12th June, 1889.

To be Major.

Captain Gervas Selwyn Eyre. Dated 12th June, 1889.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Hedley Wright. Dated 12th June, 1889.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Charles Henry Beatson. Dated 16th May, 1889.

* * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Robert Bradstreet, Madras Infantry. Dated 11th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel David William Inglis, Bengal Infantry. Dated 15th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Divie Henry Robertson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 15th June, 1889

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Fitzgerald, Bengal Infantry. Dated 16th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Emilius Cox, Madras Infantry. Dated 16th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Scott Peat, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 27th June, 1889.

ERRATA.

The date of rank of Colonel James Kelly, Madras Unattached List, is 28th September, 1888, and not 1889, as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 9th April, 1889.

* * * * * * *

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edmund Waller, from the Border Regiment. Dated 3rd April, 1888, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Hugh Newcome Waymouth, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 2nd October, 1887, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Alexander Prest Housden, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dated 14th October, 1887, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant Henry King, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 2nd August, 1887, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant George Edward Douglas Elsmie, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 30th September, 1887, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant Frederick Hopewell Peterson, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 4th September, 1887, but to rank from 25th November, 1885.

Lieutenant William Bernard James, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 5th December, 1887, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

Lieutenant Ernest Addison Stevenson, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 3rd September, 1887, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

* * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 809.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

7th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Godlieb James Van Someren, Madras General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward James Gunthorpe, Madras S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell Walker, Madras S. C.

8th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Douglas Branson, Bengal General List, Infantry.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

11th September, 1889.

Charles Henry Stoddart.
James Graves Kelly.
Henry Vere Hunt.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 810.—*8th Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Samundar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Niyáz Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th July, 1889.

No 811—*10th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Mansúr Ali Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Sháh Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Sáwan, deceased, with effect from the 28th July, 1889.

No 812.—*36th Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Singh, transferred to the 16th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

Havildar Ganesha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaimal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd May, 1889.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 606 of 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 813.—Colonel Henry Charles Kemble, Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th October, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 814.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men are granted medals with annuities and gratuities for meritorious service and good conduct, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars of 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 500, Havildar Venkiah, 2nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.

No. 2716, Havildar Múhammad Sahib, 5th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1137, Private Shaikh Ahmad, 1st Regiment, Madras Lancers.
No. 1207, Private Mir Hasan-udin, 1st Regiment, Madras Lancers.
No. 1150, Private Shaikh Ibrahim, 2nd Regiment, Madras Lancers.
No. 1098, Private Fakhr-u-din, 2nd Regiment, Madras Lancers.
No. 67, Private Saiyid Dáúd, 3rd Regiment, Madras Cavalry.
No. 86, Private Yenkajee Rao, 3rd Regiment, Madras Cavalry.
No. 1307, Private Sayyid Abdul Aziz, 4th (Prince of Wales' Own) Madras Cavalry.
No. 15, Sapper Chowriapea, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.
No. 2131, Sapper Nagamootoo, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.
No. 170, Naick Jacob Holmes, 1st Regiment, Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
No. 178, Private Saiyid Usman, 1st Regiment, Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
No. 204, Private Yenkiah, 2nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 226, Private Narainsawmy, 2nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 401, Private Curpannen, 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
No. 447, Private Francis Xavier, 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
No. 492, Private Ramjee Rao, 4th Regiment, Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
No. 520, Private Goovindoo Raj, 4th Regiment, Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
No. 2332, Private Nookiah, 5th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 2233, Private Shumboolingum, 5th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 1094, Private Appiah, 6th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 1102, Private Pauppiah, 6th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 422, Private Muhammad Akbar, 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 955, Private Venketsawmy, 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 289, Private Guddiah, 8th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 243, Private Ghulam Murtaza, 8th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 499, Private Adenaredoo, 9th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 504, Private Shaikh Ismaíl, 9th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 2488, Private Mahabir, 10th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 2467, Private Shaikh Babu, 10th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 137, Private Perwalliah, 11th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 162, Private Shaikh Manullah, 11th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 2138, Private Shaikh Ali, 12th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 2341, Private Shaikh Ali, 12th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 489, Private Sunnassee, 13th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 675, Private Shaikh Hamid, 13th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 2149, Private Shaikh Dáúd, 14th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 2123, Private Ghulam Dastgir, 14th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 498, Private Zulfikar Beg, 15th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 266, Private Coormiah, 15th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 584, Private Venketsawmy, 16th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 502, Private Pachamyan, 16th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 3156, Private Narainsawmy, 17th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 1870, Private Shaikh Ibrahim, 17th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 2884, Private Panpanah, 19th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 3020, Private Venketsawmy, 19th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 411, Private Ramasawmy, 20th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 476, Private Rahim Khan, 20th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 345, Private Abdul Kadir, 21st Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 440, Private Rajinah, 21st Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 23, Private Venketachellum, 22nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 85, Private Muhammad Umar, 22nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 520, Private Venketsawmy, 23rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
No. 775, Private Anthoney, 23rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
No. 49, Private Narainsawmy, 24th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 151, Private Saiyid Yakub, 24th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 244, Private Narainsawmy, 25th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 299, Private Pir Khan, 25th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 219, Private Miguel, 26th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 231, Private Adam Beg, 26th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 242, Private Gourojee Rao, 27th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 497, Private Poopiah, 28th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No 515, Private Ramasawmy, 28th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 119, Private Shaikh Sultan, 29th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 56, Private Sooharoydoo, 29th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 26, Private Rungiah, 30th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 25, Private Muhammad Sulaiman, 30th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 336, Private Chendriah, 31st Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
No. 347, Private Abdul Kadir, 31st Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
No 45, Private Jugganackloo, 32nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 2427, Private Jyacan, 33rd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 2454, Private Buddhan Khan, 33rd Regiment, Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 400, Private Mootoo Reddy, 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.

No. 1518, Private Pentiah, 6th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 1901, Private Muhammad Ibrahim, 17th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 192, Private Balagooroo, 25th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 221, Private Shaikh Adam, 27th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 48, Private Muhammad Husain, 29th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
No. 16, Private Sharaf Khan, 30th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 815.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on each of the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :

From the 6th June, 1888, in room of Major-General Sir William Hamilton, *Bart.*, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL EDWARD FRANCIS CHAPMAN, C.B., ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ARTILLERY.

Dates of Commissions.

Second-Lieutenant	...	12th June, 1858.
Lieutenant	...	27th August, 1858.
Captain	...	21st January, 1872.
Major	...	31st December, 1878.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel		22nd November, 1879.
Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel ...	...	14th April, 1887.
Colonel in the Army	...	31st December, 1881.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, Bengal Artillery and Royal Artillery, 1858-68.
Aide-de-Camp to the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery in Abyssinia, March to May 1868.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, 1871-76.
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, 1876-78.
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, October 1878 to March 1880.
Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Ghazni Field Force, March to May 1880.
Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Kabul Field Force, May to August 1880.
Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, August to October 1880.
First Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, 1880-81.
Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, 1881-85.
Quartermaster-General in India (with the local rank of Major-General), 1885-89.

War Services.

Abyssinia, 1867-68.—Action of Arogi, and capture of Magdala. (Mentioned in despatches ; medal).

Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Battle of Ahmad Khel ; march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Mazra, near Kandahar. (Mentioned in despatches ; medal and two clasps, bronze star ; brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel ; C.B. ; Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.)

From the 20th December 1888, in room of Colonel J. V. Hunt, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) SIR ROBERT CUNLIFFE LOW, K.C.B., BENGAL CAVALRY.

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet	...	26th August, 1854.
Lieutenant	...	29th September, 1855.
Captain	...	1st January, 1862.
Brevet-Major	...	5th February, 1872.
Major	...	16th July, 1876.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel		8th February, 1878.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	6th March, 1880.
Colonel	...	8th February, 1882.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 1854-58.
Orderly Officer to Major-General Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B., and extra A. D. C. to Brigadier-General A. Wilson, Commanding the Delhi Field Force, 1857.
Second-in-Command, 4th Sikh Irregular Cavalry (now 13th Bengal Lancers), 1858-71.
Commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, 1871-80.
Chief Director of Transport, Kabul Field Force and Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, 1880.
Officiating Deputy Commissary-General, 1881-82.
Deputy Commissary-General for Transport, 1882-86.
Commanding a Brigade of the Upper Burma Field Force, with the rank of Brigadier-General (and temporarily commanding in Upper Burma), 1886-88.
Commanding Rohilkhand District, 1888-89.

War Services.

Santhal Campaign, 1855.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.—Actions of Badli-ki-Sarai and Najafgarh ; siege and capture of Delhi ; capture of Jhajjar ; siege and capture of Lucknow ; and pursuit of Tantia Topi in Central India. (Mentioned in despatches ; medal and two clasps).

Ambeyla Campaign, 1863-64.—(India medal and clasp.)

Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Second expedition into the Bazar Valley ; capture of Zawa ; march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Mazra, near Kandahar. (Mentioned in despatches, medal and clasp ; bronze star ; C.B.)

Burma, 1886-87.—(Mentioned in despatches ; clasp to India medal, K.C.B.)

From the 20th January, 1889, in room of Major-General J. P. Sherriff, Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL GEORGE FARRELL, C.B., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BENGAL.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon	. .	4th August, 1856.
Surgeon . . .	.	4th August, 1868.
Surgeon-Major . .	.	1st July, 1873.
Brigade-Surgeon .	.	21st December, 1883.
Deputy Surgeon-General	.	2nd September, 1886.

Appointments.

On duty with various detachments and the Naval Brigade, February to November, 1857.
General Hospital, Allahabad, 1857-58.

Regimental duty, 1858-86.

Principal Medical Officer, Burma Field Force, 1886-88

Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore Division, 188[illegible]

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1888-89

War Services

Indian Mutiny, 1857—Outbreak at Benares, relief of Lucknow, and operations at Cawnpore (Medal and clasp)

Masud Waziri Expedition, 1860—(India medal and clasp)

Daur Valley Expedition 1871

Jowaki Expedition, 1877 78—(Clasp to India medal)

Afghanistan, 1877 79—Action in the Sapari Pass. (Mentioned in despatches, medal)

Burma, 1886 87—(Mentioned in despatches, thanked by the Government of India, medal)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 816.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr Walter Aubrey Pemberton to be Captain, *vice* Corbett, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No 817.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr Robert Decy Spedding to be Second Lieutenant

No 818—Lieutenant H. Francis having been appointed to the Police Force of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and thereby, under paragraph 11, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX., become ineligible to hold a commission in the Volunteer Forces of India, his name will cease to be borne on the list of commissioned officers of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 13th September, 1889

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 13th September, 1889:

Corps	Rank and Name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
Suffolk Regiment (Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps)	Second-Lieutenant W C Blair	27th August 1889	Sialkot.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th September, 1889.

No 275—Major R. R Pulford, R E, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, officiated as Superintending Engineer from the 17th April 1889 to the 19th July 1889, during the absence of Mr J. W. Alexander on privilege leave.

No 276.—Mr W. A Moran, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is transferred to Burma for employment on Provincial Works

The 11th September, 1889

No. 278.—Mr. J Heinig, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from 13th September 1889, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel E Swetenham on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 279.—Mr F Morrison, Examiner, 3rd Class, is promoted to Examiner, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 5th June, 1889

The 13th September, 1889.

No 280.—Mr. P L Rooper, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State

for India extraordinary leave for twelve months without pay, in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 85, dated 19th March, 1889

No. 281.—Under section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway.

No 282.—The following officers attached to State Railways are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Moghalsarai-Howrah Railway Survey

Mr R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. P P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr W P Milne, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem*

Mr. A T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

No. 283—The services of the undermentioned officers attached to State Railways are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Railway Survey

Mr. A Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade

Mr F. V. Tayler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

No 284—Mr W. C. Hickie, Deputy Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Auditor during the absence of Mr. J. Lightfoot on privilege leave.

No 285—The services of Mr. B Baxter, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, are on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Railway Survey.

No. 286—The following officers are transferred from Central India and Rajputana to Burma for employment on Provincial Works :

Mr H. J. A. Bowden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade

Mr D M. Litster, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No 287.—The services of Mr W Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are on his return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on the Umarkot Railway

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TELEGRAPHS

The 11th September, 1889.

No 277.—Mr G. L Towers, Assistant Superintendent, Class V., 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent in Class IV., with effect from the 27th August 1889, and until further orders.

R C B PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th September, 1889.

No. 761.—Mr. T. W. Babonau (Jr.), Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted leave under Article 372, Civil Service Regulations, up to 28th November, 1889, in extension of the leave granted by Notification No. 726, dated 2nd April, 1889.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

No. 1105.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds, (Rx.) a

	Revenue.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to May 1888.	April, 1889 to May 1889.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	3,723,200	3,979,100	255,900	...
II	Opium	8,260,000	1,347,200	1,431,900	84,700	...
III	Salt	8,029,900	1,539,500	1,695,900	156,400	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	652,100	684,400	32,300	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	784,200	768,200	...	16,000
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	539,500	632,300	92,800	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	237,000	288,900	51,900	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	170,900	185,800	14,900	...
IX	Forest	1,269,600	138,700	145,300	6,600	...
X	Registration	331,100	53,900	58,000	4,100	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	107,700	115,300	7,600	...
XII	Interest	690,300	171,800	192,500	20,700	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	222,600	239,000	16,400	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	91,300	84,000	...	7,300
XV	Mint	228,600	33,500	46,200	12,700	...
XVI	Law and Justice: Courts of Law	326,800	51,200	56,900	5,700	...
	Law and Justice: Jails	270,100	22,600	28,900	6,300	...
XVII	Police	346,000	44,500	53,900	9,400	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	28,800	22,800	...	6,000
XIX	Education	212,400	26,300	26,700	400	...
XX	Medical	52,500	7,400	5,800	...	1,600
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	8,400	6,300	...	2,100
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	24,200	24,500	300	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,600	11,400	10,100	...	1,300
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	40,200	59,300	19,100	...
		63,223,500	10,078,100	10,842,000	763,900	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	2,011,400	2,373,300	361,900	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	1,335,800	1,168,600	...	167,200
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	3,100	6,200	3,100	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,090,100	82,700	93,500	10,800	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	22,100	20,200	...	1,900
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	3,900	4,700	800	...
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	65,300	72,500	7,200	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	143,000	123,900	...	19,100
	" Non-effective	56,600	6,700	5,500	...	1,200
		82,621,600	13,752,100	14,710,400	958,300	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	52,000	44,200	...	7,800
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	24,700	21,200	...	3,500
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	13,828,800	14,775,800	947,000	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 12th September, 1889.

two months of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

R10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to May 1888.	April, 1889 to May 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	33,900	32,200	...	1,700
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	247,000	270,000	23,000	...
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	515,300	544,100	28,800	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,362,700	1,604,100	764,000	...	840,100
5	Salt (do. do.)	461,900	67,400	71,100	3,700	...
6	Stamps	85,100	14,100	14,200	100	...
7	Excise	154,100	16,700	17,300	600	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	6,300	8,000	1,700	...
9	Customs	138,000	22,400	22,300	...	100
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	3,700	4,500	800	...
11	Forest	798,200	92,700	101,000	8,300	...
12	Registration	194,700	33,600	31,200	...	2,400
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	888,800	1,009,800	121,000	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	15,600	15,800	200	...
15	Post Office	1,270,100	197,500	199,500	2,000	...
16	Telegraph	601,000	91,300	88,600	...	2,700
17	Mint	84,800	16,500	17,000	500	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	211,700	218,800	7,100	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,718,700	434,900	439,600	4,700	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	841,800	133,900	145,700	11,800	...
20	Police	3,945,000	605,800	611,400	5,600	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	455,100	69,000	62,600	...	6,400
22	Education	1,352,300	179,500	174,100	...	5,400
23	Ecclesiastical	163,600	25,900	26,900	1,000	...
24	Medical	781,900	124,500	123,500	...	1,000
25	Political	642,000	96,800	96,400	...	400
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	393,800	84,100	81,800	...	2,300
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	504,300	84,300	85,600	1,300	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,100	100	600	500	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	759,300	114,800	120,600	5,800	...
30	Stationery and Printing	457,600	61,800	70,200	8,400	...
32	Miscellaneous	252,700	39,900	41,400	1,500	...
33	Famine Relief	20,500	...	6,100	6,100	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...
35	Do. do. Irrigation Works	80,000	16,800	11,300	...	5,500
		31,053,200	6,150,700	5,527,200	...	623,500
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,200	2,300	1,800	...	500
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	6,874,100	1,080,200	1,136,900	56,700	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	1,300	1,300	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	650,000	15,400	25,100	9,700	...
	Interest	30,100	...	...	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	5,600	1,500	...	4,100
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,500	10,400	15,300	4,900	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	691,900	91,100	97,700	6,600	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,900	98,500	118,900	20,400	...
44	Military Works	1,134,000	94,300	91,400	...	2,900
45	Civil Works	4,111,700	434,600	465,800	31,200	...
46	Army: Effective	14,231,900	2,293,700	2,152,800	...	140,900
	Non-effective	875,100	224,800	210,400	...	14,400
47	Special Defence Works	545,000	57,100	55,300	...	1,800
		61,245,500	10,558,700	9,901,400	...	657,300
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,170,200	2,480,100	2,679,000	198,900	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	1,180,100	1,283,800	103,700	...
		83,469,800	14,218,900	13,864,200	...	354,700
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,697,100	145,900	230,700	84,800	...
49	Irrigation Works	527,500	57,100	43,700	...	13,400
	In England—					
48	State Railways	1,273,000	166,500	202,300	35,800	...
49	Irrigation Works	...	1,000	300	...	700
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	79,700	97,100	17,400	...
		4,089,500	450,200	574,100	123,900	...
	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	14,669,100	14,438,300	...	230,800

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th September, 1889.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,02,84,424 a. 12 p. 6)	2,77,09,177	7	5
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,74,24,752 a. 10 p. 11)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,14,40,407	4	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,25,000	6	3
Sundries	10,91,447	3	9
RUPEES	8,63,66,032	5	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	25,80,112	0	0
Other authorised Investments	91,23,145	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,11,72,445	0	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	87,04,458	14	3
Bills discounted and purchased	2,40,23,645	10	9
Balances with other Banks	11,38,098	10	9
Bullion	16,714	13	7
Dead Stock	12,40,494	9	19
Stamps	9,946	6	0
Sundries	1,82,785	5	8
	5,81,91,846	13	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 98,42,836 a. 10 p. 11)	2,81,74,185	7	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,83,31,348 a. 12 p. 10)			
RUPEES	8,63,66,032	5	5

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 12th September, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 46·5.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th September, 1889.

No. 17.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of August, 1889:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.	1889.	
Asirgarh	Central Provinces	16th Aug.	Re-opened.
Barlowganj (Mussooree.)	N.-W. Provinces.	28th "	Opened.
Jherapani*	Ditto	28th "	Closed.
Kolhapur City	Bombay Presdy.	1st "	Opened.
Shwenoungbin	Burma	25th "	Closed.
Tirruvallur	Madras Presdy.	23rd "	Opened.*
Tekkali	Ditto	3rd "	Ditto.
Yercaud	Ditto	15th "	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.	1889.	
Harpalpur, Jaitpur, Kabrai, Mahoba, Mataundh	Indian Midland Ry.	5th Aug.	Opened.
Arsikere, Banasandra, Banavara, Bitturu, Honchalli, Kadur, Karadi, Tipturu, Yelladbagi	Mysore State Ry.	12th "	Ditto.
Davarur	Southern Mahratta Ry.	12th "	Ditto.
Pachooria	Eastern Bengal State Ry.	1st "	Ditto.
Muttra City, Brindaban	Cawnpore-Achnera State Ry.	26th "	Ditto.
Singanallur	Madras Ry.	...	Ditto.
Gulistan Junction	North Western Ry.	18th July.	Closed.

* Chingleput District.

J. H. LANE,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Offg. Director General of Telegraphs.*

The 6th September, 1889.

No. 18.—The following officiating promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 1st July, 1889:—

Name.	From	To	REMARKS.
R. T. Gibbs	Class VI, 2nd grade.	Officiating class V.	To fill an existing vacancy, *vice* Mr. Kenyon, proceeded on subsidiary leave and furlough.

H. MALLOCK,
Director General of Telegraphs.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value have been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other persons claiming a right to them, are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1889-90.		R	
W15	D 25—23436	10	Captain E. Montressor, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Fyzabad.
	" —29822	10	
	" —37937	10	
	" —43410	10	

A. G. MILLS,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th September, 1889.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Student has passed the Examination for Honours in Medicine :—

Medicine.

Sarbadhicary, Suresprasad . . Medl. College.

Surgery.

Sarbadhicary, Suresprasad . . Medl. College.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 26th August, 1889.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Bye-laws and Regulations of the University having been sanctioned by the Senate, and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information :—

In paragraph 3 of the Bye-laws relating to the Syndicate, the following words have been added after the word "Vice-Chancellor" :—"or in his absence from Calcutta, or when the office of Vice-Chancellor should happen to be vacant, by the senior member of the Syndicate."

The following has been added to the footnote appended to the word "school" in the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate :—

"The Syndicate may also refuse to recognize any school that shows year after year bad results."

The following words have been inserted in the body of the certificate between the words "that" and "there":—

"judging from the exercises that he has sent up, and the test examination to which he has submitted."

In paragraph 14 of the Regulations for the second M. B. Examination, for the words "each in alphabetical order" the following have been substituted :—"the first in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order," and the following words have been added : "The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division shall receive a gold medal of the value of rupees one hundred."

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd September, 1889.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 3rd September, 1889.

No. 3576-*G*.—Second grade Hospital Assistant No. 354, Syud Sujjod Hossein, attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, is granted sixty days' leave of absence with full pay, from the 25th August, 1889.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 6th September, 1889.

No. 967—190.—Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882, Mr. Govind Rao Khandekar, Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Ajmere, is invested, from date of assuming charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

No. 969—190.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 185A. of Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code), and under the authority vested in him by Section 357 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that in all civil cases, in which an appeal is allowed, and in all criminal cases, to which the provisions of Section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable, tried by Mr. Govind Rao Khandekar, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th September, 1889.

No. 27.—Mr. W. G. Allen, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, eighteen months' furlough in extension of that notified in Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways' Notification No. 1, dated 14th March, 1889.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Director-General.

NOTICE.

The following Charts published by the Marine Survey of India, have been cancelled by later editions :—

O1257, Arabian Sea, Western Sheet, 1881.
O1957a, Arabian Sea, Eastern Sheet, 1881.
F103a, Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet, 1879.
F103b, Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet, 1879.
G171, Point de Galle Harbour Approaches, 1877.
F105, Madras Roadstead, 1876.
B151, Tavoy River, 1876.
B1163, Junkselon—Puket or Tonkah Harbour, 1876.

FRANK DOBSON,
3rd grade Officer, Indian Marine, In charge.

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
The 6th September, 1889.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Whereas on or about the 3rd March, 1889, at Malladasaripalli, hamlet of Nelagonda, Gooty Taluka, Anantapur District, treasure consisting of 25 Mogul silver rupees of the value of about R25, was found in a small pot by one Kuraba Aukalappah while the foundation of his house was being laid ; it is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove, Act VI of 1878, that persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, should appear, either in person or by agent, at the office of the Collector at Anantapur, on Monday, the 24th of February, 1890, and assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Collector in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

L. RAMU,
for *Collector of Anantapur.*

ANANTAPUR,
The 3rd September, 1889.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 7th May, 1889, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R67-12, was found under ground by one Saminadu Mestri under the stone flooring in the temple of Sri Bhulo Kanadaswami in the village of Tirumangalam in Mayavaram Taluk, Tanjore District :—

Articles.	Value. R	a.	p.
1. One gold bottu	1	8	0
2. One silver crown (kireta)	46	0	0
3. Two silver abhayastam	8	8	0
4. Three silver belt	3	10	0
5. Two silver belt for forehead	1	8	0
6. Five pairs silver ear ornaments	5	0	0
7. Twelve silver crescents &c.	1	6	0
8. One silver necklace (karai)	0	4	0
TOTAL	67	12	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 14th January, 1890, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. GIBSON,
Collector of Tanjore.

CAMP NEGAPATAM,
The 7th September, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 10th September, 1889.

Abisch, E. F.
Briggs, W. M. & Co.
Browne, T. Ellis.
Cattell, Miss.
Frampton, Mrs. E.
Hony. Secretary, the Gymkhana.
Mansell, Miss Hettie.
Saint Frires, Messrs.
William, V. G. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, John.
Anderson, J. K.
Angelina Sander.
Berliewsky, Licon.
Bery, Adolph.
Bildt, Gillis.
Bozooah. W
Chamberlain, E.
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.
Clealt, Madame.
Cobb, Miss.
Cohn, Maritz.
Cowan, Mrs. S. M.
Crawford, Mrs. L.
Daly, William.
Doughty, F. E.
Dowie, J.
Duff, George.
Dutt, G.
Edwards, A. B.
Ellison, Mrs. James.
Faintyley, E.
Fischer, T. & Co.
Freedman, J. J.
Gailkeera, E.
Garland, Capt. V. M.
Gibson, P.
Goldberry, M.
Grean, B.
Herklotts, A.
Hindmarsh, William.
Hooman, J. H.
Hunter, A. F.
Jackson, J.
James, Mr.
Jephson, L. M.
Johnson, Pte. W.
Johnstone, A. M.
Leblan, Geo.
Lennox, Mrs. E.
Letham, F. C.
Madden, J. H.
Manassah, E. J.
Marlly, Chas.
Homan.
McKenzie, James F.
Mitchel, Mrs. D.
Munro, Mrs M.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Partridge, Guard.
Percy, W. H.
Pinto, Miss.
Poliscene, N.
Purdy, Miss.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Raskovitch, Emma.
Rivas, D. F.
Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Sander, C. J.
Smart, O. G.
Stern, Madam Lee.
Stewart, Hon. Mrs. Charles.
Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Taksier, David.
Talbot, H. B.
Vincent, J.
Wallace, Henry.
Webber, M. F. V.
Wibrow, R. M.
Wood, E. F. B.

Registered Letters.

Angelina Sander.
Deny, S. O.
Eglinton, C. A.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.
John Joseph.
Labauti, Pompeo.
Madden, J. H.
Rubinsteen, Anna.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th September, 1889.

Burn, W. F. S.
Lethorn, F. C.
Mangos, Mrs. A.
Seaman, Sur.-Major A. B.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 14th September, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	17th Sept.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	16th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	23rd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	23rd "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	29th "	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	19th "	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	17th "	Per Steamer *Rajputana.*
Ditto ditto	20th "	Per Steamer *Madura.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	18th "	Per Steamer *Madras.*

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين كے چار روپى چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے نو روپى چار آنے ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كے سترا روپى آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اونس ٹين كے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے آٹهه آنے ; ور ايك پو نڈ كے ٹين كے بارهٔ آنے '

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A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. By J. WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S. R3 (3a.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876 R3 (4a.)

Winds of Northern India R1 (2a.)

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu. By SHAIK AKBAR ALLY. 8a. (2a.)

Buddha Gaya, the Hermitage of Sakya Muni. R30 (R1-4.)

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records, Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, C.S. R1 (2a.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah; and on the Upper Brahmapooter. R2 (4a.)

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Colonel EDWARD TUITE DALTON—

Bound copies . . .	R45 0 0
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1889

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 043931, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R2,000, originally standing in the name of Chhagun Koomari, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

CHHAGUN KOOMARI,
Jeypore, Rajputana.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 000227, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1880, for R100, originally standing in the name of Salik Ram and last endorsed by Mr E Feronde, the proprietor, to Ajoodhiapershad, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

AJOODHIAPERSHAD,
Banker, Cawnpur.

CAWNPUR,
The 31st August, 1889

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 37.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in* PART VI. *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI. *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, September 9th, 1889.

In the previous summary the gradual steady fall in the force and extent of the Arabian Sea monsoon current was noticed, and the commencement of a similar change in the case of the Bengal current was reported. These conditions have continued during the past week, throughout which period the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon has been practically absent and the Bengal current feeble, intermittent, and variable.

The Chart of the 3rd of September showed an area of very low pressure over the Indus Valley and of relatively low pressure over the Gangetic plain, with high pressures over the Andaman Sea and Lower Burma and relatively high pressures over the south of the Peninsula. Moderate gradients existed over Sind, Guzerat, and Rajputana, and a moderately strong westerly current of air blew across those districts and into the central parts of the country. Elsewhere the winds were light and generally variable—more particularly on the West Coast On the 4th the general distribution was unaltered, but the low pressure area over the Indus Valley had largely filled up. Readings were very uniform over the Peninsula, and calms and northerly breezes prevailed there. The Chart of the 5th showed a redevelopment of the low pressure over the extreme north-west and to a considerable extent a reproduction of the pressure distribution which prevailed on the 3rd. A general westerly current of air, light or moderate in force, swept across Northern and Central India, while northerly to north-westerly breezes and calms were reported from the Peninsula. South-westerly winds were blowing across the Bengal Coast, and an imperfect cyclonic circulation prevailed in Lower Burma. On the 6th the barometer was falling generally, but the change was fairly uniform and the distribution not materially altered. The westerly winds over Northern India had fallen

off in strength, but there was little other change. The chart of the 7th showed that pressure continued to decrease generally.. A small shallow disturbance, with a cyclonic circulation of the winds, had passed into West Bengal from the Bay, and a well defined low pressure area was shown over the north-west of the Punjab, but the most prominent feature of the distribution was an elongated anti-cyclone lying over the centre of the Peninsula, extending from Malegaon to Cochin. A slight extension of easterly winds into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces was shown and also a further decrease in the westerly winds over Northern India, but otherwise there was very little change. By the morning of the 8th the small depression over South-West Bengal had disappeared, but the chart showed little other change. The chart of the 9th also showed very little alteration in pressure, but the winds had become moderate in force and normal in direction at the head of the Bay. Calms and variable winds prevailed in Northern India and light northerly to north-westerly winds over the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The generally cool weather, which prevailed over India during the week ending September 2nd, continued during the first two days of the week under review, but with the decreasing rainfall temperature rose, and the general temperature during the remaining five days of the week was above the normal average The net results for the week exhibit an excess of temperature in the Provinces of Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, and a deficiency in Bengal, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras. The excess in Bombay equals nearly 2°, in the Punjab 1½°, and in the Central Provinces 1°, while the deficiencies on the contrary were almost everywhere small. The warmest day was the 8th, when the only Provinces reporting a deficient temperature were Bengal and Guzerat and Central India; the coolest day was the 3rd, when the only places reporting any excess were Bombay and the Central Provinces.

During the week the maxima in the Indus Valley have steadily exceeded 100°, on one occasion by as much as 5°, and during the latter half of the week these high maxima have extended over the greater part of the Punjab also. The following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	— 0·6	+ 0·7
Bengal	— 0·1	— 0·6
North-Western Provinces	— 0·7	+ 0·1
Punjab	— 1·4	+ 1·6
Bombay	+ 1·2	+ 1·9
Central Provinces and Berar	— 0·3	+ 1·0
Guzerat and Central India	0	— 0·1
Sind and Rajputana	+ 0·2	— 0·3
Madras	+ 0 5	— 0·4

This table shows that, compared with the average, the weather has been warmer in all Provinces, except Sind and Rajputana, Bengal and Madras.

Rain.—A weak and irregular monsoon on the Bay of Bengal side and an almost entire absence of monsoon winds on the western side of India, together with a freedom from travelling cyclonic storms, have combined to give very short rainfall to almost all parts of India. The average pressure difference between Southern and Northern India during September is ordinarily about 2½-tenths of an inch, while during the past week the difference reached only two-tenths as a rule, and on the 9th was not much more than one-tenth. Small barometric differences such as these at this season are always accompanied with weak monsoon winds, which in their turn are accompanied with deficient rainfall.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall :

On the 3rd rain was falling all round the Bay of Bengal, as well as over the greater part of Assam and Bengal and as far west as the east of North-Western Provinces. Showers were also reported from the inland parts of the Peninsula, from one or two places on the West Coast, and at one or two in the North-West

Himalaya. Elsewhere the weather was fair. On the 4th a similar distribution prevailed. On the 5th the rainfall showed a further falling off. Slight showers only were reported, except in Bengal, where the amounts were heavier. The chart of the 6th showed slight rainfall at the hill stations in the north-west, over the south and east of the Peninsula, and over Lower Bengal, and fine weather elsewhere. On the morning of the 7th there was no change in the break in the rains, except in Bengal, where, due to a small local depression, there had been some extension of the rainfall area. On the 8th rain had increased somewhat over the central parts of the country, but there was no other change; and on the 9th slight general rain was reported from the Deccan, the Central stations, Bengal, the east of the North-Western Provinces, Assam, and Burma.

The table at the close of the summary shows that thirty-eight of the divisions into which India is divided for rainfall purposes have received deficient rainfall and only twelve have received more than the average. Three divisions in the Punjab, *viz.*, the North-West, West, and Submontane, have received no rain whatever, and the amounts reported from all parts of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and Kathiawar have been very small. The amount of the deficiency in other parts of India varies largely, some divisions having very nearly the normal amount of rainfall, while others in the vicinity have received only trifling falls.

The whole of Burma has had deficient rain ; so also has the whole of Bengal and Assam, with the exception of Deltaic Bengal and the valley of the Brahmaputra, where there has been a moderate or slight excess. In Upper India Oudh North has received a very trifling excess, but all the other divisions have received deficient rain—in some cases very largely so. Malabar and the Konkan Coasts have received less than half an inch of rain each during the week, but inland, within the divisions of Madras (South Central), Mysore, and the Deccan, the rainfall has been heavier than usual. Khandeish, Berar, and the Central Provinces have had very deficient rainfall, and in the whole of Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind the rain has also been short. On the other hand the whole of Madras, with the exception of the East Coast South, has had heavy rain.

The record of maximum falls exhibits very few instances of large amounts. In some parts of Behar and the North-Western Provinces there are some local falls ranging between 5 and 12 inches, but they are the exception, and in the Punjab the falls are very light. In the west and south of the Peninsula the maximum falls range between 3 and 5 inches, while in the central parts of the country they are still smaller, but on the eastern side of the Peninsula there are several heavy amounts reported.

The concluding column of the table shows an extension of the area over which the seasonal rainfall is short. The following are the divisions where the rainfall is deficient by more than 10 per cent.: Lower and Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, Punjab, Central, Submontane, and hill districts, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Sind, and Rajputana West. In all other parts of the Indian region the seasonal fall equals or nearly equals the normal average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for Week ending September 9th, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to September 9th, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to September 9th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	1·01	7·70	— 6·69	156·18	149·59	+ 4
	Lower Burmah	1·59	4·94	— 3·35	59·43	76·78	— 23
	Central Burmah	1·67	3·20	— 1·53	47·38	61·60	— 23
	Upper Burmah	1·05	?	?	23·28	?	?
	Arakan	3·85	6·13	— 2·28	150·81	156·64	— 4
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·04	3·98	— 1·94	57·30	67·44	— 15
	Assam (Surma)	3·44	4·14	— 0·70	99·86	78·62	+ 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·99	3·16	+ 1·83	68·82	57·64	+ 19
	Deltaic Bengal	3·08	2·92	+ 0·16	39·27	42·69	— 8
	Central Bengal	2·89	2·92	— 0·03	40·19	41·55	— 3
	North Bengal	4·11	4·51	— 0·40	86·20	77·16	+ 12
	Orissa	1·20	2·74	— 1·54	38·00	38·15	0
	Chota Nagpur	1·62	2·68	— 1·06	38·14	39·76	— 4
	Behar (South)	2·32	2·37	— 0·05	34·99	33·03	+ 6
	Do. (North)	2·25	2·58	— 0·33	40·67	37·12	+ 10
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	1·06	1·89	— 0·83	37·22	27·91	+ 33
	Oudh (South)	1·15	1·69	— 0·54	37·14	27·95	+ 33
	Do. (North)	2·35	2·21	+ 0·14	36·81	30·59	+ 21
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·66	1·84	— 1·18	24·99	24·79	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·23	1·68	— 1·45	21·33	23·10	— 8
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·24	1·90	— 0·66	44·89	34·34	+ 31
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·04	0·68	— 0·64	11·33	11·38	0
	Do. (Central)	0·08	1·50	— 1·42	16·66	19·14	— 13
	Do. (Submontane)	0	1·39	— 1·39	20·00	22·45	— 11
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·78	2·51	— 1·73	58·65	71·28	— 18
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·81	— 0·81	15·66	16·77	— 7
	Do. (West)	0	0·26	— 0·26	6·65	6·01	+ 2
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·34	2·46	— 2·12	87·51	90·77	— 4
	Madras (South Central)	1·85	1·08	+ 0·77	26·18	12·57	+ 108
	Coorg	2·03	3·23	— 0·20	82·76	84·60	— 2
	Mysore	4·15	1·18	+ 2·97	15·88	16·04	— 1
	Konkan	0·45	3·31	— 2·86	99·69	80·70	— 24
	Bombay Deccan	1·32	1·14	+ 0·18	19·37	23·82	— 19
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·75	1·33	— 0·58	12·92	17·97	— 28
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·16	1·96	— 0·80	30·10	27·06	+ 11
	Central Provinces (West)	0·78	2·82	— 2·04	30·69	33·35	— 8
	Ditto (Central)	0·60	2·73	— 2·13	46·10	43·13	+ 7
	Ditto (East)	1·46	1·87	— 0·41	48·22	41·82	+ 15
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·11	2·16	— 2·05	32·16	32·40	— 1
	Kattiawar	0·40	1·55	— 1·15	23·78	23·52	+ 1
	Sind	0·07	0·14	— 0·07	1·55	4·03	— 62
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·28	1·89	— 1·61	35·52	30·41	+ 17
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·07	1·73	— 1·66	28·43	22·66	+ 25
	Rajputana (West)	0·10	1·06	— 0·96	8·49	11·36	— 25
Madras	East Coast (North)	2·63	1·51	+ 1·12	25·89	19·71	+ 31
	Do. (North) (a)	3·85	2·20	+ 1·65	29·00	29·34	— 1
	Hyderabad (South)	1·83	1·12	+ 0·71	18·69	17·28	+ 8
	Madras (Central)	3·37	0·86	+ 2·51	16·50	13·12	+ 26
	East Coast (Central)	1·61	1·21	+ 0·40	14·87	14·65	+ 2
	Ditto (South)	0·63	1·23	— 0·60	14·31	11·84	+ 21
	Madras (South)	0·70	0·65	+ 0·05	6·56	6·48	+ 1

Simla, *12th September, 1889.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rainfall general; good in all districts, except Madras, South Arcot, and Tanjore. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of South Arcot, suffering from want of rain in Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, and damaged by excessive rain in parts of Anantapur. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,699; Gopalpur Canal, 1,373; Ghât Roads, 3,710; minor works, 3,644. Number on village relief on 31st August, 46,032, including 28,246 children; fed in kitchens, 10,402, including 7,513 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land, 394 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Good rain over the greater part of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and crop prospects improved by it; slight in Guzerat, Kathiawar, Konkan, Khandesh, and Nasik. Total fall still insufficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Baroda. Standing crops damaged by rats, insects, and locusts in parts of Karachi; by locusts in parts of Shikarpur and Hyderabad; by insects and locusts in parts of Upper Sind Frontier; and by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals; also withering for want of moisture in two talukas of Surat and Poona, one of Ahmednagar, and parts of Nasik. Standing crops otherwise good. Preparation for late crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Kathiawar. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Belgaum. Drinking water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Satara. Prices rising in two talukas of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th September.*—Fairly general rain has fallen over the whole Province during the week, but there is now a partial break in the rains. Transplanting is nearly finished and the prospects of the winter rice are generally favourable, except in places in Western Bengal, in the south-west of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and in the Sadr subdivision of Balasore, where the rainfall is still scanty. Autumn rice and jute harvests in some districts are expected to give fair results, while in others the outturn is estimated to be below the average. In Moorshedabad much damage has been caused to the autumn rice by floods, and in the east of Bogra the damage is also considerable. The *bhadoi* crops are being harvested and promise well, except in the inundated parts of Behar, where they have been almost wholly destroyed. Foodstocks continue to be sufficient in the affected tracts At Motihari the price of common rice has fallen from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 seers a rupee; at Madhubani it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers; and at Sitamarhi from $8\frac{2}{5}$ to $9\frac{3}{20}$ seers. In Chumparun and Muzaffarpur agricultural loans are being given and the persons in receipt of charitable relief are increasing. The number of persons employed on relief works are 365 in Bhagalpur and about 1,500 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th September.*—There has been light rain during the week, except in the eastern districts, where floods have occurred. Crops are doing well. Harvesting operations in progress and ploughing for *rabi* has begun in some places. Markets are well supplied. Prices are generally stationary, but in a few districts show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Rainfall light; showers in Khushab tahsil, Shahpur district, only. Prices falling in Delhi, Mooltan, and Shahpur; rising in Rawalpindi; and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *kharif*

crops completed. Ploughings for *rabi* commenced in certain districts. Rain wanted in Sialkot. Prospects of standing crops good and promising. Rice crop in Umballa suffering for want of rain. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Weather seasonable. The rainfall has been slightly deficient in parts of Jubbulpore and Seoni, but the prospects of the *kharif* crops continue favourable. Land being prepared for winter sowings. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was generally light and in Thayetmyo and Tavoy has not been sufficient, and in Thongwa late planted paddy has suffered from want of heavy rain; elsewhere the crop prospect is good. In Upper Burma there was fair rainfall in Mandalay and Pyinmana, but elsewhere but little fell or there was none at all. Rain is much wanted in Shwebo, Sagain, Lower Chindwin, Pakokku, Meiktila, and Yamethin districts; elsewhere the crop prospect is fair. The price of paddy has risen 9 per cent. in Thongwa, 4 per cent. in Thayetmyo and Magwe; but elsewhere there is little or no change.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Weather showery; nights unusually cool. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice still continue. Tea blight severe in Cachar. Prospects of tea and other crops good, except in Nowgong, where floods have done damage.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the State of Mysore. Standing crops in good condition, except in the Shikarpur taluk of the Shimoga district. Prices slightly fallen in Shimoga.

Good rain in Coorg. Standing crops doing well.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Average rainfall good in Berar. Weeding continues. Crops healthy. Fodder sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Rainfall during week 2·53 inches at Hyderabad; total since 1st January 24·46. Weeding of *kharif* crops concluded and weeding of *rabi* crops in progress. Water in tanks not yet sufficient for *rabi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th September.*—During the week no rain fell in Gwalior, Bhopawar, or Neemuch. Crop prospects improved in Bhopawar and Bhopal; unchanged elsewhere. Locusts still exist in parts of Barwani. Prices of food-grains high in Goona, falling in Neemuch, steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Moderate rain in Bikaneer; slight in Ajmere and Abu. No rain elsewhere. Standing crops good. Harvest prospects favourable. Locusts reported in districts of Sirohi. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th September.*—Good rain fell during the week. Early rice is being harvested. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XX. of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 18th August, 1888. Total mean length open.	Week ending 18th August, 1888. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 18th August, 1888. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 17th August, 1889. Total mean length open.	Week ending 17th August, 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 17th August, 1889. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th August, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th August, 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th August, 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th August, 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
31st August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,40,633	423	1,514	6,34,057	419	1,65,81,184	548	1,69,44,920	560	3,63,736	...
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,679	134	57	6,725	118	1,64,565	144	1,68,454	147	3,889	...
31st ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	582	49	12	679	57	20,279	85	18,415	77	...	1,864
.....	Sindia	75	4,704	63	...	(a)	...	1,49,765	100	(a)	...	...	1,49,765
31st August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,32,107	139	1,664	2,91,000	175	69,68,994	209	79,72,224	241	10,03,230	...
24th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	16,533	88	305	(c) 19,176	63	6,40,966	172	(c) 7,36,334	124	95,428	...
24th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	55,445	65	857	67,048	78	15,42,752	91	16,70,805	98	1,28,053	...
24th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,749	69	285	19,358	68	2,06,364	74	2,79,173	63	72,809	...
24th ditto	Indian Midland	136	6,723	49	740	(e) 42,416	57	2,95,388	108	(e) 11,14,279	88	8,18,891	...
17th ditto	Villupuram-Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,238	51	83	4,638	56	96,356	58	96,262	58	...	94
17th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,079	30	36	1,318	37	30,396	44	38,349	56	7,953	...
	Total	4,753	9,79,472	206	5,559	10,86,415	195	2,66,96,949	281	2,90,39,215	271	23,42,266	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
24th August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,469	3,92,749	159	2,386	4,08,865	171	91,60,222	186	1,04,01,878	220	12,41,656	...
24th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	92,031	133	692	98,106	142	27,78,376	200	31,15,438	225	3,37,062	...
17th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,077	97	125	14,350	115	2,34,688	94	2,73,264	109	38,576	...
24th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,709	260	45	11,605	258	2,82,777	314	3,14,245	352	31,468	...
31st ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,31,125	343	747	2,29,790	308	31,43,222	234	33,72,724	241	2,29,502	...
24th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,705	100	27	2,055	76	38,746	75	37,248	72	...	1,498
24th ditto	Tirhoot	259	22,816	88	273	39,479	145	6,66,286	135	7,57,546	146	91,260	...
17th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	3,642	35	105	5,619	54	1,00,949	48	1,33,270	63	32,321	...
17th ditto	Jorhát	25	1,209	48	25	1,414	56	22,584	45	23,692	42	1,108	...
17th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	78	11	7	196	28	1,376	9	2,284	15	908	...
24th ditto	Burma (g)	392	41,815	107	553	70,268	127	11,45,654	151	17,77,075	162	6,31,421	...
	Total	4,819	8,11,956	168	4,985	8,81,747	177	1,75,74,880	183	2,02,08,664	206	26,33,784	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
24th August, 1889	Madras	840	1,61,789	193	840	1,74,234	207	32,75,969	195	36,03,093	216	3,27,124	...
24th ditto	South Indian	654	1,06,905	163	654	1,03,798	159	21,03,360	105	22,72,680	175	1,09,320	...
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,08,424	340	1,440	(i) 3,37,756	235	1,73,85,823	579	1,33,52,732	460	...	40,33,091
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,53,095	332	461	1,66,000	360	(h) 49,47,204	537	(i) 52,82,606	577	3,35,342	...
	Total	3,452	9,30,213	269	3,395	7,81,788	230	2,77,72,416	402	2,45,11,111	304	...	32,61,305
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		13,024	27,21,641	209	13,939	27,49,950	197	7,20,44,245	277	7,37,58,990	271	17,14,745	...
Gross Estimated Expenses		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,74,51,802	144	3,82,06,461	140	7,54,659	...
Net Receipts		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,45,92,443	133	3,55,52,529	131	9,60,086	...
	Assisted Companies.												
31st August, 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	4,223	192	22	4,611	210	1,16,286	261	1,16,606	262	320	...
10th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,64,504	111	(m) 1,84,989	125	20,485	...
24th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	32,763	87	376	38,150	101	10,09,041	134	10,67,561	143	58,520	...
24th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,191	77	67	5,820	87	1,40,774	115	1,50,930	119	4,156	...
	Total	465	42,177	91	465	48,581	104	14,36,605	132	15,20,086	141	83,481	...
	Native States.												
17th August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	30,589	99	354	43,028	122	6,06,168	108	8,23,124	117	2,16,956	...
24th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,351	23	59	1,780	30	54,393	46	53,352	46	...	1,041
24th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	741	35	27	600	22	19,123	46	23,034	43	3,911	...
24th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	13,084	68	261	16,642	64	4,06,138	105	5,58,516	108	1,52,378	...
24th ditto	Morvi	68	2,571	38	68	2,202	32	77,439	57	85,339	63	7,900	...
24th ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,123	33	124	4,800	39	1,48,334	60	1,36,531	55	...	11,803
	Total	775	52,459	68	893	69,052	77	13,11,595	88	10,79,896	95	3,68,301	...

(a) Included with Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th August, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th August, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

Simla, *12th September, 1889.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 38.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 19th September, 1889.

No. 573.—Mr. W. R. Larminie has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st August 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th September, 1889.

No. 1333.—The services of the late Lieutenant J. D. Perkins, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th August 1889.

No. 1336.—The Hon'ble J. Q. Pigot, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th November 1889.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th September, 1889.

No. 366.—The Reverend James Low has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 10th September, 1889.

No. 89.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, extends Act II (Bengal Council) of 1889 (an Act for the protection of the right of fishing in private waters) to the territories under his administration.

By order,
F. C. DAUKES,
Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS

Simla, the 20th September, 1889.

No 990-*F.*—*ERRATUM*—In the Notification of this Department No 964-F, dated the 12th instant, the date from which the temporary promotions of Major C T Bingham, B.S C, and Mr F J Carter were to take effect was notified to be the 7th August 1889 It is now notified that the date is the 7th July 1889

No 992-*F*—The following reversions took effect from 5th September 1889, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain E S Wood, Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Oudh Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Mr C. J. Ponsonby, Officiating Conservator 3rd Grade, Oudh Circle—to Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Mr W G Allan, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—to Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade.

No 994-*F.*—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. C. Doveton, M S C, Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, with effect from 2nd September 1889 and until further orders

Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Central Provinces—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators, and to hold charge of the Forest Department in the Central Provinces *vice* Colonel Doveton

Mr. C F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, Punjab—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators *vice* Mr. Thompson.

No. 997-*F*—*ERRATUM*—In the Notification of this Department No. 909 F., dated the 30th ultimo, making certain temporary promotions during Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey's absence on privilege leave, *for* "with effect from 10th June 1889 and until further orders", *read* "with effect from 12th June 1889 and until further orders".

E. C BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 17th September, 1889

No 1666 *G*—Upon return from military duty at Deolali Captain J C Francis, 5th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, is reappointed to be the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda in addition to his military duties, and with effect from the 2nd September 1889.

The 19th September, 1889

No 3713-*I*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within that portion of land which lies within his State between the centre of the Harihar Railway bridge as measured from bank to bank and the north distant signal of the Harihar Railway Station, and which is occupied or may hereafter be occupied by the Railway connecting the Mysore State Railway and the Southern Mahratta Railway system (including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other Railway purposes);

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

(1) All laws for the time being in force in the District of Dharwar shall be deemed to be in force in the aforesaid land.

(2) The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers of the Government subordinate to him exercising authority in the District of Dharwar shall respectively have within the said land the same executive powers as they may have within the British territories subject to their administration.

(3) The Sub-Judge of Haveri, the District Judge of Dharwar, and Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, shall respectively have within the said land the same civil jurisdiction as they may have within the District of Dharwar.

(4) All Criminal Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the District of Dharwar shall have the same jurisdiction within the said land.

(5) The administration of the Police within the said land shall be vested in the Superintendent of Police for the time being of the Southern

Mahratta Railway, who shall exercise within the said land the same Police powers as may for the time being be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police in the District of Dharwar, in subordination to the same authorities as those to which a District Superintendent of Police in the District of Dharwar is for the time being subordinate, and in subordination to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, and the Commissioner of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

The 20th September, 1889.

No. 3723-I.—With reference to Foreign Department notification No. 1651-I, dated the 26th April 1889 the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that so much of Act X of 1886 (to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts) as amends the Indian Penal Code and the Prisoners Act, 1871, shall be deemed to have applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from the date of that notification to the extent and subject to the provisos specified therein

2. The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that for the purposes of section 31, sub-section (2) of the Prisoners Act, 1871, as amended by Act X of 1886, the Nagpur Jail shall be deemed to be a prison within the territories subject to the Resident at Hyderabad.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th September, 1889

No 4786—Mr H Farrer, B C.S., Postmaster-General, 1st Grade, in charge of the Madras Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 9th October 1889

Mr P. Sheridan is appointed to officiate as a Postmaster-General, 1st Grade; and

Mr C A. Stuart is appointed to officiate as a Postmaster-General, 2nd Grade, and to be in charge of the Madras Circle during Mr Farrer's absence.

The 19th September, 1889.

No. 4811.—Mr F J Atkinson, Assistant Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave from the 17th October to the 2nd November 1889, both days inclusive

The 20th September, 1889

No. 4828—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified.

With effect from the 10th August 1889,—

Mr. O T Barrow to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II.

Mr. J E. O'Conor to officiate in Class I. of the Enrolled List.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to officiate in Class II.

Mr. W. H Dobbie to officiate in Class III.

Mr C. G. Vansittart to officiate in Class IV.; and

Mr. L E Pritchard to officiate in Class V.

With effect from the 29th August 1889,—

Mr K B. Wagle to officiate in Class V.

Mr R. E. Hamilton is appointed substantively to Class II. of the Enrolled List.

Mr. T. H. Biggs, on ceasing to be substantive *pro tempore* in Class II. will officiate in that Class.

No. 4832.—From 16th July 1889, on which date Mr. E J Sinkinson was confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, the following promotions are made.

Mr S Jacob to be Accountant-General, Class III

Mr. O T. Barrow to be Enrolled Officer, Class II

Mr. J. C E. Branson to be Enrolled Officer, Class III, and

Mr. F. C Harrison to be Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

E J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th September, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT

No 819—Lieutenant M Stevens, Bengal S C, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 17th August, 1888

No. 820.—Lieutenant G A Hawkins, Bengal S C, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 8th September, 1889

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

No. 821—Brigade-Surgeon R Waters, M D, Medical Staff, Bengal Establishment, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with effect from 1st January, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No 822.—Captain T T. Vaughan, R A, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class;

Colonel G. Swinley, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that class,—

with effect from the 27th August, 1889, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel V. C. Fisher, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 1st class, reverted to regimental duty on the expiry of the term of his appointment.

No 823.—Lieutenant C. T. Bell, R.A., to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 7th September, 1889, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

No 824.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Arthur Ross Barwell, Manchester Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force,—30th January, 1888.

Second-Lieutenant William Henry Prendergast, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—24th February, 1888.

Second-Lieutenant Prendergast will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 24th February, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 825.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Cowan, Bengal S. C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for one year and 163 days, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. H. Billings, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 826.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel C. N. Hodgson, Bengal S. C., 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 29th May, 1889.

No. 827.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel Sir B. P. Bromhead, *Bart.*, C.B., Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) for 15 days.

Colonel M. P. Ricketts, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 129 days.

Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 183 days.

Captain H. R. W. Lumsden, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant R. H. Ewart, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon R. J. Marks (m. c.) for one month.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 828.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 27th August, 1889, page 4681.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 27th August, 1889.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Colonel (local Brigadier-General) C. S. Maclean, C.B., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Major-General whilst employed on the Perso-Afghan Frontier. Dated 28th August, 1889.

* * * * * * * * * *

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary Alfred Broom Cross, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 20th March, 1889.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE,
27th August, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the service:

Colonel Henry Bathurst Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th May, 1889.

Colonel Walter Ernest Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1889.

Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Infantry. Dated 27th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Tulloch Whish, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th April, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Ronald Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Fraser, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Francis Hume, Bombay Infantry. Dated 24th August, 1889.

Major William Inglis Le Breton, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Major Harding Cornwallis. Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd August, 1889.

The Queen has also approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned officer, who has failed to qualify to remain in the service:

Lieutenant Harward Patrick Curtis O'Farrell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th July, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 829.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Colonel W. G. M. Strickland, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List

of Colonel J. P. Pedler, Madras S. C., (whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army) on the 31st July, 1889.

No. 830.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

16th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George John Skinner, Bengal S. C.

20th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank William Chatterton, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward George Blenkinsop, Madras S. C.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 831.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary W. J. Routleff to be Deputy Commissary;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary G. M. Grant to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor J. Stephens to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor T. Davis to be Conductor;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor W. E. Keogh is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 14th August, 1889, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary A. B. Cross, transferred to the pension establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 832.—Sub-Conductor William Jolly, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Joseph James Williams, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 18th July, 1889, *vice* Conductor Hugh Macartney, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 833.—*19th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Lal Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khan Muhammad Khan, deceased, with effect from the 23rd June, 1889.

Jemadar Sher Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Khan Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kisan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 688 of 1889.

No. 834.—*21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Amír Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Sáádat Dín to be Jemadar, *vice* Muzaffar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment;

Havildar Mansúr Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh-dín, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 1st August, 1889.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 835.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer has been granted a medal, with annuity, for meritorious service and good conduct, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 585, Kot-Dafadar Chatr Singh, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 836.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified:

BENGAL.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahádur."

Subadar-Major Tara Singh, *Bahádur*, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Risaldar Shah Mirza Beg, *Sardar Bahádur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Risaldar-Major Beg Muhammad Khan, *Bahádur*, 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Subadar-Major Shawa Ram, *Sardar Bahádur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Jai Singh, *Bahádur*, Infantry of the Corps of Guides, *vice* Risaldar-Major Shaikh Bahádur, *Sardar Bahádur*, deceased,—11th May 1888.

Risaldar-Major Hardatt Singh, *Bahádur*, 5th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Shinsahai Singh, *Sardar Bahádur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Budda, *Bahádur*, Merwara Battalion, to complete the establishment,—12th July, 1888.

Risaldar-Major Núrul Hasan, *Bahádur*, 6th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Sher Singh, *Sardar Bahádur*, deceased,—7th October, 1888.

Risaldar-Major Bahaud-dín Khan, *Bahádur*, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to complete the establishment,—23rd November, 1888.

Subadar-Major Báz Khan, *Bahádur*, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Risaldar-Major Nizámud-dín Khan, *Sardar Bahádur*, deceased,—23rd December, 1888.

Risaldar-Major Wájid Ali, *Bahádur*, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Risaldar-Major T. J. Harling, *Sardar Bahádur*, deceased,—4th February, 1889.

Subadar-Major Hukam Chand, *Bahádur*, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Satti Dín, *Sardar Bahádur*, deceased,—21st February, 1889.

Subadar-Major Ali Madat, *Bahádur*, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar Rámdín Páthak, *Sardar Bahádur*, deceased,—11th April, 1889.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahádur."

Risaldar-Major Sádhu Singh, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Native Commandant Mahtáb Khan, *Bahádur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Baghel Singh, 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Naib-Risaldar Mán Singh, *Bahádur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Nohari Singh, 6th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Risaldar-Major Beg Muhammad Khan, *Bahádur*, promoted,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Sahib Singh, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Jai Singh, *Bahádur*, promoted,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Futta Bijea, Malwa Bhil Corps, *vice* Subadar-Major Umed Ali, *Bahádur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888

Subadar-Major Budh Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Risaldar-Major Hardatt Singh, *Bahádur*, promoted,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Lachhman, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar Arjun Singh, *Bahádur*, deceased,—16th July, 1888.

Subadar-Major Juthia Khattri, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar Buldeo Singh, *Bahádur*, deceased,—27th July, 1888.

Risaldar Sáwan Mal, 11th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Subadar Shaikh Naubat, *Bahádur*, deceased,—14th August, 1888.

Risaldar Budh Singh, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Chattar Singh, *Bahádur*, deceased,—4th October, 1888.

Subadar Rúldu, 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Risaldar-Major Talib Hasan, *Bahádur*, deceased,—30th October, 1888.

Subadar Lehna Singh, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Risaldar-Major Bahád-dín Khan, *Bahádur*, promoted,—23rd November, 1888.

Subadar Jíwan Singh, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Báz Khan, *Bahádur*, promoted,—23rd December, 1888.

Risaldar Híra Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Risaldár-Major Wajid Ali, *Bahádur*, promoted,—4th February, 1889.

Subadar Fattu, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Ali Madat, *Bahádur*, promoted,—11th April, 1889.

No. 837.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in and admission to the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified :

MADRAS.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardár Bahádur."

Subadar-Major Saiyid Amir, *Bahádur*, 1st Madras Lancers, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ramasawmy, *Sardár Bahádur*, deceased,—18th April, 1889.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahádur."

Subadar Saiyid Abbas, 2nd Madras Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Saiyid Amir, *Bahádur*, promoted,—18th April, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 838.—*Gauhati Rifles*—

Lieutenant Edward Spurgeon Green to be Captain Commandant, *vice* Mein, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 43.—Mr J. N Pike, appointed by the Secretary of State a Chief Builder in the Indian Marine, reported his arrival in India on the 9th September, 1889 (P.M.), and is posted to the Kidderpore Dockyard.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1889.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and the 20th September, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
William Carmichael Hawker. (a)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.	13th March 1889.	Intestate .	282 9 2	...	19th November 1889.
Douglas Alexander Gordon Anderson. (b)	Second Lieutenant.	3rd Dragoon Guards.	29th March 1889.	Intestate .	1,085 12 5	...	19th November 1889.
Frederick Maunsell Medlicott. (c)	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers.	16th March 1889.	Intestate .	1,676 14 3	...	19th November 1889.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Widow—Mrs. M. N. W. Hawker.—Child—Miss D. M. N. Hawker.—Mother—Mrs. W. Hawker, Manor House, Horspath, Oxford.
(b) *Next-of-kin*—Mrs. A. Anderson, care of Colonel Thompson, The Elms, Guildford, Surrey.
Brother—Lieutenant A. A. G. Anderson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Cavalry Barracks, Canterbury.—Sister—Mrs. Watson, care of Major Watson, Garrison Instructor, Ranikhet.
(c) *Next-of-kin*—Father—H. B. Medlicott, Esq., 43, St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol, England.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th September, 1889.

No. 288.—Mr. H. Rigg, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Burma State Railway, is promoted from Class I., Grade 3, sub. *pro tem.*, to Class I., Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from 19th June 1889.

The 20th September, 1889.

No. 289.—*CORRIGENDUM.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 212, dated 12th July 1889, for the words *with effect from 10th August 1889*, read *with effect from 9th August 1889.*

No. 290.—Mr. A. Grant, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to act as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Colonel C. M. Moberly, M.S.C., on privilege leave.

No. 291.—Mr. J. Shaw, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Burma State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Pundit Prem Nath, or until further orders.

No. 147 A.E., dated 12th September, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Recruitment of the Subordinate Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 19-A.E., dated 25th January 1889.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 6 of the above Resolution it was ordered that the Entrance Examination for the Subordinate Division of the Accounts Branch should in future be a competitive one. On further consideration of the requirements of this branch of the service, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the term "competitive" shall not apply to this examination. Paragraph 6 of the Resolution quoted is accordingly cancelled, and the last para. of its appendix amended as shewn in the margin.

The examination prescribed in para 18 of Appendix C, Vol. I., of the Public Works Code, will be continued on the same terms as heretofore.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident at Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.
The Comptroller General.
The Accountant General, Bengal.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information, with the request that Examiners of Accounts may be instructed to do as much as may be conveniently in their power to give the preference of appointments to vacancies in their establishment of Accountants to those candidates who have passed the best examination.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 20th September, 1889.

No. 292.—Mr. H. A. Kirk, Assistant Superintendent, Class V., 1st Grade, and officiating Superintendent, Class IV., Indian Telegraph Department, is permanently promoted to Superintendent, Class IV., 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st July 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th September, 1889.

The following Jury Rules were read and passed as the Rules and Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and are now published.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

THE JURY RULES, 1889.

Existing rules repealed.

I. All existing rules now in force in the High Court relating to the qualification, summoning, empanelling, and serving of jurors

are hereby rescinded, and the following rules are made in lieu thereof:—

Title of rules, and date of commencement.

II. These rules shall be called "The Jury Rules, 1889"; and shall take effect from the first day of November 1889.

Qualifications of Jurors.

III. Every male person between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, who is not the subject of any Foreign State, and who resides or personally works for gain within the local limits of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Criminal Jurisdiction, shall be qualified and liable, subject to the provisoes and conditions hereinafter contained, to serve as a juror at any Criminal Sittings of the High Court, other than sittings held under the provisions of Section 335 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, and upon any inquest before the Coroner of Calcutta; provided he be the resident occupier of a house within the said local limits of the annual value of not less than four hundred rupees; or has property, or an interest in lands, tenements, or goods within the Province of Bengal of the value of not less than three thousand rupees; or is in receipt of an income of not less than one hundred rupees a month.

America is not "a Foreign State" within the meaning of this rule.

"Annual value" in this rule means annual value as defined by Section 122 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

Disqualification of Jurors.

IV. No person shall be eligible to serve as a juror as aforesaid, who holds any office in or under the High Court; or who receives any pay or emolument for any employment in any office or under any officer thereof; or for executing any duties of Police; or who is the subject of any Foreign State; or who is under the age of twenty-one years; or who having been convicted of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence in British India or elsewhere, shall not have obtained a free pardon in respect thereof, or have obtained a reversal of such conviction upon the merits; or who is a lunatic or an idiot; or who does not understand English when spoken.

Persons exempted from serving on Juries.

V. The following persons are exempted from liability to serve on Juries, and shall not be put upon the list of jurors, *viz.*:—

1. The Viceroy and Governor General of India.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
3. The Members of the Council of the Governor General of India.
4. Judges.
5. The Members of the Council of the Governor General of India and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, respectively, for the purpose of making laws and regulations.
6. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Viceroy.
7. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
8. The Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Governments of India and Bengal, respectively.
9. The Members and Secretaries of the Board of Revenue.
10. Officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine.
11. Advocates, Vakeels, and Attorneys of the High Court in actual practice, and Managing Clerks to Attorneys.
12. Clergymen of the Church of England and persons actually employed as ministers of any religious worship whatsoever, and not engaged in any secular employment, except that of teaching.
13. The Comptroller General of Accounts of the Government of India.
14. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Health Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta.
15. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police.
16. The Secretary and Treasurer and the Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal.
17. The Mint Master.
18. The Collector of Customs, and all persons employed in the Customs Department.
19. The Director General of the Post Office, and all persons employed in the Post Office.
20. The Director General of Electric Telegraphs, and all persons employed in the Telegraph Department.
21. The Controller General of Military Expenditure.
22. The Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces.
23. The Surveyor General and Deputy Surveyor General.
24. The Administrator General.
25. The Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
26. The Accountant General of Bengal.
27. Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, in charge of Presidency Payments.
28. The Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.
29. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
30. The Director of Public Instruction.
31. All Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates receiving any pay or stipend from Government as such.
32. The Coroner.
33. Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries duly admitted and actually practising as such.
34. Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Compounders in the Medical Service of the Government, or attached to any Hospital or Dispensary.
35. The Master Attendant, the Deputy Master Attendant, Harbour Masters, and all persons employed in the Pilot Service.
36. The Assay Master.
37. The Superintendent of Government Printing.
38. The Currency establishment.
39. All persons exempted from personal appearance in the High Court, under Section 641 of Act 14 of 1882, or any other similar enactment.
40. All domestic servants.
41. All persons who from mental or bodily infirmity shall be unfitted to serve on a Jury.
42. The Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
43. Inspector General of Registration, Bengal.
44. Inspectors of Registration.
45. District Registrar of Calcutta.
46. Inspector General of Police, Bengal.
47. Deputy Inspectors General of Police.
48. Protector of Emigrants.
49. Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
50. Assistant Harbour Masters.
51. Engineers in charge of all vessels afloat.
52. Engineers in particular charge of the Workshops and Hydraulic Engine Rooms.
53. Crane Drivers.
54. Engineers in charge of the Hooghly Bridge.
55. Carpenters and Watchmen on duty on the Bridge.
56. Watchmen on duty on the Bridge.
57. Superintendent of Geological Survey of India.
58. Deputy Superintendent of Geological Survey of India.

59. Registrars in the Offices of the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Home, Foreign, Public Works, Revenue and Agricultural, and Legislative Departments, and in the Department of Finance and Commerce. The Chief Clerk in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. The Chief Accountant in the Office of the Accountant General, Military Department. The Registrar in the Office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy. The Registrars of the several departments of the Bengal Secretariat.

60. The Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and Secretary to the Port Commissioners.

61. The Agent, Reuter's Telegram Company, Ld.

62. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

63. Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.

64. Kazi Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, Attaché in the Foreign Department.

65. Inspector and the Assistant Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

66. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal and the Officer in charge of the Time Ball duties, Alipore.

Persons whose names are on the Jury list liable to serve subject to objection.

VI. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, and subject to the right of objection contained in Section 278 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, any person whose name shall be on the Jury list then in force shall be qualified and liable to serve as a juror as aforesaid.

Lists of Special and Common Jurors to be summoned for each Session, when and by whom to be prepared, and number of names to be contained therein.

VII. On some day not less than six weeks before the commencement of each Session, one of the Judges of the High Court shall cause to be made out lists of the persons to be summoned as Special and Common Jurors, respectively, for such Session. The list of Special Jurors shall contain the names of forty, and the list of Common Jurors the names of eighty, persons of those respectively included in the list of Special and Common Jurors. The lists shall be respectively called 'The Special Jurors' List' and 'The Common Jurors' List' for the particular Session, designating it by the date on which it is to commence, and shall be prepared as follows :—

List of Special Jurors how prepared.

(1) The names of all persons, if any, ordered to be entered in the list of Special Jurors for such Session under Rules VIII, IX or XVI, shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied as regards any one or more of such persons that he or they will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VIII, if the name had been drawn by lot for such Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries as, with those already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of forty persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and the names of such forty persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Special Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Special Jurors for such Session.

List of Common Jurors how prepared.

(2) In like manner the names of all persons, if any, ordered to be entered in the Common Jurors' List for such Session under Rules VIII, XI or XVI, shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied as regards any of them that such person will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VIII, if his name had been drawn by lot for that Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries as, with the names already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of eighty persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries, and the names of such eighty persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Common Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Common Jurors for such Session.

Mode of proceeding to draw the names of the Special and Common Jurors to be summoned.

VIII. The mode of proceeding to draw the names of such Special and Common Jurors, respectively, shall be as follows :—

The names of all the Jurors in the list of Special and Common Jurors, respectively, prepared by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be numbered consecutively. The number attached in the list of Special Jurors to the name of each Juror liable to be summoned as a Special Juror for the Session for which the list of Special Jurors is to be prepared, shall be written on a bone or ivory counter, the several counters being all, as nearly as may be, of equal size and shape, and such counters shall be put together by the Clerk of the Crown into a box, and, on the day to be fixed for drawing the names of the Jurors, the Clerk of the Crown shall, in open Court, draw, or cause to be drawn, the said counters one after the other, until the requisite number of Special Jurors shall be obtained. The Juror on the Special Jurors' List, whose number on such list shall correspond with the number drawn, shall, subject to the provisions in these rules, be entered in the Special Jurors' List for the Session, and a number denoting the order in which the name of each Juror is so drawn shall be set against the name of such Juror in the Special Jury List for the Session.

A similar course *mutatis mutandis* shall be adopted in drawing the names of the Common Jurors.

Names of deceased persons or persons not liable to serve or excused from service, to be set aside.

The Judge may order the name of any person who has actually served as a Juror in the preceding year, and of any person known or believed to be dead, absent from Calcutta, or likely to be unable from illness or otherwise to attend, or known or believed not to be qualified or liable to serve as a Juror under these rules, to be set aside; and, in every such case, an additional name shall be drawn in lieu of that so set aside, and the Judge, if he think fit, may order the name of any person so set aside, except on account of death or disqualification, to be entered on the list of Special or Common Jurors, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be then fixed.

Names of persons excused from service to be entered in list for future service.

Order in which names to be arranged in lists with additions and places of abode.

IX. The names, additions and places of abode of the several persons included in such Special and Common Jurors' Lists for the Session, shall be written therein and numbered in the order in which they shall have been drawn, and such lists shall be signed by the Judge.

Copy of lists to be annexed to Precept to Sheriff to summon Special and Common Jurors in numerical order.

X. A copy of such lists shall be annexed to a Precept to the Sheriff, commanding him to summon the first thirty-five on the list of Special Jurors, and the first sixty-five on the list of Common Jurors, and, in case he shall not be able to summon the whole of the first thirty-five or sixty-five, as the case may be, then to summon as many as shall be necessary to make up the full number of thirty-five or sixty-five of those in numerical order in such lists respectively next after the first thirty-five or sixty-five.

Name of Juror excused attending at one Session, on condition of his serving at a subsequent Session, to be inserted in the list for such Session.

XI. Any person whose name is included in the Special or Common Jurors' list for any Session may apply to the Clerk of the Crown to cause him to be excused from attendance as a Juror, either generally or at the particular Session. Such application shall be made at least one week before the day fixed for the commencement of

the Session, and shall specify the grounds upon which the application is made. The Clerk of the Crown shall, as soon as possible after the last day allowed for making such application, bring them before one of the Judges of the Court, and such Judge shall pass orders thereupon, which shall be communicated by the Clerk of the Crown to the respective applicants. If the Judge shall think fit to excuse any of the applicants from attendance at the particular Session, he may do so unconditionally, or on condition of his serving at the next or some subsequent Session to be fixed, and any such conditional order shall operate as an authority to the Clerk of the Crown to include the name of such person in the list for such subsequent Session under the provisions of Rule VI.

Jurors to be summoned ten days before the first day of the Session

XII. Every person named in the lists mentioned in Rule IX shall forthwith, or as soon as possible after the receipt of the Precept by the Sheriff, be summoned by him to attend at the Session for which he shall have been appointed to serve as a Juror, and such summons shall be served at least ten days before the first day of the Session.

Service of summons, or process.

XIII. A summons to a Juror who resides out of the limits of the Town of Calcutta, and to whom access at his office or place of business within such limits is denied to the Sheriff's Officer, as also all notices, orders, or other proceedings required to be served on him, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be addressed to him at his office or place of business aforesaid, or at his place of residence, and forwarded to him by post duly registered.

By post.

The transmission by post as aforesaid of every such summons, or notice, or of a copy, authenticated by the seal of the Court, of every such order or other proceeding, shall, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, be deemed sufficient service thereof.

Personally.

XIV. In all other cases every such summons, notice, order, or other proceeding, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be served on a Juror personally.

Sheriff to return Precept with two panels, one of Special Jurors, the other of common Jurors, showing in tabular form names and particulars of service, and accounting for non-service.

XV. The Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after service of the summons, and not later than one week before the commencement of the Session, return the Precept to the Clerk of the Crown, with two panels annexed thereto, one of the Special Jurors and one of the Common Jurors, which panels shall show in a tabular form the names of the persons summoned and the particulars of service upon each; and if any person or persons named in the lists annexed to the Precept shall not have been served, the panel shall state that fact, and the reason why such person or persons has or have not been summoned: and in every case the reason why such service has not been effected shall be verified by the affidavit of the Officer whose duty it was to effect such service, and such affidavit shall be filed with the Clerk of the Crown, with the return to the Precept.

Sheriff's return to be immediately laid before a Judge for orders

XVI. On the receipt of such return, the Clerk of the Crown shall, without delay, bring the same before one of the Judges of the Court. The said Judge may, if necessary, examine the Sheriff's Officer or Officers as to the truth of such return, and as to the circumstances of the service or of the absence of service on any person, and may direct service to be made upon the person or persons not already served in such manner as to him shall seem fit. The Judge, if he think fit, may cause the name of any person returned by the Sheriff as not summoned to be entered on the list of Jurors, either Special or Common, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be fixed by the Judge.

If sufficient number of Jurors not served, further names of Jurors to be drawn by lot, as provided by Rule VIII.

XVII. If the Judge shall be of opinion that the number of Jurors named in either of the said lists who shall have been served is not likely to be sufficient, he may cause to be drawn by lot, in the mode provided by Rule VIII, such further number of names as may be requisite not exceeding forty and eighty, respectively.

Copy of Supplementary Lists to be annexed to additional Precept to Sheriff.

XVIII. Such lists shall be called the Supplemental Lists of Special or Common Jurors, as the case may be, and shall be prepared and signed in the manner hereinbefore provided with respect to the original lists, and copies thereof shall be sent to the Sheriff with an additional Precept, and the Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such additional Precept, cause the persons named therein to be summoned to attend at the Session, and shall return the Precept to the Court not later than one clear day before the first day of the Session, with a panel similar to that provided by Rule XV in respect of the original lists and Precept.

Sheriff's return.

Jury how to be drawn and empanelled

XIX. In order to nominate a Jury for the trial of any prisoner or other person to be tried by Jury, the Clerk of the Crown shall cause to be put together into one box cards or pieces of parchment containing the names of all the persons summoned to serve on the Common Jury for the Session, if the trial is to take place before a Common Jury, or on the Special Jury, if the trial is to take place before a Special Jury, except such of the said persons as shall have been excused by the Judge from serving on that day in consequence of his having served as a Juror on the previous day, or for any other cause. Such cards or pieces of parchment shall be, as nearly as may be, of equal size, and each shall bear the name of one person summoned to serve on the Jury for that Session. The Clerk of the Crown shall then in open Court draw or cause to be drawn out of the said box nine of the said cards or pieces of parchment, one after another; and if any of the Jurors whose name shall be so drawn shall not appear, then such further number shall be drawn until nine Jurors shall appear. The prisoner or person to be tried shall be informed that, if he desires to object to any Juror, he must make his objection before the Juror is sworn. The names of the Juror shall then be called aloud; and if, upon any challenge or objection either by the Government or the party to be tried, or for any other lawful cause, any Juror is not allowed to serve, or is exempted from serving, the Clerk of the Crown shall draw out another card or piece of parchment from the said box, and so on, until nine Jurors shall have been drawn who shall be allowed to serve.

Proceedings in case of deficient Jurors.

XX. If, by reason of absence, or disallowance on challenge, or any other cause, there be a deficiency of Jurors, the Court may command the Sheriff, or other Officer, to name or summon a sufficient number of persons to make up a full Jury; and the Sheriff, or other Officer shall, at such command of the Court, return such men duly qualified to serve as shall be then present, or can be found to serve on such Jury, and the course of proceeding shall be the same as if their names had been returned in the panel and drawn by ballot under Rule XIX; provided that, in case of a Special Jury, the additional Jurors may be taken from the list of Common Jurors summoned to serve at the same Session if a sufficient number of Jurors qualified to serve as Special Jurors shall not be present in Court.

After every Session entry to be made against the name of each non-defaulting Juror.

XXI. After each Session the Clerk of the Crown shall make an entry in the list of Jurors opposite the names of those who shall have served at such Session or shall have been summoned to serve at such Session and shall not have made default, together with the date of service, or of the Session for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

Only persons on Common Jury List eligible to serve on Coroner's inquest, and except in case of necessity, no Juror to be summoned again within twelve months

XXII. No person shall be summoned to serve upon any inquest before a Coroner unless he is on the Common Jury List, nor, except in the case of necessity, within the period of twelve months after he shall have served on a Coroner's inquest or shall have been summoned to serve on a Coroner's inquest, and shall not have made default. The Coroner shall keep a copy of the Common Jury List, and shall enter therein the names of the persons who shall have served or been summoned to serve and not made default, and the date of the inquest at which such Juror shall have served or for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

W. COMER PETHERAM.
H. T. PRINSEP.
L. R. TOTTENHAM.
JOHN F. NORRIS.
JONES Q. PIGOT.
CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
GOOROODAS BANERJEE.
R. F. RAMPINI.
C. H. HILL.
H. W. GORDON.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE TREASURY.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th September, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office and the Government Savings Bank at the Bank of Bengal will be closed from the 30th September to the 10th October, both days inclusive, but the Bank of Bengal will receive and pay money on Government account on all days on which the Bank is open for business.

The Paper Currency Office will also be open to the Public for exchange of notes and coin up to 1 o'clock P.M. on the 30th September, 8th and following days in October.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Student has passed the B.A. Examination in addition to those notified before :—

Chandicharan, Mitra . . . . City College.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th September, 1889.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Orders and Genera have been appointed for the B. A. Examination in Zoology of 1890 :—

(1) The Genera of the Vertebrate Order—*Proboscidea.*

(2) The Genera of the Invertebrate Order—*Stomatopoda.*

(3) The Indian Genera of the Reptiltan Order—*Crocodilia.*

(4) The Indian Genera of the Avian Order—*Raptores.*

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 20th September, 1889.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 10th September, 1889.

No. 3674-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1510-G., dated 23rd August, 1889, Mr. A. H. T. Martindale took over charge of the Office of Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, on the forenoon of the 31st idem.

No. 3677-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Bo. S.C., and Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 26th August, 1889, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 3088-G., dated 7th idem.

The 13th September, 1889.

No. 3721-G.—Major E. A. Fraser, M.S.C., 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 4th September, 1889, of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office

Notification, No. 3376-G., dated the 24th August, 1889, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity in Rajputana.

No. 3723-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No 1577-G., dated the 5th September, 1889, Lieutenant K. D. Erskine made over, and Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench received, charge of the Offices of Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity in Rajputana, on the afternoon of the 5th idem.

With effect from the same date, Lieutenant Erskine is taken on the staff of Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General at Head Quarters.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 735.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*d*) of section 40 of the Ajmere Laws Regulation, III of 1877, the Chief Commissioner has, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, made the following rules for the appointment, punishment, suspension and dismissal of ministerial officers in the Ajmere Commission.

1. All appointments, transfers and promotions in the superior service in the Departments marginally noted, shall be made by the Commissioner, who shall also regulate all transfers not provided for in these rules, and, as District Judge, shall control the process-serving establishment.

1. Revenue Department.
2. Judicial Department.
3. Educational Establishment (clerical establishment at head-quarters).
4. Sub-Registrar of Assurances.

2. The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere shall control in all respects, subject to appeal to the Commissioner, appointments in the Excise and Registration Departments, but no order of appointment or of punishment by fine, suspension, degradation or dismissal in the case of officials whose monthly salary is R50 or more, shall take effect without the previous confirmation of the Commissioner.

3. The Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara many, within their respective districts, fill up vacancies or order transfers among the teaching staff of the district schools and other inferior officials of the Educational Department, on the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools.

4. Heads of offices and presiding officers of Subordinate Courts may fill up vacancies in the menial staff placed under their control, whether belonging to the process establishment or otherwise: Provided that all orders passed under this rule by the Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, or a Tahsildar, or a Second Class Subordinate Judge (other than the Cantonment Magistrate of Deoli), or a Munsiff, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Assistant Commissioner, who shall have power to order transfers in the case of menials other than those belonging to the process establishment, except from or to the Courts of Small Causes or of First Class Subordinate Judges or of Cantonment Magistrates.

5. The authorities competent to fill up an appointment shall have power to fine, degrade, suspend or dismiss any incumbent subject to the like sanction or recommendation under which the power of making the appointment is exerciseable under these rules, and subject also to an appeal to the Commissioner, whose order shall be final: Provided that the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara, the Subordinate Judges of the first class, and the Cantonment Magistrates of Nasirabad and Deoli, and, subject to confirmation by the Court to which appeals from their decrees or orders ordinarily lie, the Courts of lower grades, including Honorary Magistrates, may, subject to appeal to higher authority, fine or suspend officials in the Revenue or Judicial branches acting directly under their orders and drawing pay not exceeding R80 per mensem.

NOTE.—For the purposes of these rules, the District Record Office and the Treasury establishment shall be held to be acting directly under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

6. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on appeal, revise or modify any order passed by any Court or office subordinate to him.

7. All orders passed under these rules shall be reported to the Commissioner for his information at the end of each month.

Supplementary Rules for the Revenue Department.

I.—In these rules the word "Collector" shall have the same meaning as in the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877.

II.—Appointments, transfers and dismissals of officials of the grade of Supervisor shall be made by the Commissioner, and of officials below that grade by the Collector, whose order shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner.

III.—In the case of hereditary Supervisors, on the occurrence of a vacancy, the heir of the last incumbent shall, if qualified in manner hereinafter provided, succeed. Hereditary succession shall be confined to sons, grandsons, brothers' sons and first cousins on the male side.

IV.—In default of a qualified heir, the appointment shall be filled up as an ordinary vacancy.

V.—No fresh hereditary rights not now existing shall be allowed to grow up.

VI.—In filling up vacancies among non-hereditary Supervisors, the candidate who is considered best qualified under these rules shall be appointed, preference being given to qualified Patwaris.

VII.—All candidates for Supervisorships must have received a good general education and bear a good character. They should also be of a respectable family and physically fit for the performance of their duties.

VIII.—Either before their nomination or within three months of the same, all candidates, whether hereditary or otherwise, must pass an examination in the following subjects:—

(a) Hindi—reading and writing.

(b) Urdu—reading and writing.

(c) Arithmetic.

(d) English figures.

(e) Plane-table survey and computation of areas.

(f) General Revenue Law.

(g) Revenue Rules, with special reference to the Patwaris and Supervisors.

IX.—No person shall be appointed to a Supervisorship, whether hereditary or otherwise, until after the expiry of one year of probation. In all cases the last appointed person shall come in at the bottom of the list in the lowest grade of Supervisorship.

X.—Every person failing to pass the prescribed examination shall, except for special reasons to be recorded, be removed by the Commissioner.

XI.—No minor shall under any circumstances be appointed to any Supervisorship.

XII.—The Collector may, on good cause shown, fine any Supervisor a sum not exceeding one month's pay, or may suspend him for a period of three months.

XIII.—The appointment of Patwari is not strictly hereditary, but the heir of a deceased Patwari, if qualified, and if the zamindars of the circle consent to his appointment, shall have the preference.

XIV.—When a Patwari has been dismissed for any fault, his heir shall have no preferential claim, but the appointment shall be made with the consent of the zamindars of the circle. Should they nominate the heir of the dismissed Patwari, the Collector shall have the power, on grounds to be recorded by him, of vetoing the nomination.

XV.—In case of a dispute as to the nomination of a person for a Patwari's appointment, that person shall be considered to be nominated by the circle who is supported by the votes of the zamindars paying the largest aggregate amount of Government revenue. Failing any nomination within a reasonable time and after reasonable warning, the Collector shall himself nominate a Patwari to the vacant circle.

XVI.—Subject to the above limitations, the nominee of the zamindars of the circle shall, if qualified, be appointed to the post of Patwari.

XVII.—No man shall be permanently appointed as Patwari who has not passed an examination in—

(a) Reading and writing Hindi;

(b) Arithmetic up to the rule-of-three;

(c) Surveying by plane-table;

(d) Patwaris' rules.

XVIII.—Examinations shall be held once in six months before a board of examiners. To these examinations shall be admitted—

(a) persons nominated for the post of Patwari or Naib Patwari;

(b) candidates who may be either members of the families of any existing Patwari or outsiders: Provided that, with respect to these last, if the candidate do not receive an appointment within two years after passing the examination, that examination shall be considered cancelled.

XIX.—The board of examiners shall be nominated by the Collector, and shall, as a rule, consist of an officer not below the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Magistrate as president, and a Tahsildar, a Supervisor, and a qualified member of the Educational Department as members.

XX.—The Collector may, on good cause shown, suspend any Patwari or Naib Patwari for any period not exceeding six months, or fine him a sum not exceeding one month's pay.

The 11th September, 1889.

No. 982—328-*VII*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1586-G, dated 5th September, 1889, Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., is invested, under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), from date of assuming charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

No. 985—328-*VII*.—Under Section 39 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877, Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Ajmere, is appointed to act as District Magistrate of Merwara, during such time as Rae Bahadur Bishen Sarup holds charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or until further orders.

No. 988—328-*V*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1586-G., dated 5th September, 1889, the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in exercise of the authority vested in him by Section 12, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), is pleased to appoint Rae Bahadur Bishen Sarup to be a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Merwara District, during such time as he holds charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of that district, or until further orders.

No. 991—329.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 988—328-V., dated 11th September, 1889, Munshi Allanoor Khan, Naib Tehsildar of Beawar, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

With effect from the same date, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Munshi Allanoor Khan to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the Ajmere District, and to specially empower him, under Section 32 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), to pass sentences of whipping.

The 16th September, 1889.

No. 1009.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1586-G., dated the 5th September, 1889, Rae Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup took over charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara from Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 6th idem.

No. 1012.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1586-G., dated the 5th September, 1889, Captain A. F. De Lacssoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., took over charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, from Captain C. Herbert, on the forenoon of the 7th idem.

No. 1015.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (7) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of the said Act.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th September, 1889.

No. 293.—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, Didwana Division, is granted twenty-eight days' privilege leave under Article 283, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. B PATTERSON,

Offg. Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September, 1889.

No. 21.—The promotions of Lieutenant A. L. Swainson, R.E., to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tempore*, and of Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, R.E., to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tempore*, with effect from 7th May, 1889, notified in Inspector General's Notification, No. 19 A., dated 14th August, 1889, are hereby antedated to 16th February, 1889.

No. 22.—The following sub. *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the 7th May, 1889:—

Name.	From	To
Rimington, Lieutenant J. C., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.
Moore, Lieutenant T. B., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel,*

Inspector General, Military Works.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 14th September, 1889.

No. 14.—Mr. D. Morris, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for six months, with effect from 15th October, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel,*

Director, N. W. Railway.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 18th September, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th September, 1889	7,59 476	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	3,19 944	
		10,79 420
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	162	
Ditto ditto Government	12,552	
		*12,714
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	10,92,134
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	2,067	
		2,067
Balance on the evening of the 18th September, 1889		10,90,067
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	7,59 638	
Ditto ditto Government	3,30,429	
		10,90,067
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 19th September, 1889.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value have been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other persons claiming a right to them, are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1888-89.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W36	E 32—18986	100.	Lala Peya Mal, through Lala Piub Dial, Clerk, Accountant General's Office, Lahore.

M. A N. HYDARI.

Currency Officer.

LAHORE.

The 13th September, 1889.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th September, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st August, 1889 .	54,700	11,29,387	26,66,500	2,43,28,500	94,06,900	4,10,33,900	2,11,25,100	9,96,90,287	55,700	73,21,000	11,02,17,700	11,75,94,400	1,33,800	32,200	21,75,05,387
Amount of 4½ per cent., 1878, notes transferred to 4½ per cent., 1879, Stock in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,14,500	2,14,500	...	...	2,14,500
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th September, 1889 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th September, 1889 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September, 1889 . .	...	...	1,000	99,400	26,500	45,900	5,000	1,77,800	...	...	2,01,000	2,01,000	...	...	3,78,800
	54,700	11,29,387	26,67,500	2,44,27,900	94,33,400	4,10,79,800	2,11,30,100	9,98,68,087	55,700	73,21,000	11,06,33,200	11,80,09,900	1,33,800	32,200	21,80,98,687
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	7,500	1,65,900	36,000	2,32,400	1,78,700	6,20,500	...	2,20,500	2,57,000	4,77,500	...	...	10,98,000
Balance on 15th September, 1889	54,700	11,29,387	26,60,000	2,42,62,000	93,97,400	4,08,47,400	2,09,51,400	9,92,47,587	55,700	71,00,500	11,03,76,200	11,75,32,400	1,33,800	32,200	21,70,00,687

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th July, 1889, enfaced from India 6,073 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,267 lakhs.

"	16th July, 1889, to 31st	"	"	"	7	"	"	4 "
"	1st Aug.	"	to 15th Aug.	"	"	"	9	" " 8 "
"	16th "	"	to 31st	"	"	"	13	" " 7 "
"	1st Sept.	"	to 15th Sept.	"	"	"	4	" " 8 "
							6,106 lakhs.	5,294 lakhs.
							5,294 "	
						Balance against India	812 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th September, 1889.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th September, 1889.

LIABILITIES		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 1,05,59,934 a 2 p 5	2,70,85,692	10	11
Public Deposits at Branches	1,65,25,758 8 6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,24,04,641	7	8
Bank Post Bills, &c		3,74,510	0	5
Sundries		11,25,323	12	6
RUPEES		8,67,90,168	5	6

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		32,49,368	0	0
Other authorised Investments		83,22,611	15	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		1,12,36,677	5	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities		88,38,472	11	4
Bills discounted and purchased		2,46,47,732	15	1
Balances with other Banks		11,79,478	2	6
Bullion		14,082	11	2
Dead Stock		12,40,923	9	3
Stamps		9,543	1	0
Sundries		1,93,740	9	10
		5,89,32,631	0	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R 1,02,11,311 a 2 p 9	2,78,57,537	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,76,46,226 2 0			
RUPEES		8,67,90,168	5	6

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, the 19th September, 1889

R. I. BISS.
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 45·6.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that the treasure described below and valued at R177-14, was found on the 14th June, 1889, by one Chirravuru Subba Rao Baruva, while he was digging out the silt in the tank named Sri Jagannaikube in Baruva village in the Ganjam District —

Description of property.	Weight. Tolahs	Chinams	Rate per Tolah. R	Value. R	a.	p.
2 Small gold plates with pictures of Lakshminarayanam	1	14	18	26	8	0
2 Small gold pustilu	..	22½	18	13	8	0
2 Delhi mohurs	2	1	21	42	11	0
7 Indra kasulu	2	5	21	45	0	0
21 Gold beads	2	22½	18	49	8	0
1 Gold koliki pusa	..	1½	16	0	10	0
				177	13	0
13 Old pogadalu and one stone bead	...	...	...	0	1	0
				177	14	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Ganjam, at his office, on the 6th January, 1890. in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

LEWIS WIGGENS,
Addl. Persl Asst. to Collector,
for *Collector of Ganjam.*

CHATRAPU,
The 30th August, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 17th September, 1889

Abisch, E. F.
Air Loed, Karberg & Co.
Bryning, H W.
Cohen, A. M.
Durling & Co.
Henke, C & Co.
Hughes, Georgie.
Ohannessian, H. A.
Tytler, Stanley.
William, V. G. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, John
Anderson, J. K
Ballantine, Mrs. G. J.
Bather, H R
Bery, Adolph.
Bildt, Gillis.
Borooah, W
Bradley, Walter
Brown, J.
Carpendale, W M.
Chamberlain, E
Claudius, Mrs R. B
Cobb, Miss.
Cohn, Maritz.
Corfuld, Capt.
Courage, R.
Cowan, Mrs S M.
Crawford, Mrs L.
Deyoete, Chas. S.
Dowie, J.
Duff, George.
Dutt, G.
Edwards, A B.
Engineer-in-Chief, Bengal Central Railway.
Faintyley, F.
Fischer, T. & Co.
Freedman, J J.
Gailkeen, F
Garland, Capt. V M
Gibson, P.
Goldberry, M.
Herklotts, A.
Hooman, J H.
Hunter, A. F.
Jackson, J.
James, Mr.
Jephson, L M.
Johnson, Pte. W.
Joll, H.
Leblan, Geo.
Lennox, Mrs. E.
Lewis, A.
Madden, J. H.
Manassah, E J.
Marlly, Chas.
Homan.
Mitchel, Mrs. D
Nicolaieff, Alex.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Partridge, Guard.
Percy, W. H.
Pinto, Miss
Poliscene, N.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Raskovitch, Emma.
Rivas, D. F.
Sander, C. J.
Sanpin, E.
Scott, Mrs. J.
Smart, O. G.
Stewart, Hon. Mrs. Charles.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith, Mrs. A. M.
Taksier, David.
Talbot, H. B.
Vincent, J
Wallace Henry.
Walter, F.
Webber, M. F. V.
Wibrow, R. M.
Wood, E. F. B.
Zeigler, A.

Registered Letters.

Angelina Sander
Eglinton, C. A.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.
Madden, J H
Rubinsteen, Anna.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th September, 1889.

Burn, W F S.
Lavath, W. Thomas.
Lazarno, Mrs. M
Lethorn, F. C.
Mangos, Mrs. A.
Seaman, Sur.-Major A. B.
Yule, Sergt.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 21st September, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	24th Sept.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China .	29th ,,	Per French Str. *Tibre*
Straits, China and Japan . .	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Madura.*
Ditto ditto . .	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Nowshera.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Coconada.*
Port Blair	3rd Oct.	Per Steamer *Maharani.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*; per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*; per pound tin, *R17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE.

RESULT OF VOTES

On the proposal submitted in Circular No 1, dated 1st March, 1889

Subject	Yes	No
Whether, under the circumstances stated in the Circular, Mrs Berkeley shall be admitted to the pension of R40 a month applied for	542	531

By order of the Directors,

W. H RYLAND,

Secretary

U. S. F. PENSION FUND OFFICE,

CALCUTTA,

The September, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 043931, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R2,000, originally standing in the name of Chhagun Koomari, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

CHHAGUN KOOMARI,

Jeypore, Rajputana.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 000227, of the 4 per cent loan of 1880, for R100, originally standing in the name of Salik Ram and last endorsed by Mr E Feronde, the proprietor, to Ajoodhiapershad, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

AJOODHIAPERSHAD,

Banker, Cawnpur

CAWNPUR,

The 31st August, 1889

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th September, 1889:

No. 14 OF 1889.

A Bill to indemnify certain witnesses.

WHEREAS by an order, dated the sixteenth day of October, 1888, a Commission was appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) for the purpose of enquiring into certain imputations of misbehaviour by a public servant;

And whereas in the course of the proceedings before the said Commission, and of certain enquiries preliminary to or connected with the said proceedings and undertaken by direction of the said Governor in Council, statements were made and evidence given by public servants and other persons, by reason of which statements or evidence the said public servants and other persons became or might become liable to suits, prosecutions or penalties under the Statute 49 Geo. III, Chapter 126, or the Indian Penal Code, or otherwise; XLV of 1860.

And whereas it is expedient to free the said public servants and other persons from all liability to civil or criminal proceedings in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any admission of an offence in any statements made or evidence given as aforesaid;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Indemnity to witnesses.

1. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall be commenced or continued against any person in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any admission of an offence in any statement made or evidence given before the said Commission, or in any enquiry undertaken by direction of the said Governor in Council in connection with the proceedings of the said Commission.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to protect certain persons from proceedings which might be taken against them in consequence of admissions made by them in the course of the investigation before the Commission which sat at Poona in October, November, December and January last under Act XXXVII of 1850, or in the course of the connected inquiries which were undertaken by direction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, with respect to imputations of misbehaviour made against Mr. Arthur Crawford, of the Bombay Civil Service.

The 19th September, 1889. ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

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PART VI.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 19th September, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHESNEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cantonments be taken into consideration. He said:—

"I should explain that the object of these proposed amendments is to correct an oversight which occurred in the revision of the original Bill by the Select Committee. It was proposed by that Bill to extend enactments to cantonments *by rule*. Under the revised Bill enactments are to be extended *by notification*. The necessity of making certain consequential amendments in other parts of the original Bill was unfortunately overlooked by the Select Committee. It being desirable to move these amendments, I have, after consultation with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Hon'ble the Law Member, considered it expedient to indicate that, where cantonment regulations are extended to an area beyond the limits of a cantonment, there may be cases in which it may be proper to award compensation to persons who may be injuriously affected by their extension."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHESNEY also moved that the following amendments be made in the Bill:—

i.—That in section 26, clause (*28*), for the words and figures "under section 25 or of rules made under this section", in lines 5 and 6, the words "or rules made under this Act" be substituted.

ii.—That for section 28 the following section be substituted, namely:—

Extension of certain enactments and rules to places beyond cantonments.

"28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to any conditions as to compensation or otherwise which it may see fit to impose, extend to any area beyond a cantonment and in the vicinity thereof—

(*a*) any enactment which, with or without restriction or modification, has been extended to the cantonment or any part thereof under section 25, or

(*b*) any rule in force in the cantonment or any part thereof under clause (*12*) or any of the following clauses of section 26, as well as any direction there in force under sub-section (*4*) of section 27;

and the enactment, rule or direction specified in the notification shall, so long as the notification remains uncancelled, apply to that area as if the area were included in the cantonment."

iii.—That in section 31, for the words "the powers conferred by this Act or any rule thereunder", in lines 8 and 9, the words "powers conferred by or under this Act" be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHESNEY then asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Leave was granted.

FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BILL TO INDEMNIFY CERTAIN WITNESSES.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to indemnify certain witnesses. He said:—

"By order dated the 16th of October, 1888, a Commission was appointed, under Act XXXVII of 1850, to enquire into certain charges of the corrupt receipt of money and of improperly borrowing money, made against Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Commissioner of the Central Division of that Presidency. That Commission was appointed by the Governor in Council of Bombay, without whose sanction Mr. Crawford was not removable from his office, and who was of opinion that, in the words of the Act, there were good grounds for making a formal and public enquiry into the truth of the imputations of misbehaviour against him.

"In reporting its proceedings to the Secretary of State, the Bombay Government writes:—

'The information concerning Mr Crawford's alleged malpractices was in the first instance furnished to Government by certain Native gentlemen and officials of high position, who did not admit that they had themselves paid bribes, and who are not suspected of having done so. They mentioned the names of the persons who, as they believed, had given money, and supplied particulars of some of the transactions. To push the enquiry a stage further, and to procure more positive personal and detailed information, it became then necessary to obtain the statements of the men alleged to have themselves paid money; and to effect this it was requisite to give a definite assurance to the officials concerned that their admissions should not be used to their own ruin, and that they would not be prosecuted or punished by Government if they fully, freely and truthfully disclosed what they knew and what they had done. It was obviously of no avail to believe or hope that Native officials who, as Government had good ground to suppose, had paid bribes would voluntarily come forward and without any promise of immunity would make confessions which might ensure their immediate degradation,

dismissal or prosecution in the Criminal Courts, the more especially when, in order to render their own safety absolutely secure, they had only to resolutely deny all cognizance of any payments. The Government was therefore placed in the predicament that it must either give the suspected offenders a promise that, if they spoke the truth, they would be granted immunity from evil consequences, and obtain on this condition such evidence as they could or would give; or refuse to furnish any such guarantee and find itself left powerless and unable to take any action in the presence of what it believed to be a system of widespread and pernicious corruption, and of great and criminal abuse of power. With these alternatives before us, we felt no hesitation in deciding that in the circumstances the preferable, indeed the essentially necessary, course to adopt was to authorize the offer of indemnity to witnesses.'

"The indemnity which, under the stress of these considerations, was actually offered, by the Inspector-General of Police on behalf of the Government, ran in these terms:—

'Mr. Ommanney is empowered to promise immunity from prosecution to any person giving evidence, and, in cases of payments for promotion or to obtain or avoid transfers, may guarantee immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss, subject to the stipulation that the evidence given is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

"The indemnity was therefore twofold—it was a promise not only of exoneration from criminal liability, but also of complete freedom from dismissal from office or degradation such as would ordinarily follow admitted corruption. Such an indemnity, it is clear, could only be made good by legislation in this Council or by Parliament. It was beyond the powers of the Bombay Government. The extent to which it should be recognized has been a matter of long and anxious consideration both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The conclusion arrived at is that, while the first part of the indemnity may be confirmed by enactment, the second part must be dealt with administratively. My hon'ble friend Mr. Hutchins will presently explain the manner in which this is to be done: it is my task to submit to you the grounds and the scope of the proposed legislation.

"Both in England and in India, the corruption of public functionaries is an offence. An old Statute—5 & 6 Edward VI, c. 16—is directed 'against buying and selling of offices,' among the offices particularly indicated being those which 'in any wise touch or concern the administration or execution of justice, or the receipt, controlment or payment of any of the King's Highness treasure' or revenue. This Act and all the provisions therein contained were extended by 49 George III, c. 126, to 'all offices, commissions, places and employments belonging to or under the appointment or control of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.' By the Act for the better government of India, 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 64, it is provided that all enactments applicable to the officers and servants of the East India Company in India are to remain applicable to the officers and servants appointed or employed in India after the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. There can therefore I think be little room for doubt that the earlier Acts to which I have just referred apply to all persons holding public appointments under the Government in India at the present day of the character which these Acts were intended to reach. By these Acts it is provided that 'if any person shall purchase or bargain for the purchase of or give or pay any money, fee, gratuity, loan of money, reward or profit, or make or enter into any promise, agreement, covenant, contract, bond or assurance to give or pay any money, fee, gratuity, loan of money, reward or profit, or shall by any way, means or device contract or agree to give or pay any money, fee, gratuity, loan of money, reward or profit, directly or indirectly, for any office, commission, place or employment specified or described in the said Acts, or within the true intent and meaning of the said Acts.....or for any appointment or nomination thereto, or resignation thereof, or for the consent.....or voice.....of any person.....to any such appointment, nomination or resignation,' he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be 'adjudged a disabled person in the law, to all intents and purposes, to have, occupy or enjoy' the office which he had obtained or sought to obtain by such corrupt means. The Penal Code also, as I need scarcely remind the Council, contains provisions whereby the acceptance or obtaining of any gratification by a public servant 'as a motive or reward for inducing by corrupt or illegal means any public servant to do, or to forbear to do, any official act, or in the exercise of his official functions to

show favor or disfavor to any person,' and the abetment of any such offence by a public servant, are made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

"This being the state of the law, the Bill which I ask leave to introduce provides that no suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall be commenced or continued against any person in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any admission of an offence in any statement made or evidence given before the Crawford Commission, or in any enquiry undertaken by direction of the Governor of Bombay in Council in connection with the proceedings of the said Commission. We thus give legal force to the first part of the indemnity. I trust the Council will agree with me in thinking that, in any legislation which we may sanction in this respect, we should endeavour to give the fullest possible effect to the undertaking into which the Bombay Government has entered with regard to these witnesses. I do not go the length of saying its *ipsissima verba* must be observed: but, broadly, I think we ought to do all that we reasonably can to keep faith with all those who, on the strength of this indemnity, made admissions which have brought them within the grip of the law.

"It has been questioned in some quarters whether this Council has power to pass such a Bill, and whether there is any precedent for such legislation. I think these objections have no real foundation. In the first place, under section 22 of the Indian Councils Act, this Council has power to repeal, amend or alter any laws or regulations (including all but certain reserved Acts of Parliament) which were in force in India in 1861; and it has therefore full authority to repeal entirely, and *à fortiori* to modify the operation of, the Acts to which I have referred and which are not among those reserved. With regard to the second point, the power to make laws for all persons, and for all Courts of Justice, and for all places and things within Her Majesty's Indian territories, given by the same section of the Indian Councils Act, includes the power to pass an Act of Indemnity, which is merely a formal and convenient method of exercising the prerogative of pardon. But, if positive precedent be needed, it may be found in the Acts of Parliament relating to corrupt practices at parliamentary and municipal elections, or, to take the latest instance, in the Act passed last year with reference to what is popularly known as the Parnell Commission. It is true that the course which English legislation has usually taken of late has been to offer indemnity before the commencement of the proceedings to witnesses who shall make 'a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which they are examined' and to make the indemnity depend on the certificate of the Commissioners that the condition has been fulfilled; and it may be regretted that this course was not adopted in the present case. But that which may be lawfully done beforehand is not rendered unlawful by being done afterwards. The validity of the indemnity is not impaired by its being granted *ex post facto*; and it is competent for the Legislature to exercise, instead of delegating, its authority, and to dispense with conditions when the means of fulfilling them are no longer available The Commission being dissolved, its certificate cannot now be procured, and this Council must take its place. Under these circumstances, I have no hesitation in asking the Council, instead of directing a new enquiry, to extend the benefit of the indemnity to all the witnesses who gave their testimony on the faith of its protection.

"It has not been deemed necessary to provide in the Bill for the validation of the official acts of the disqualified officials. A clause in the Statute of Edward VI enacts that 'all judgments given, and all other act or acts executed or done by any person or persons so offending by authority or colour of the office or deputation which ought to be forfeited or not occupied or not enjoyed by the person so offending, after the said offence by such person so committed or done, and before such person so offending for the same offence should be removed from the exercise, administration and occupation of the said office or deputation, should be and remain good and sufficient in law to all intents, constructions and purposes, in such like manner and form as the same would or ought to have remained and been if this Act had never been had or made'; in other words, that the disability of the officer by reason of his having obtained his office by corrupt means shall not, in itself, be sufficient reason for setting aside any of his judicial or other proceedings which are unassailable on other grounds."

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS said :—

"I think I should take this opportunity of explaining the part taken by the Home Department of the Government of India in this most unfortunate matter of the Bombay Mamlatdars, who, under the influence of a guarantee against loss, have made statements to the effect that they paid money to Mr. Crawford or to others whom they had reason to regard as his agents. And perhaps I should first explain why the Government of India did not at once take the matter into its own hands. It is one which deeply concerns the internal administration of the country and the character and conduct of the officials by whom that administration is carried on. In ordinary circumstances, therefore, it should have been settled by the Government of Bombay in communication with the Government of India rather than with the Secretary of State. The case of Mr. Crawford, however, had to be disposed of by the Secretary of State, and in accordance with the usual course it was reported directly to His Lordship by the Government of Bombay. The cases of certain Mamlatdars had been brought into prominence owing to their having given evidence before the Commission on Mr. Crawford, and the Government of Bombay in their despatch of 15th February, to the Secretary of State, after intimating the suspension of six officials from judicial functions, showed very clearly that they had before them a long and complicated investigation in the conduct of which they ought to be left perfectly free. They said :—

'The officials with whom we have thus dealt were those who, when examined before the Commission, stated that they had paid money in order to obtain appointments to which were annexed magisterial powers or powers of a higher class than those which at the time they gave the bribes they were exercising. Numerous other officials in similar posts gave evidence before the Commission to the effect that they had paid money to Mr Crawford or his alleged agents, but their cases are more complicated, and in respect of them a decision can only be arrived at after mature deliberation and careful consideration of all the circumstances in each individual instance. The circumstances in the different cases are so complex and various that they can only be appreciated on deliberate consideration of the entire case. The final disposal even of the question of the native officials who have now been suspended from the exercise of magisterial powers must await our general judgment on the case as a whole. The function which this Government is now called on to discharge is in its essence a judicial one, and in our opinion no intermediate order should now be passed which would prejudice our final decision, and all incidental questions must remain undecided, save as to provisional and necessary arrangements, until that judgment is arrived at.'

"On the 1st March the Government of Bombay submitted the report of the Commission on Mr. Crawford, together with their own opinion, but meanwhile and subsequently various direct communications passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of Bombay regarding the subordinate officials who had given self-inculpating evidence. So long as such direct correspondence continued, the Government of India felt that their interference was highly undesirable and might produce awkward, perhaps even mischievous, consequences. It was not until the Secretary of State announced his final decision that they considered themselves free formally to intervene.

"The decision of the Secretary of State was contained in a telegram addressed to the Government of Bombay and dated 7th August, which runs as follows :—

'On further consideration, I am of opinion that the case of Mamlatdars must be governed by the spirit of Statute 49 George III, and consequently the order passed by you must be revised. Mamlatdars and other officers proved to have paid money to obtain their offices, or promotion or other official favours, must be dismissed altogether from Government service, unless their cases fall within the second of the two classes into which incriminated officials are divided by paragraph 2 of your Revenue Despatch of 3rd May, 1889. They must be compensated in money for failure of Government to fulfil a pledge which has been found to be out of the power of the Government to perform. In doubtful cases, Sindekar included, and also as to compensation, consult Viceroy before deciding.'

"In this decision the Government of India substantially concur. Stated shortly, its effect is that those who paid money spontaneously cannot be allowed to remain in the service of the State, and that only those can be retained whose payments were virtually extorted. This Bill will indemnify all against suits and prosecutions, but it will not relieve any who made corrupt payments without any extreme pres-

sure from the other penalties which they have incurred under the Statute 49 Geo. III, c. 126. It is not considered right that the guarantee against official or departmental punishment or loss should be maintained in all cases. The rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects must not be left at the mercy of Judges or Magistrates who have corruptly purchased their offices and powers. The dismissed men, however, will be given pecuniary compensation for this partial nonfulfilment of the guarantee.

"To show the action taken since the telegram of the 7th August removed the objection to our formal intervention I cannot do better than read some extracts from a letter addressed to the Bombay Government by the Home Department on the 2nd instant:—

'The last portion of this telegram directed that doubtful cases should be referred to the Government of India, and also the question of the compensation to be given to dismissed officials who had received guarantees of indemnity from the Bombay Government. The case has thus come directly under the cognizance of the Governor General in Council, and it has since been determined by His Excellency in Council, in communication with the Secretary of State and the Government of Bombay, that it is expedient to pass an Act of Indemnity to protect against suits and prosecutions those incriminated officials who stated under guarantee that they paid money to Mr. Crawford. But before such a Bill of Indemnity is introduced it seems desirable that the cases of all those who had publicly inculpated themselves before the Commission should be finally disposed of, such as had brought themselves within the purview of the Statute being absolutely dismissed, and the grounds on which the others might be excused being clearly ascertained In this view it has become necessary for the Governor General in Council to satisfy himself as to the propriety of the orders passed by the Government of Bombay in every such case, and accordingly my telegrams of the 21st and 22nd desired that His Excellency the Governor in Council would proceed to review his classification of the officials in question, and submit in the first instance the names of those who should unquestionably be removed from office.

'The Bombay Government's Despatch of the 3rd May divided the incriminated officials into two classes —

"the first comprising those * * * * who * practically volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects, * * * * the second including those who only paid under extreme pressure, in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supersession or ruinous transfers, * * * or * * * * to prevent * * * * the blasting of their official careers"

'Under the terms of the Secretary of State's telegram of the 7th August those who come under the first category must be dismissed without delay, compensation for the loss of office being given to such as made disclosures under the guarantee offered to them through Mr. Ommanney and who have fulfilled the conditions attached to that guarantee. But those who fall under the second category need not be necessarily removed from office. It will comprise those cases in which payment of money was virtually extorted, and was not such a spontaneous and voluntary act as to bring it beyond doubt within the intention of the Statute. As regards these persons the Government of India will be prepared to declare that they have not incurred the disabilities enacted by the Statute and need not be disturbed in their appointments.

'Your telegram of the 23rd August reported the names of seven persons as liable to dismissal under the orders of the Secretary of State. * * *

'All these persons gave evidence before the Commission, and their evidence is recorded in the Commissioners' Report. In regard to them, therefore, the Government of India is in a position to pass orders. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has carefully considered the statements made by them at the enquiry, and fully agrees with the Governor in Council that they have incurred the penalty of dismissal provided by the Statute. In the last two instances only has there been any serious attempt to suggest oppressive treatment by Mr Crawford, and in neither was there anything which even approaches to extortion. The Commissioners held in Vinzé's case that the suggestion was "altogether unfounded," and in Támbé's case that "as to the allegation that he was driven to give a bribe by being transferred and superseded, we find it to be groundless." All these seven persons must accordingly be dismissed as proposed.

'In your telegram of the 25th August, you reported the names of seven other officials as also liable to dismissal. * * *

'All these persons received guarantees, but only two of them * * * gave evidence before the Commission. Regarding the rest the Government of India are not in possession of any evidence on which they can come to a decision as to the category in which they should be classed As regards Kumthekar, his own statements recorded at page 19 of the evidence before the Commission show conclusively that he gave money willingly to obtain an appointment and confirmation as Mamlatdar, and he must undoubtedly be dismissed. Bivalkar's case was not proceeded with at the enquiry, and his evidence in Dávid's case, printed at page 180 of the record, is not altogether conclusive. The Government of Bombay should proceed to deal with his case, as well as with those of

any others who did not appear before the Commission, on such evidence as may be in their hands. Those whom His Excellency in Council may find to have made voluntary payments should be at once dismissed. Those cases in which the payment is held to have been virtually extorted should be reported for the information of the Government of India, together with the grounds on which such conclusion has been arrived at.

* * * * * * * *

'Lastly, it will be for the Government of Bombay to propose for the orders of the Governor General in Council the grant of such compensation to the dismissed officials as they think called for. The circumstances of each case should be fully stated so as to enable the Government of India to arrive at a decision.'

"In pursuance of these instructions the Government of Bombay has already removed from the public service the eight officials whom the Government of India directed to be dismissed, and will shortly dispose of others who clearly do not fall under the category of persons who paid under great pressure. It cannot be imputed to the Government of Bombay that in removing these men they are breaking their own guarantee, for their promise has to this extent been overruled by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and the whole question reduced to the single issue of fact whether the payment can or cannot be regarded as having been extorted. Where this issue is decided against the official his dismissal follows as a necessary consequence, and is the act not of the Bombay Government but of the appellate authorities which has enjoined the course of action to be pursued. Now that the line of action has been distinctly laid down and some of the leading cases finally disposed of, there is no reason why the Act of Indemnity should be further delayed. The disposal of some of the cases may occupy a considerable time, and it is possible that in some instances further investigation as to the circumstances which led to the payment may be required.

"My hon'ble friend has so framed his Bill as to indemnify against suits and prosecutions all who have confessed to making corrupt payments. In the matter of such statutory indemnity I agree that it is better not to allow the raising of questions whether the particular individual received a formal guarantee, and, if so, whether he has substantially fulfilled the condition by telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. These considerations, however, will materially affect his claim to pecuniary compensation for loss of office."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—

"The events which have rendered it necessary for the Government to legislate in reference to this subject are so familiar to the public that it is scarcely necessary to offer a lengthened explanation of them in this room, and I have very little to add to the statements which have been made by my Hon'ble Colleagues. The Bill before the Council has been prepared with the object of enabling the Government of Bombay to redeem, as far as it can be properly allowed to redeem, the pledge which was given on its behalf to certain persons implicated by their own confession during the course of the proceedings connected with the recent prosecution of Mr. Crawford. It is, I think, very desirable that there should be no misunderstanding as to the circumstances under which this guarantee was given. The Bombay Government had satisfied itself that there prevailed within a part of the Presidency a system of widespread corruption, encouraged, or deliberately connived at in his own interest, by an official high in the service of Government. Holding this belief, it determined to strike a blow at the system by proving the guilt of the person who was believed to be mainly responsible for its existence and in inflicting exemplary punishment upon him. The surroundings of the case rendered it highly improbable that the evidence necessary in order to obtain a complete disclosure of the facts would be obtained, unless those who were able to give such evidence received an assurance that they would be protected against the consequences of their own admissions. *Primâ facie*, and putting on one side for a moment the purely technical and legal aspects of the matter, I think the case was one in which it was entirely for the Government of Bombay to decide whether such an assurance was or was not indispensable. The object aimed at by the institution of these proceedings was one of such vast importance, and the necessity of purging the public service of abuses as flagrant as those of which the existence was suspected was so urgent, that it does not seem to me that any complaint can, as a matter of principle, be made of the Bombay Government merely upon the ground that, in order to secure the conviction of the person whom it regarded, and rightly regarded, if his guilt was to be

assumed, as by far the most conspicuous offender, it was content to allow others, whose guilt was, upon this assumption, infinitely less serious, to escape the punishment which they deserved. A promise of indemnity under such circumstances was not, therefore, it seems to me in the least reprehensible. Nor, on the other hand, was such a promise unusual, for cases must be familiar to us all in which such engagements are permitted to be given to lesser criminals in order to obtain the conviction of more serious offenders.

"I think, moreover, that we may go further, and say that the offence which it was desired to condone, considering the circumstances under which it was committed, was, in the case of a large number of the persons to whom the guarantee of indemnity was given, not of so heinous a nature as to justify the view that any grave miscarriage of justice would have been involved by allowing those persons to escape the punishment to which they had rendered themselves liable. It is difficult to read the papers which have been submitted to the Government of India in this connection without coming to the conclusion that the Bombay Government is justified in its contention that a large number, at all events, of the incriminated officials, are to be regarded rather as the victims of extortion than as willing parties to corruption. In regard to this point, I have only to add that the evidence disclosed before the Commission appears to show that there were different degrees of culpability amongst the persons by whom the guarantee of indemnity was accepted, and that it does not seem to be beyond our powers to distinguish between those whose offence may, for the reason which I have just given, be regarded as comparatively venial, and those who are guilty of corruption of a more serious kind.

"To the whole of these persons apparently, without reference to the degree of their guilt, a promise of indemnity was extended on behalf of the Bombay Government. No question can arise as to the *bonâ fides* of that guarantee, or as to the sense of duty which led the Bombay Government to give it. The question seems to have been regarded by that Government purely as one of policy, and it is evident from the correspondence which has taken place that no doubt ever arose in their mind with regard to the legality of the action which they were taking.

"It was not until several months after the engagement had been thus entered into, and after the persons to whom it had been given had tendered their evidence, that the legality of the step was called in question. The point is one involving the interpretation of a Statute, and I will not take up the time of the Council in discussing it. It is sufficient to state that it did not occur at the time to the legal advisers of His Excellency the Governor that the Act of Geo. III was applicable to the case with which they were dealing, and I understand that even now, when their attention has been specifically directed to the matter, they are not prepared to admit the applicability of the Statute. Their interpretation of the Statute has, however, not been accepted by the Secretary of State, who has distinctly intimated that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the guarantee was *ultra vires* and illegal. The reasons alleged by the Bombay Government in support of their view have been carefully examined by our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Scoble, and he has just stated fully the considerations which have led him, and which have led the Government of India, to concur with the opinion which the Secretary of State has expressed.

"What then is the position of the Bombay Government? Its good faith is not called in question for a moment; the objects with which it acted were objects which must commend themselves to all right-thinking persons, and, as I pointed out just now, the engagement given by them was not in principle abhorrent to our ideas of morality, or in practice unfamiliar to our judicial procedure. It appears to me that, under these circumstances, it is our obvious duty to give the Bombay Government every assistance in our power in order to enable it to redeem an engagement which it has been compelled to break. The faith of the Government of a great Presidency is not lightly pledged, and that pledge once given should be respected in the spirit as well as in the letter. I can conceive nothing more unfortunate than that an impression should be allowed to prevail in the minds of the people of this country that the Government of India, or any portion of it, is prepared to play fast and loose with a solemn engagement deliberately entered into by any person authorised to represent it, or to speak on its behalf, and I believe I am expressing the views of the

Government of India, as well as those of the Secretary of State, when I say that it has been our desire in this instance, as far as it was possible to do so, to make good in all essential respects the undertaking on the strength of which these witnesses tendered their evidence to the Commission.

"It appeared, however, to the Secretary of State that there was a point beyond which our desire to redeem the pledge of the Presidential Government ought not to be allowed to carry us, and that that point was reached when the question became one of legislating for the express purpose of retaining in office, and in the discharge of judicial and administrative functions requiring the highest integrity for their proper performance, persons who had not only become legally incapable of serving the State, but who, by their own admission, had shown themselves guilty of deliberate and voluntary corruption, and consequently wanting in the qualities most essential to secure for them the confidence of the public. The Secretary of State believed that if the guarantee given in such cases was to be literally observed, if a law was to be passed with the object of relieving from a statutory disability men whose fault could not be regarded as a venial one, who were not in any sense the victims of extortion, but the willing aiders and abetters of corruption, a greater blow would be struck at the purity of the public service by the condonation of notorious guilt than by a partial departure from the terms of the bargain into which the Government of Bombay had entered. This view is that which the Government of India is ready to adopt. Except in the cases of some of the most gravely implicated officials, the engagement entered into by the Bombay Government will be literally fulfilled. In these cases we believe that, having to choose between a partial cancellation of the guarantee, and the retention in office of men self-convicted as unworthy of public confidence, a partial cancellation of the guarantee is the lesser evil.

"The test which has been adopted in order to determine in each case whether a more or less serious view should be taken of the guilt of the person concerned, has been that to which I referred just now. It is well described in the Despatch from the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State dated May 3rd, which divided the incriminated officials into two classes :—

'the first comprising those—a comparatively small number—who either practically volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects, to gain undue promotion, or to escape the results of previous misconduct, or who on but slight provocation or under slender temptation paid money to purchase favours to which they had no substantial claim; the second including those who only paid under extreme pressure, in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supersession, or transfers ruinous to their purse and destructive as they feared of their health, or who gave money in despair and on repeated applications to prevent, as they believed, the blasting of their official careers.'

"Adopting this distinction we have come to the conclusion that those officials of whom it cannot be said that the acts of corruption to which they have pleaded guilty were committed under compulsion, or pressure, must be suffered to take a part at all events of the consequences of those acts, and ought not to be relieved from the incapacity which the Statute of Geo. III imposes upon all persons guilty of such offences. Even in these cases, however, the Bombay Government will be authorized to make good, as far as may be, the assurance which it had given by the payment of an equitable compensation for loss of office to each official removed from the service. The position of the officials who fall within this category will, therefore, be as follows : The terms of the indemnity which they received were intended to shield them in three respects : it led them to expect, first, exemption from punishment for an indictable offence; secondly, protection from private suits and prosecutions; and, thirdly, retention of office in spite of a statutory incapacity. In respect of the first and the second of these engagements, the indemnity will remain intact. The third engagement we are unable to make good, except to the extent of offering to the persons concerned a pecuniary compensation for the injury which their professional prospects will sustain. The dismissal of some of these persons has already been publicly announced by the Government of Bombay.

"In the case of those whose guilt is proved to be of a more venial kind, we propose, by means of a Resolution of the Government of India, publicly to confirm the engagement of the Presidential Government, and to announce that no steps will be taken to disturb them in the offices which they hold. The Bill now upon the table will protect both classes from the suits and prosecutions to which they have rendered themselves liable.

"The solution which has been described by my Hon'ble Colleagues will, I trust, meet with the approval of the Council and of the public, not as being in all respects one upon which we can congratulate ourselves, but as being probably the best solution which the conditions of a very delicate and complicated problem permitted. We have endeavoured, as far as the circumstances allowed us, on the one hand to uphold the credit of the Presidential Government, and on the other, to defend the purity of the service, for the defence of which the Government of Bombay, in the face of much hostile criticism, instituted proceedings against one of its highest officials. The two objects were to some extent irreconcilable, and we have, much to our regret, been constrained to require from the Bombay Government in some cases a partial departure from the promises which it had made. I must, in fairness to that Government, insist upon the fact that, so far as the dismissal of these persons is concerned, it has been a reluctant agent, that it has throughout sought to respect in their integrity the pledges which it had given, and that it is only under the orders of a superior authority that it submits to the decision which has been explained to-day. The Secretary of State has already expressed in the strongest terms his admiration for the courage and singleness of purpose with which His Excellency the Governor undertook a task which must have caused him infinite anxiety. That admiration is shared by us, and we desire to go, as far as we can venture to go, in supporting the Government of His Excellency. If, to the extent which I have described, we stop short of a complete confirmation of the steps which it has taken, we do so with regret and out of regard for the very consideration to which he has himself given throughout these occurrences the foremost place—the purity of the public service of India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE introduced the Bill, and moved, under rule 18 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business, that the Bill be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 3rd October, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 20th September, 1889.

Note.—The Meeting fixed for the 18th September, 1889, was subsequently postponed to the 19th idem.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 38.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 7	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	11 11	11 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	25 8	20 8	...	...	140 0	134 0	17 10	17 10
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 2	25 10	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 11	12 13	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	18 12	18 12
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 7	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 9	...	...	...	...	263 0	243 13	14 3	14 3
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	17 11	17 11
Prome	12 2	12 2	...	...	10 12	10 5	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 0	10 12	11 8	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 8	22 8	...	...	326 11	326 11	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 10	10 11	...	...	10 2	11 5	11 10	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	22 3	19 3	8 8	7 0	80 0	70 0	17 12	17 12
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 10	14 14	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	11 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	(a)	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	36 0	36 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	11 4	11 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 0	10 0
Cachar	7 8	7 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmáputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 8
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 10	11 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 8
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 6	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
Tipperah	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	..	9 0	9 0
Dacca	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	9 12	9 12
Deltaic—																										
Koolna	...	..	...	...	10 10	11 0	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Midnapore	11 7	12 0		..	12 0	12 8	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 6	10 4
Howrah	...	†		...	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	17 8	16 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 12	12 10	16 8	16 7	8 11	8 9	12 12	12 10	.	...	11 6	11 11	...	...	17 12	17 12	14 14	14 15	...	..	16 11	16 8	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 10
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	..	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 15	15 0	17 12	17 12	11 8	11 7	12 9	13 7	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 0	...	...	16 14	16 0	...	...	9 2	9 2
Jessore	13 0	13 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 9	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	13 8	13 8	17 8	17 0	14 8	14 8	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	13 4	12 8	*	*	11 4	11 4	13 11	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	*	*	17 12	19 0	107 0	107 0	10 8¾	9 14¾
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Moorshedabad	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 10	11 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18 12	17 12	...	...	18 12	17 12	200 0	120 0	10 0	9 10
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 8	12 8	...	.	12 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	15 12	16 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	17 4	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 2½	9 2½
Bogra	13 8	13 5	...	..	9 12	10 14	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 15	...	...	...	...	68 9	96 0	9 12	9 0
Rajshahye	15 12	15 0	26 4	26 4	10 8	11 4	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 8	..	...	18 8	18 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Maldah	15 8	15 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 5	10 5	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	13 8	13 8	25 0	25 4	12 0	12 0	14 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 4	...	.	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Jalpáiguri	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	9 5	9 5	...	..	10 8	11 13	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 7	14 7	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	.	..	10 8	10 8	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	19 11	...	...	15 12	13 2	80 0	80 0	11 0	8 0
Balasore	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	10 0	10 0	20 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Manbhoom	12 0	12 0	...	..	11 8	12 0	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	..	..	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0
Lohardugga	8 0 to 10 12	10 0	8 8	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 10	...	...	11 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	12 4 to 14 8	14 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8
Hazáribágh*	12 0	12 4	...	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	20 0	†	†	14 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

(a) R1-4 per 100 cobs

* Not sold.

† Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	16 12	16 12	17 14	17 4	10 8	10 8	11 14	12 1	.	.	...	...	.			8 7	18 14	19 2	21 0	16 12	17 13	16 13	126 0	126 0	9 14	9 14
Gya	15 8	15 8	18 0	19 8	9 0	8 4	12 8	12 8	..	.			..	...	11 0	11 0	17 8	18 0	..		17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	16 0	16 8	21 0	18 8	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 4	17 0	19 0	...		..	...	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	14 0	14 8	17 0	18 4	9 0	8 8	12 8	12 8			...	..	.	...			18 0	17 12	..	...	13 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Parneah	14 0	16 0			11 0	11 0	13 0	11 8			..	.		...	.	..		18 0	..	.		16 0	120 0	120 0		9 0
Bhagalpur	15 12	15 12	17 10	17 10	10 11	11 6	12 10	12 10	.		.		..			..	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 6	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	15 5	13 4	18 8	17 4	9 2	9 2	13 6	12 8		.	.	...	17 2	17 2	.		18 4	17 2		17 2	18 4	18 4	140 0	140 0	10 13	10 [illegible]
Mozufferpore	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 8		.	..	.					16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	14 8	14 12	17 8	18 4	8 4	8 8	11 2	11 14	..		.	...		19 0	10 0	10 0	17 9	18 4	17 4	17 12	19 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Champarun	13 8	14 0	15 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0		...	.	...	17 0				15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	19 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 10	14 10	19 0	17 14	9 3	9 3	11 6	11 6	16 8	13 13	14 14½	14 10		..	12 0	11 8	18 11	18 2	19 0	17 4	19 4	19 4	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	15 7	15 7	18 10	18 10	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	14 3	14 3	...	.	12 14	12 14	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	154 8	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0				...					21 0	21 0			21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	14 0	14 0	18 12	18 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0		..	16 0	16 0				.	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 8	14 4	19 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	10 12	10 8	.	...			.		.		21 0	20 0			14 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Fatehpur	14 8	14 4	20 0	19 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	10 12				...	...	.			21 8	20 8		...	23 12	22 4	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Hamirpur	16 0	15 12	21 14	19 8	9 0	9 0	10 15	10 4	19 8	16 0	17 4	16 0	...				24 2	23 4	..		26 7	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 5
Jalaun	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	16 0	15 12	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 8	11 8	12 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	19 0		...	23 0	21 0	22 8	22 12	24 0	23 0	23 8	23 4	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	16 8	16 0	20 4	20 0	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 8	17 0	17 12	14 12	14 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 8	19 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Farukhabad	15 4	14 12	21 4	21 0	6 8	6 4	9 8	9 0			.	.	.			.	25 8	23 0			25 8	25 8	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 8
Mainpuri	17 0	16 6	23 4	22 4	4 8	4 8	12 0	11 8					...				25 10	25 2			28 0	25 2	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 2
Etah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...		10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0		16 0	20 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 8	14 6	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jhánsi	14 8½	15 7	21 0½	21 15	7 9	7 14	11 5	11 8	18 12	19 9	17 12	18 9	.	...	...	.	18 12½	19 2		...	21 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 0	14 8	21 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	...	..	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	27 8	27 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Aligarh	16 6	16 0	22 12	22 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	10 4	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	23 12	23 12	28 8	28 8	30 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	16 14	17 0	25 8	25 8	6 0	7 0	9 0	10 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0		..	16 0	16 0	25 8	25 0	27 0	26 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Meerut	17 0	16 4	25 8	25 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 4	22 0	22 0	25 8	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	14 4	18 0	18 0	9 2	9 0	13 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	...	...	19 8	19 6	155 0	155 0	10 6	10 6
Azamgarh	12 8	12 8	18 8	19 3	7 6	8 14	11 1	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 3	...	...	13 10	14 0	177 0	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 10	13 6	19 4	20 13	8 12	9 0	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 10½	14 6½	20 0	20 0	...	.	20 0	20 12	140 0	140 0	10 6½	10 10½
Basti	15 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	17 8	17 0	27 0	26 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	26 8	25 8	...	...	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Budaun	17 4	17 4	25 8	26 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 8	20 0	16 0	32 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8
Pilibhít	15 8	15 0	30 0	30 0	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 9	20 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 4	27 8	25 0	24 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	11 4	10 8

Bareilly	14 11	14 6	23 2	21 4	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	16 14	15 10	17 8	15 0	...	...	13 12	12 8	21 14	21 4	29 0	18 12	24 6	23 12	100 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	16 4	16 14	26 8	27 0	6 4	7 13	11 4	11 8	21 0	22 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	23 4	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	150 0	165 0	11 8	11 12
Tarái	16 4	16 4	30 0	30 0	7 8	7 8	11 14	11 14	15 0	15 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	21 4	21 4	25 0	22 4	26 4	26 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	[illegible]	16 10	27 9	27 0	9 0	9 4	11 13	11 4	16 14	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	[illegible] 10	...	...	25 14	25 14	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	17 [illegible]	17 10	28 10	28 10	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	17 10	15 5	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	26 5	25 4	22 0	17 10	14 5	14 4	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	17 3	17 12	25 11	26 13½	7 8½	7 8	9 11	9 11	17 3	18 4½	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	24 11½	25 13	27 13	27 15	18 4½	18 5	107 8	129 0	10 12	10 12
Dehra Dún	16 0	15 8	27 0	26 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kumaun	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	10 0½	10 0½	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwal	19 0	19 0	22 8	22 8	7 12	7 12	10 12	10 12	...	...	..	...	25 0	25 0	..	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 14	15 0	21 0	20 0	10 9	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	.	...	...	.	..	.	...	20 4	20 4	.	...	14 8	14 8	180 0	180 0	9 10	9 8
Sultánpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	16 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	..	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Lucknow	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 2	11 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 8	...	..	20 0	19 0	21 14	21 8	19 0	19 8	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	17 8	16 4	23 0	23 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	...		14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 12	14 2	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	9 4	7 0	10 4	11 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	20 12	20 12	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	...	.	...		7 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	17 4	17 4	25 8	24 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	25 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	17 4	17 8	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 9	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	9 6	.	6 14	6 4	7 13	7 8	16 4	15 10			...	...	...	...	15 15	15 5	16 4	15 0		..	...	...	13 8	13 8
Bánswára	15 15	15 10	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	10 0	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	10 10	10 0	..	..	8 12	8 4
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	10 8¾	13 10¾	12 14½	7 6¾	7 0½	7 13	7 13	10 8½	11 5¼	10 15	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	10 2½	9 12¼	13 4½	12 8	11 5¼	11 15¾	9 12¼	9 6	160 0	160 0	8 9½	8 3¼
Sirohi	11 8	11 8	16 0	18 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	9 0	10 8	13 8	12 8	10 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Erinpura	13 15	13 4	18 1	18 1½	...	.	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	15 5	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 13	...	...	..	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	11 13
Ajmere	14 8	13 8	19 8	19 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 4	11 14	15 12	15 8	6 0	6 4	7 0	7 0	...	..	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	10 4	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	15 4	15 4	19 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	17 4	16 0	...	.	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 4	17 4	25 0	25 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	..	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	22 8	22 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhalláwar	15 12	14 15½	19 14	19 5	7 1	7 1	8 14	8 14	22 9	19 14	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 14	7 12	21 11½	20 4	22 2	17 2½	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Tonk	16 0	16 0	21 4	21 2	7 8	7 12	8 0	8 1½	24 8	24 6	...	...	...	...	..	.	19 4	18 10	...	..	.	.	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 3
Jeypore	15 12	15 8	22 0	21 8	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 4	21 8	20 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	18-4 to 20 12	16-4 to 20 12	23 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	110 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	15 6	15 5	20 0	20 9	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 10	17 8	20 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 6	20 5	...	...	28 2	28 12	185 0	200 0	9 14	10 10
Dholpur	14 7	14 3	19 7	20 11	9 9	9 9	10 11	10 11	16 15	17 0	19 0	17 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	23 5	22 12	...	...	31 6	30 11	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhartpur	15 2	15 6	20 8	20 12	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	21 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	16 4	16 9	21 9	21 6	7 12	7 12	9 11	9 11	21 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 15	21 10	22 15	21 5	29 2	29 11	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 2½	16 5	22 6	21 15	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	20 3	19 8½	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	10 12	10 9
Nasirabad Cantonment	15 8	15 8	19 8	19 8	7 5½	7 0	8 5½	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 14	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 15	19 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	..	.	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	11 0	11 4
Bálmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	...	..	11 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	.	...	..	..	260 0	260 0	11 12	11 6
Anádra	12 12	12 8	17 8	17 0	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	16 6	17 8	21 8	21 8	8 12	7 8	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 7
Western—																										
Jodhpur	13 2	13 7	17 8	18 7	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 2	13 12	14 1	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 9	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8
Jaisulmer	10 10	10 8	..	.	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	12 12	12 10	11 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	12 0	12 8	...		2 14½	2 14	6 2	6 4	..	...	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 12	13 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	§	§	§	§	17 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	13 8	21 0	20 12	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 4	18 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 8	17 8	17 8	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Satna)	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 12	§	...	§	...	§	...	§	...	18 0	17 8	§	...	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	17 12	17 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Gwalior	12 9	12 13	18 2	18 10	6 2	6 6	7 4	7 4	14 3	14 8	13 6	13 9	...	...	9 1	9 1	18 2	18 6	13 10	13 9	22 0	22 11	145 0	145 0	10 4	10 4

† For husked grain. ‡ Six pies per bundle. § Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1889—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	17 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 12
Ferozepore	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 4
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	24 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	22 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	16 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0
Ludhiána	22 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	21 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	*	*	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	22 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	21 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	27 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	25 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	8 8	8 8
Kángra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sálkote	21 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	‡	†	19 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	19 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	105 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	22 0	22 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	20 0	†	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	13 8
Jhelum	21 0	22 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	*	†	27 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	21 0	20 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	*	†	15 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	85 0	90 0	13 4	13 8
Hazára	22 0	21 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	10 8	11 0
Peshawar	21 0	21 0	44 0	43 0	.	...	10 0	10 0	40 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	19 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	30 0	29 0	22 0	21 0	105 0	100 0	38 0	40 0
Kohát	22 0	24 0	41 0	45 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	†	†	*	*	23 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	†	†	125 0	125 0	56 0	56 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	22 0	24 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	*	*	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	20 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	‡	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	25 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Bannu	29 0	29 0	39 0	37 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	31 0	13 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	21 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	112 0	112 0	42 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	26 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 8	6 8	6 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	17 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	14 0	14 0	21 8	23 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Shikárpur	12 8	12 8	19 8	19 8	8 4	8 0	9 8	9 8	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	140 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	12 4	12 8	15 12	15 12	5 0	5 0	7 14	7 14	16 8	17 0	..	‡	...	‡	..	‡	11 4	12 12	18 0	20 0	...	‡	64 0	64 0	8 8	9 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar	10 4	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 14	10 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	213 5	213 3	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 14	9 14	14 4	14 4	13 8	13 8	16 7	16 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 9	9 9	135 0	135 0	11 8	11 8
Colaba (Alibág)	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	10 0	10 0	16 5	17 0	7 2	6 15	10 10	10 7	16 0	15 7	13 9	13 9	17 14	17 13	11 4	11 4	14 4	14 7	18 5	18 5	7 6	6 13	72 13	72 13	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 7	9 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	9 12	9 12	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																												
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	10 6	10 8	65 0	67 0	12 0	12 0
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	15 15	14 10	12 15	12 15	16 5	16 5	14 5	14 5	13 0	15 9	19 2	16 2	10 11	11 0	97 1	97 1	13 0	13 0
Sholápur	14 1	14 1	17 6	17 6	7 9	7 9	9 7	9 7	19 13	19 3	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	15 1	15 1	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Bijápur	13 8	13 8	10 5	10 5	7 3	7 3	9 2	9 2	19 0	19 0	15 14	15 14	...	...	..	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	13 10	13 10	8 13	8 13	9 3	9 3	13 13	15 4	13 13	12 10	16 10	16 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	..	...	14 6	14 6	60 13	60 13	10 14	11 15
Khandesh—																												
Ahmednagar	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 3	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	..	...	14 2	14 2	91 7	91 7	11 6	11 6
Násik	14 1	14 1	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 1	14 1	14 3	14 5	...	...	13 6	12 15	...	...	10 1	10 1	93 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 7	11 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	15 7	15 7	15 0	13 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Guserat—																												
Surat	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	90 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	13 5	13 5	20 0	18 13	7 7	7 7	9 11	9 11	15 4	14 8	14 8	14 3	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 12	12 5	...	...	..		90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	12 9	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	6 15	6 15	14 14	14 14	13 11	13 11	15 6	15 6	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	.	...	9 2	9 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 0	...	..	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	..	.	7 2	7 2	10 0	10 0	17 6	17 6	14 4	14 4	17 6	17 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 2	9 2	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 2
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	13 13	14 8	14 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	13 13	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 1	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	150 0	145 0	11 0	11 0
Kathiawar—																												
Rájkot	12 12	12 2	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	14 4	13 10	12 12	12 2	...	...	...	.	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimar	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	9 14	9 14	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 14	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	17 3	16 8	16 13	...	...	.	..	13 12	13 8	...	...	11 0	10 11	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Betul	15 0	15 0	...	..	...	.	10 0	10 0	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 11	9 11	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	14 0	16 14	...	..	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	13 2	13 2	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 4	10 7	10 0	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	16 0	...	...	15 0	17 2	124 0	124 0	10 2	10 11
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 8	9 3	10 6	10 6	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	12 10	12 10	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 9	14 9	.	...	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	19 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 1
Damoh	14 2	14 2	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 7	11 7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	18 7	18 7	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 8	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 4	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	..	...	12 0	12 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	256 0	256 0	9 6	9 0
Seoni	17 4	16 9	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	17 1	15 12	...	..	11 13	10 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	12 8	11 4	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	16 4	15 0	...	...	.	...	11 12	11 12	...			...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	180 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Chánda	15 0	15 0	...	...		...	12 13	12 13	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	..	...	12 15	12 15	615 0	615 0	9 5	9 5
Eastern—																												
Biláspur	17 12	.	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10		...	...	14 4	14 4	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	19 11	19 11	...	...	10 2	10 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	12 4	11 6	...	..	11 6	11 6	16 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 5
Berár—																												
Buldána	15 0	15 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 0	9 0
Básim	17 2	17 1	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 8	10 13	22 12	22 10	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 8	13 8			9 8	10 0
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	..	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	§	§	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	..	7 12	7 0	8 12	8 6	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 0	17 4			10 0	9 8
Amráoti	14 0	13 15	...	..	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 10	17 6	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	...	8 0	11 6	11 4			9 0	9 0
Wun	14 2	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	12 7	11 11	...	...	6 12	6 10	9 7	9 7	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 2	...	...	19 7	18 13	115 0	115 0	9 0	9 0
Bolaram	12 14	12 14	...	...	7 1	7 5	8 6	8 4	19 15	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not Procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1889—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or rakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thûr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 3	12 3	*	*	*	*	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	12 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	25 6	25 6	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 0	9 10	11 3	10 6	19 5	20 0	18 3	16 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	11 0	10 2
Salem	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 3	13 3	26 6	25 14	23 0	23 0	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 5	13 5	28 10	28 2	21 10	21 10	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	25 6	25 6	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 11	10 11
Cuddapah	12 14	12 8	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 14	13 5	20 8	21 5	*	*	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	24 11	23 10	20 0	18 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	8 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	*	*	*	*	16 6	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 11	264 6	11 13	12 5
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	17 13	17 5	15 13	15 13	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	9 14	10 13	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	22 14	21 2	25 8	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	19 0	20 0	*	*	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	22 11	22 11	*	23 8	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 10	12 14	*	*	*	*	25 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 6	92 6	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 13	12 13	*	*	17 3	17 3	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	*	*	*	*	29 2	29 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 0	14 0	20 3	20 3	21 10	21 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 11	13 6	*	*	*	*	23 3	23 3	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 5	12 5	21 0	19 10	20 5	20 5	24 14	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 10	11 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	10 2	9 6	...	...	12 3	12 10	13 2	13 8	24 5	25 14	20 10	*	24 13	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	140 14	13 10	13 5
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 9	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	17 8	30 0	29 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	9 8	8 8	10 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	32 0	31 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	84 0	84 0	9 4	9 4
Kolar	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	13 8	11 8	144 0	144 0	8 8	8 8
Túmkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	40 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	12 10	11 9	15 10	12 10	11 9	11 9	14 11	14 11	33 10	31 8	...	...	48 5	44 2	...	...	14 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	55 0	60 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1889-90, and of the eighteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	4,48	28,91	8,81	42,20	3,47	14,29	1,58	19,34	49	37	54	1,40	1,45	5,22	6,30	12,97	69	1,70	8,54	10,93	10,58	50,49	61,07	25,77	86,84	1871-72
1872-73	5,66	28,14	9,03	42,83	2,23	15,63	1,35	19,21	47	38	89	1,74	1,66	5,03	4,98	11,67	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	11,38	51,09	62,47	32,66	95,13	1872-73
1873-74	4,20	28,20	6,75	39,15	2,54	13,97	1,38	17,89	51	25	48	1,24	1,58	5,50	6,25	13,33	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	10,20	49,80	60,00	27,95	87,95	1873-74
1874-75	4,96	31,23	5,16	41,35	2,69	16,55	1,49	20,73	53	25	56	1,34	1,45	5,95	5,64	13,04	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	11,38	56,68	68,06	22,01	90,07	1874-75
1875-76	5,28	32,25	6,67	44,20	2,78	16,79	3,37	22,94	52	35	85	1,72	1,79	6,11	6,24	14,14	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	11,82	57,31	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	1875-76
1876-77	5,56	25,98	4,83	36,37	3,49	13,64	48	17,61	57	25	9	91	2,46	5,56	3,81	11,83	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	14,07	47,58	61,65	21,03	82,68	1876-77
1877-78	6,21	32,73	4,94	43,88	3,74	16,84	49	21,07	92	30	15	1,37	2,27	3,25	73	6,25	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	15,24	55,36	70,60	15,55	86,15	1877-78
1878-79	5,62	27,50	5,65	38,77	3,49	15,08	85	19,42	81	20	10	1,11	2,43	4,14	1,80	8,37	3,21	2,77	11,94	17,92	15,56	49,69	65,25	20,34	85,59	1878-79
1879-80	4,88	24,46	3,39	32,73	3,70	12,70	80	17,20	1,21	33	8	1,62	2,20	3,59	2,12	7,91	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	14,95	43,44	58,39	21,98	80,37	1879-80
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	17,23	69	21,45	1,77	42	9	2,28	2,03	4,35	4,16	10,54	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72	1880-81
1881-82	5,69	23,43	5,93	35,05	4,25	16,54	65	21,44	1,60	54	13	2,27	2,15	4,29	2,85	9,29	2,90	3,01	20,08	25,99	16,59	47,81	64,40	29,64	94,04	1881-82
1882-83	5,99	1	6,25	12,25	4,36	—98*	55	3,94	1,39	3	21	1,63	2,23	1	1,78	4,02	3,48	3	25,34	28,85	17,45	—90*	16,55	34,13	50,68	1882-83
1883-84	5,97	4	7,32	13,33	4,47	17	45	5,09	1,50	1	19	1,70	2,19	3	2,40	4,62	3,35	9	18,32	21,76	17,48	34	17,82	28,68	46,50	1883-84
1884-85	5,07	13	4,27	9,47	4,23	17	71	5,11	1,64	3	18	1,85	2,00	1	2,79	4,80	3,35	4	12,75	16,14	16,29	38	16,67	20,70	37,37	1884-85
1885-86	5,45	7	5,22	10,74	4,70	19	34	5,23	1,74	2	30	2,06	2,02	2	1,31	3,35	2,72	3	21,05	23,80	16,63	33	16,96	28,22	45,18	1885-86
1886-87	5,41	12	4,25	9,78	4,92	24	48	5,64	1,97	6	38	2,41	2,56	5	2,27	4,88	3,86	6	16,89	20,81	18,72	53	19,25	24,27	43,52	1886-87
1887-88	4,78	15	5,29	10,22	5,63	19	69	6,51	2,07	3	29	2,39	3,73	1	2,03	5,77	4,01	2	18,14	22,17	20,22	40	20,62	26,44	47,06	1887-88
1888-89	6,02	2,46	6,95	15,43	5,76	1,23	54	7,53	2,08	60	18	2,86	4,17	33	2,26	6,76	3,82	37	11,95	16,14	21,85	4,99	26,84	21,88	48,72	1888-89
1889-90	5,88	3,69	5,37	14,94	6,65	98	85	8,48	2,19	36	23	2,78	4,25	39	2,71	7,35	3,63	1,52	19,94	25,09	22,60	6,94	29,54	29,10	58,64	1889-90

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th September, 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROPS OF 1888-89, AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICTS IRRIGATED BY THOSE CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1887-88 AND 1888-89.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Area irrigated.		Comparison with last crop.		Rainfall in Rabi Months.													
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.					October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
			1888-89.	1887-88	Increase.	Decrease.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1888-89.	1887-88.
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Párá Canal).	3,567,750	357,622	33,279	23,151	10,128	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	2·00	0·10	1·60	0·40	...	0·50	3·60	1·10
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	3,763,200	799,360	52,727	a29,964	22,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·4	0·8	0·7	..	..	1·0	1·1
Gujránwála	1,637,425	529,270	20,727	5,982	14,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	1·0	1·5	0·7	0·7	0·6	5·2	2·3
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	13,419	15,715	...	b 2,296	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	0·30	1·60	1·10	...	0·40	2·80	1·80
Montgomery	Given above.	Given above.	41,179	45,714	...	b 4,535	...	...	...	...	...	Given above.								
Mooltan	Do.	Do.	157,614	142,934	14,680		...	...	0·1	—	...	...	0·3	0·1	0·6	1·3	0·1	0·1	1·1	1·5
Dera Ghází Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	52,961	56,336	..	3,375	0·3	...	0·2	..	...	...	0·2	...	1·3	2·1	0·2	0·1	2·2	2·2
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	150,455	146,769	3,686	...	0·2		...	...	...	...	0·4	—	1·2	1·5	...	...	1·8	1·5
Shahpur	3,031,700	585,491	9,766	6,363	3,403	...	1·9	0·1	0·4	...	...	...	1·3	0·8	1·7	1·0	0·3	1·2	5·6	3·1
Total Inundation Canals	19,143,726	4,842,193	532,127	472,928	69,405	10,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the return for Rabi Crop of 1887-88.
(b) The decrease in the Upper Sutlej Canals is due to short supply of water in the canals towards end of the season.

	Acres.
Total Area irrigated, 1887-88	472,928
" " 1888-89	532,127
Net increase	59,199

LAHORE,
The 13th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canals.)	Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal.)	Gujránwála.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghází Khan.	Muzaffar-garh.	Shahpur.	Total.
Wheat	25,693	39,773	13,123	4,798	20,643	112,909	43,209	113,154	9,420	382,722
Barley	386	1,560	5,836	185	573	3,144	893	4,688	43	17,308
Mixed grain	1,489	...	575	4,150	5,219	...	207	...	...	11,640
Others	5,711	11,394	1,193	4,286	14,744	41,561	8,652	32,613	303	120,457
Total Rabi, 1888-89	33,279	52,727	20,727	13,419	41,179	157,614	52,961	150,455	9,766	532,127
Total Rabi, 1887-88	23,151	29,964	5,982	15,715	45,714	142,934	56,336	146,769	6,363	472,928

LAHORE,
The 13th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON INUNDATION CANALS

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS	Lower Sohág and Para Canal	Sidhnai Canal	Chenab Canal	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	Indus Canals	Muzaffargarh Canals	Shahpur Canals.	TOTAL.
Wheat	25,693	39,773	13,123	25,441	112 909	43,209	113,154	9,420	382,722
Barley	386	1,560	5,836	758	3,144	893	4,688	43	17,308
Mixed grain	1,489	...	575	9 369	..	207	..	. .	11,640
Others	5,711	11,394	1,193	19,030	41,561	8,652	32,613	303	120,457
TOTAL RABI, 1888-89 .	33,279	52,727	20,727	54,598	157,614	52,961	150 455	9,766	532,127
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88 .	23,151	29,964	5,982	61,429	142,934	56,336	146,769	6,363	472 928

LAHORE,
The 13th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Major, R E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W. D., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1888-89.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the districts of the Punjab irrigated by Inundation Canals.

Districts.	Population.	Area in acres	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1888-89. Total in acres.	Kharif, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Increase.	Kharif, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease.	Rabi, 1888-89. Total in acres.	Rabi, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Increase	Rabi, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease	Whole year, 1888-89. Total in acres.	Whole year, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Increase	Whole year, 1888-89. In comparison with 1887-88. Decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.	Rainfall. 1887-88	Rainfall. 1888-89	Rainfall. Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.)	426,529	3,567,750	357,622	28,707	10,699	...	33,279	10,128	...	61,986	20,827	...	+50·60	11·00	10·90	—0·90
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	551,964	3,763,200	799,360	47,989	2,669	...	52,727	22,763	...	100,716	25,432		+33·78	2·80	4·20	+50·00
Gujránwala	616,892	1,637,425	529,270	26,917	22,045	...	20,727	14,745		47,644	36,790	...	+338·95	21 80	27·20	+24·77
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	18,270	1,691	...	13,419	...	2,296	31,689	...	605	—1·87	9·67	14·77	+52·74
Montgomery		Given above		66,886	6,257	..	41,179	...	4,535	108,065	1,722	..	+1·62	Given above		...
Mooltan		Ditto		167,619	12,958		157,614	14,680		325,233	27,638	.	+9·29	3·50	3·70	+6·00
Dera Ghází Khan	363,346	2,801,280	1,008,000	148,820	14,680		52,961	...	3,375	201,781	11,305	.	+5·93	6·70	7·60	+13·43
Muzaffargarh	338,605	2,007,819	397,529	139,372	5,814		150,455	3,686	..	289,827	9,500	..	+3·38	5 50	2·10	—61·82
Shahpur	421,508	3,031,700	585,491	10,391	..	58	9,766	3,403	...	20,157	3,345	...	+19·90	7·00	13·90	+98·57
Total Inundation Canals	3,642,950	19,143,726	4,842,103	654,971	76,813	58	532,127	69,405	10,206	1,187,098	136,559	605	+12 93	...	...	...

	Acres.	
Area irrigated in 1887-88 . . .	1,051,144	(as per Revenue Report.)
Ditto 1888-89 . .	1,187,098	
„ Net increase . . .	135,954	

LAHORE,
The 13th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, September 16th, 1889.

The abnormal conditions which were reported last week have continued and intensified during the week under review. The mail steamer which crossed from Aden during the week experienced light south-westerly winds over the western half of the Arabian Sea and light north-easterly winds and fine weather over the eastern half. This shows that the Arabian Sea monsoon was very feeble and did not extend as far as the Coast of India. Hence, instead of the normal westerly and west-north-westerly winds which ordinarily prevail on the West Coast of the Peninsula at this season, variable breezes, generally from the northward and north-eastward, were reported, and the monsoon current was practically non-existent. Towards the close of the week there was some tendency towards change, a low pressure area passing up the Coast and drawing the wind to the southward as it did so. On the Bengal side the winds approximated more closely to the normal monsoon directions than they did on the Bombay side; but after the 13th the wind over the head of the Bay "backed" towards east, and the circulation over the Bay became cyclonic. These conditions have resulted in a more or less general break in the rains, for though showers have occurred in most parts of India except at some north-western stations, the rainfall has generally been slight and intermittent and not such as is associated with monsoon conditions.

The Chart of the 10th showed that a general barometric fall was in progress. Pressure was below the average over the Peninsula, above over the Central Provinces, and about the normal elsewhere. Readings were very uniform over the Peninsula, and gradients were generally slight for the time of year. Southerly winds prevailed over the Bay and easterly winds up the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were very abnormal. On the 11th pressure was still falling, but the changes were small and the general distribution was unchanged. The southerly wind at the head of the Bay was slightly stronger, but the easterly current over the Gangetic plain was less marked and the wind directions elsewhere were unaltered. Northerly winds still held on the West Coast. On the morning of the 12th there was very little change beyond an increasing deficiency of pressure on the West Coast and an increasing weakness of the monsoon currents all over India. The Chart of the 13th showed great uniformity of pressure and very light and variable winds. The distribution was more like that which at times prevails about the middle of October than that which is ordinarily experienced early in September. The winds around the Bay exhibited an indraught towards the centre of the Bay. The distribution of pressure on the 14th was very remarkable. There was a large deficiency of pressure over the West Coast and adjacent parts of the Arabian Sea, and at the same time there was apparently a large low pressure area over the Bay. The wind had shifted to the eastward over the head of the Bay and was light and variable elsewhere. The Chart of the 15th showed that the area of deficient pressure over the West Coast was working its way northward up the Coast and

that the depression over the Bay was developing slightly. The winds were very variable except along the foot of the hills, where they were steadily south-easterly. By the morning of the 16th the West Coast depression had advanced still further northward and the winds in that neighbourhood had become more normal in direction. Over the Bay there had occurred a considerable development of the depression, and a fairly well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed. The winds both around the Bay and elsewhere were very light in force, and numerous calms were reported from the inland stations.

Temperature.—The abnormal heat which set in last week with the decreasing rainfall has continued during the week under review and in several Provinces has intensified. Burma, the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana had excessive temperature on every day of the week, and in most other Provinces the majority of days were hotter than the average; but in Bengal, owing to the more constant rainfall, all days but one were cooler than the normal. The net results for the week exhibit an excess of temperature in all Provinces except Bengal. The greatest excess is in Bombay, 3°, followed by 2° in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. Maxima exceeding 100° were daily registered in nearly all parts of the Punjab as well as in Upper Sind. The following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0·7°	+ 1·6°
Bengal	— 0·6°	— 0·5°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0·1°	+ 0·2°
Punjab	+ 1·6°	+ 2·0°
Bombay	+ 1·9°	+ 2·9°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1·0°	+ 1·9°
Guzerat and Central India	— 0·1°	+ 1·7°
Sind and Rajputana	— 0·3°	+ 1·3°
Madras	— 0·4°	+ 0·1°

Rain.—The conditions affecting rainfall have during the present week been practically the same as those prevailing last week. An unsteady and intermittent monsoon has prevailed on the Bengal side and given rain practically only to Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal. On the western side of India the monsoon current was non-existent during the greater part of the week and only appeared as a feeble burst of south-west winds quite at the close. Consequently any rain which has fallen in the west of the Peninsula has generally occurred in thundershowers of short duration. Showers have also occurred over Central and Northern India, but there has been no continued rain.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain.

On the 10th fairly heavy rain was reported from Karwar and from Bengal, Behar, and as far west as Lucknow, while showers had fallen over the west and centre of the Peninsula and the Central and North-Western Provinces. On the 11th showers were reported from the west of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Behar, and along the foot of the Himalayas, but had more or less ceased in Bengal. There were no large amounts. On the 12th the general distribution was similar to that of the preceding day, but the showers had ceased in the west of the Peninsula and increased in Bengal. The Chart of the 13th showed that

several heavy falls had occurred in Bengal, but elsewhere any rainfall was very light and scattered. On the 14th scattered showers, generally of small amount, were reported from all parts of the Indian region except the Circars and North-Western India. A similar distribution prevailed on the 15th. The Chart of the 16th showed that showers had fallen over most of the Coast districts, but at very few of the inland stations.

The table at the close of the summary exhibits very clearly the general deficiency of rain during the week. At thirty-six of the rainfall districts the amount received has been short of the average and at only fourteen has it been in excess. Two divisions in the Punjab, as well as Sind and Rajputana, were entirely without rain, and Orissa, the North-Western Provinces (West), and the Punjab (South and North-West), received only insignificant amounts.

The greater part of Burma has again received deficient rainfall, the only exception being Lower Burma, with an excess of 0·18 inch. In Bengal and Assam the distribution has been irregular. The Brahmaputra Valley, Central Bengal, and Behar have all received more than the normal amount, while Eastern Bengal, the Surma Valley, North Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur have had deficient rains With the single exception of Oudh North, the whole of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab have had deficient rain and in some districts none at all. The West Coast of the Peninsula, with the exception of the Konkan owing to the constant showers, has received excessive rain, and this excess has extended inland over the Deccan, Khandeish, and Berar. Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind, like North-Western India, have had very little rain, and in Rajputana there has been none The Central Provinces and Central India exhibit a large deficiency, and the same is true of the east of the Peninsula In the extreme south there have been some heavy falls and a considerable excess.

The maximum falls call for very little comment Cherrapunji received only 1¾ inches during the week, and though some largish amounts are reported from North Bengal and Behar, the falls in general over Burma, Bengal, and Assam are unimportant. In Upper India the amounts were all small In Western India, Alipi was the only place which received more than 10 inches

The final column of the table shows that the area over which the seasonal rainfall is deficient is increasing. The following are the divisions where the rainfall since the middle of May is deficient by more than 10 per cent :—Lower and Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, North-West Provinces (West), Punjab, Central, Submontane and Hill districts, Khandeish, Sind and Rajputana West. The divisions of Deltaic Bengal and the North-Western Provinces (West) have come into the deficient list since last week. In all other parts of the Indian region the seasonal fall equals or nearly equals the average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for Week ending September 16th, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to September 16th, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division	Excess or Defect, in inches	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to September 16th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	4·06	8·25	— 4·19	160·24	157 84	+ 2
	Lower Burmah	3 58	3 40	+ 0 18	63 02	80 18	— 21
	Central Burmah	1 76	2·46	— 0·70	49 13	64·06	— 23
	Upper Burmah	1·26	?	?	29 58	?	?
	Arakan	2·00	5·22	— 3·22	152 81	161 86	— 6
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·96	2·42	— 1·46	58·26	69·86	— 17
	Assam (Surma)	1·72	3 76	— 2 04	101 59	82·39	+ 23
	Do (Brahmaputra)	2·45	2 03	+ 0 42	71 27	59·07	+ 19
	Deltaic Bengal	0·35	1 70	— 1 35	39 62	44·40	— 11
	Central Bengal	3·06	1 98	+ 1 08	43·25	43 51	— 1
	North Bengal	3 99	4·37	— 0 38	90 19	81 53	+ ·11
	Orissa	0 28	2 94	— 2 66	38·28	41 09	— 7
	Chota Nagpur	2 01	2 03	— 0 02	40 15	41 79	— 4
	Behar (South)	2·35	1 46	+ 0 89	37 34	34·49	+ 9
	Do (North)	5 37	2 09	+ 3 28	46 05	39 21	+ 17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1 37	2 03	— 0 66	38 59	29 94	+ 26
	Oudh (South)	1·04	2 25	— 1 21	38 18	30·20	+ 26
	Do (North)	1 87	1 62	+ 0 25	37 96	32 30	+ 18
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0 76	1 66	— 0 90	25 75	26 45	— 3
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·14	1 38	— 1 24	21 47	24 48	— 12
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1 35	1 96	— 0 61	40 24	36 30	+ 27
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0 01	0·41	— 0 40	11 34	11 79	— 4
	Do (Central)	0	1 08	— 1 08	16 66	20 21	— 18
	Do (Submontane)	0 21	0·83	— 0 62	20 21	23 28	— 13
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0 53	2 21	— 1 68	59 18	73 49	— 19
	Do. (North-West)	0 07	0 74	— 0 67	15 73	17 51	— 10
	Do. (West)	0	0 22	— 0 22	5·65	6 23	+ 7
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4 06	2·06	+ 2 00	91 58	92·84	— 1
	Madras (South Central)	2·51	0 67	+ 1 84	28 69	13·23	+ 117
	Coorg	4 25	2 92	+ 1 33	87·01	87·52	— 1
	Mysore	1 96	1 18	+ 0 78	17 83	17 22	+ 4
	Konkan	1 77	3 29	— 1 52	111 18	89 29	+ 24
	Bombay Deccan	3 23	0 97	+ 2 26	22 60	24 80	— 9
	Hyderabad (North)	..	...		...	...	...
	Khandesh	2 77	1 27	+ 1 50	15 69	19 24	— 18
Central Provinces and Berar	Berar	1·34	1 18	+ 0 16	31 41	28·24	+ 11
	Central Provinces (West)	1·70	2·43	— 0·73	32 39	35 78	— 9
	Ditto (Central)	0 95	2·29	— 1 34	47 11	45 42	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	0 69	2 38	— 1·69	48 91	44 20	+ 11
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·55	2 92	— 2·37	34 56	36 48	— 5
	Kattiawar	0 88	1·58	— 0·70	24 66	25·10	— 2
	Sind	0	0·28	— 0 28	1 55	4·31	— 64
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·01	1 88	— 0 87	36 32	32·04	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	1 37	— 1 37	28 43	24 03	+ 18
	Rajputana (West)	0	0 68	— 0 68	8 49	12 04	— 29
Madras	East Coast (North)	0 46	1·40	— 0·94	26 35	21·11	+ 25
	Do. (North) (a)	1·20	2·18	— 0 98	30 20	31 53	— 4
	Hyderabad (South)	0·75	1·20	— 0 45	19 43	18 47	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	0·73	0 99	— 0 26	17 23	14 11	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	0·71	0 89	— 0·18	15 58	15 53	0
	Ditto (South)	1 18	1·28	— 0 10	15 49	13 12	+ 18
	Madras (South)	2·36	0·38	+ 1 98	8 92	6·86	+ 30

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *19th September, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rainfall good in all districts, except Nellore. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of South Arcot and Chingleput, and slightly damaged by excessive rain in Nilgiris. Prices rising in eight districts, falling in twelve, and stationary in others. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 4,244; Gopalpur Canal, 1,436; Ghat Roads, 4,895; other minor works, 5,427. Number on village relief on 7th September, 46,983, including 28,772 children; fed in kitchens, 11,187, including 8,015 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land 800 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rain during week good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and beneficial to crops; moderate or slight in other districts; more wanted in parts of Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Standing crops damaged by rats, crabs, turtles, and locusts in parts of Karachi; by locusts in parts of Shikarpur; by rats, insects, locusts, drought, and blight in parts of Hyderabad; by blight and locusts in parts of Upper Sind Frontier; and by insects in parts of Kathiawar. Crops otherwise good, except in one taluka of Surat and two of Khandesh. Reaping of early crops commenced in Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Poona, and Ahmednagar. Drinking water scarce in Upper Sind Frontier.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th September.*—General and heavy rain fell during the week in North Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpur. In Orissa rain was almost entirely absent, while in East and South-West Bengal it was very light and partial: some heavy local showers are however reported from Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Moorshedabad, and Mymensingh. A break in the rains seems to be now prevalent in the whole Province. Transplanting of winter rice is almost finished but somewhat retarded for want of sufficient rain in places. In Western Bengal and in the Sadr subdivision of Balasore early jute, rice, and other autumn harvests are proceeding well. In Moorshedabad not much damage to crops has been reported, as more than 12 annas of the autumn rice was reaped before the floods; but there will be some suffering among cattle for want of fodder. In Jessore and Rajshahye some damage has been done by floods. In Rungpore the damage is not serious. Foodstocks continue to be sufficient, and prices are falling in the affected districts. In Muzaffarpur the number of persons in receipt of charity is increasing. In Chumparun relief is being given, but the distress is said to be diminishing. In Bhagulpore the relief works are closed.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Weather generally seasonable. Rainfall heaviest in the eastern and lightest in the central districts. More rain wanted in Jhansi and Meerut. Crop prospects are everywhere favourable. Rice being harvested, yield good. Markets are well stocked, and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th September.*—No rain, except a slight fall in the Lahore and Rawal Pindi districts. Prices rising in Rawal Pindi, falling in Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *rabi* crops are in progress. Rain wanted in Hissar, Ferozepur, and Sialkot; it is also wanted for *kharif* crops in Umballa and Lahore. Prospects of standing crops are generally good, but only average in Peshawar owing to scarcity of water in the Bara. Crops are slightly damaged by locusts in Mooltan. Rice is suffering for want of rain in Umballa. Fodder is reported sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Weather generally clear with occasional heavy showers. *Kharif* crop in good condition. *Rabi* sowings commencing. Prices inclined to fall.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall for the week was light in Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, and Mergui, fair in the remaining districts, and heavy in Thongwa. More rain is wanted in Tharrawaddy, where the crops are backward. In Thayetmyo and in Toungoo the crop prospect is on the whole good. In Bassein some damage took place owing to breaches of bund. In Upper Burma rain is much wanted in the following districts:—Mandalay, Shwebo, Myingyan, parts of Pakokku, Minbu (the Môn Valley), and Yamethin; in other districts the crop prospect is good. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Prome and Toungoo, and fallen slightly in Pegu, Henzada, Tavoy, and Mergui; elsewhere in Lower Burma there is no change. In Upper Burma the price has slightly risen in Yeu and fallen in Shwebo and Pakokku; in other districts there are no fluctuations. The food-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rainfall light; more rain wanted in Sylhet. Early rice is still being harvested and winter rice transplanted. Crops generally are doing well. Tea is suffering from blight in Cachar, and some damage has been done to crops in Sibsagar by insects.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rainfall good throughout the State of Mysore. Standing crops generally good, but more rain is needed for wet crop in Shikarpur in the Shimoga district. Sowing operations still continue in parts. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg. Season favourable for standing crops. Prices slightly fallen.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Average rainfall 2·66 inches in Berar. Crops in good condition. Weeding continues. Prices of food-grains high in Akola and low in Amraoti district. Pasturage sufficient.

Rainfall during week at Hyderabad, 2·4; total since 1st January, 26·50. Weeding of *kharif* and *rabi* crops completed. Tanks received sufficient water. Fodder for cattle plentiful. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rainfall slight but general, except in Goona. Crops generally good; no further damage from locusts in Bhopawar. Prices still high in Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Slight rain in Abu, Kherwara, and Bickaneer. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Sirohi and Marwar. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th September.*—Good rain. Weather cool and rainy. Prospects very good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXI. of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 25th August, 1888.			Week ending 24th August, 1889.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th August, 1888.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th August, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
31st August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,05,003	400	1,514	6,19,951	409	1,71,86,187	541	1,75,64,871	553	3,78,684	...
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	5,566	97	57	5,849	102	1,70,131	142	1,74,303	145	4,172	...
31st ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	621	52	12	714	59	20,900	83	19,129	76	...	1,771
.....	Sindia	75	4,458	59	...	(a)	...	1,54,223	98	(a)	...	...	1,54,223
31st August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,52,546	152	1,664	2,36,000	142	72,21,540	207	82,11,095	237	9,89,555	...
31st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	186	20,522	110	305	(c) 20,166	66	6,61,428	169	(c) 7,56,500	121	95,072	...
31st ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	60,152	71	857	66,012	77	16,02,904	90	17,43,437	97	1,40,533	...
31st ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,532	75	296	18,062	61	2,16,897	74	2,97,921	63	81,024	...
31st ditto	Indian Midland	136	7,121	52	746	(e) 40,335	54	3,02,509	100	(e) 11,57,820	86	8,55,311	...
31st ditto	Villupuram-Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	6,144	74	83	5,147	62	1,02,500	59	1,01,309	59	...	1,191
24th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,969	55	36	2,339	65	32,365	45	40,676	56	8,311	...
	Total	4,753	9,74,634	205	5,370	10,14,575	182	2,76,71,584	277	3,00,67,061	267	23,95,477	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
31st August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,469	4,47,224	181	2,386	4,36,666	183	96,07,446	185	1,08,38,544	218	12,31,098	...
24th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	95,068	137	692	1,13,157	164	28,73,444	197	32,15,893	221	3,42,449	...
24th ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,232	82	125	15,490	124	2,44,920	93	2,83,619	108	38,699	...
31st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,639	347	45	8,806	196	2,98,416	316	3,23,951	344	24,635	...
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,89,340	281	747	2,52,030	337	33,32,562	236	36,49,741	248	3,17,179	...
31st ditto	Nalháti	27	1,786	66	27	1,840	68	40,532	74	39,151	72	...	1,381
31st ditto	Tirhoot	259	20,963	81	273	37,348	137	6,87,249	133	7,93,594	145	1,06,345	...
24th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	4,172	40	105	5,451	52	1,05,121	48	1,38,454	63	33,333	...
24th ditto	Jorhát	25	1,491	60	25	1,404	56	24,075	46	25,096	42	1,021	...
24th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	198	28	7	187	27	1,574	10	2,471	16	897	...
24th ditto	Burma (g)	392	37,119	95	553	65,685	119	11,82,773	148	17,95,885	156	6,13,112	...
	Total	4,819	8,23,232	171	4,985	9,38,064	188	1,83,98,112	182	2,11,05,499	205	27,07,387	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
31st August, 1889	Madras	840	1,47,302	175	840	1,71,085	204	34,23,271	194	37,71,106	215	3,47,835	...
31st ditto	South Indian	654	1,07,474	164	654	1,05,624	166	22,70,834	165	23,82,045	175	1,11,211	...
31st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,55,313	371	1,440	(i) 3,86,110	268	1,79,41,136 (h)	569	1,37,42,604 (i)	457	...	41,98,532
31st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,57,024	341	461	1,45,000	315	51,04,288	527	54,30,569	565	3,26,281	...
	Total	3,452	9,67,113	280	3,395	8,10,819	239	2,87,39,529	396	2,53,26,324	358	...	34,13,205
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		13,024	27,64,979	212	13,950	27,63,458	198	7,48,09,225	274	7,64,98,884	267	16,89,659	...
Gross Estimated Expenses		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,90,56,873	143	3,97,95,600	139	7,38,727	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,57,52,352	131	3,67,03,284	128	9,50,932	...
	Assisted Companies.												
31st August, 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	3,204	146	22	4,446	202	1,19,490	256	1,21,052	259	1,562	...
17th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,72,161	110	(m) 1,94,968	125	22,807	...
31st ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	35,095	93	376	36,540	97	10,44,136	132	11,04,101	141	59,965	...
24th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,753	71	67	5,352	80	1,54,527	113	1,61,190	120	9,663	...
	Total	465	43,052	93	465	46,338	100	14,87,314	130	15,81,311	140	93,997	...
	Native States.												
31st August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	27,931	90	354	43,022	122	6,34,099	107	8,66,146	117	2,32,047	...
31st ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,390	24	59	1,520	26	55,783	45	54,956	45	...	827
31st ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	512	24	27	630	23	19,635	45	23,715	42	4,080	...
31st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	11,439	59	201	15,129	58	4,17,578	103	5,73,115	105	1,55,537	...
31st ditto	Morvi	68	1,557	23	68	2,348	35	78,996	55	87,091	61	8,095	...
31st ditto	Jodhpore	124	3,666	30	124	4,300	35	1,52,000	58	1,40,339	54	...	11,661
	Total	775	46,495	60	893	66,949	75	13,58,091	87	17,45,962	94	3,87,871	...

(a) Included with Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th August, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th August, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *19th September, 1889.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 39.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September, 1889.

His Excellency THE VICEROY will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 22nd October 1889.

His Excellency will visit Pinjore, Rawul Pindi, Kohat, Peshawar, Attock, Bannu, Gomal Pass, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta and Lahore, and will arrive at Calcutta on or about Saturday, the 30th November 1889.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1889.

No. 585.—Mr. J. S. Porter has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th July 1889.

MEDICAL.

The 26th September, 1889.

No. 607.—The services of Surgeon C. N. Bensley, I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th September, 1889.

No. 369.—The Reverend R. J. Langford, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 22nd September 1889.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 14th September, 1889.

No. 1878-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 53 *of* 1888.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, Analytical Chemist, of "Rosa," in the North-West Provinces of India, for a novel method and application of centrifugal force or power for oxidizing or heating indigo liquor.

No. 54 *of* 1888.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, Analytical Chemist, of "Rosa," in the North-West Provinces of India, for an improved light, portable or fixed carriage system by means of stationary wire, wire rope, hemp rope, or pipe.

No. 55 *of* 1888.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, Analytical Chemist, of "Rosa," in the North-West Provinces of India, for a novel method and application of centrifugal force or power for cleansing and pressing indigo.

No. 66 *of* 1888.—Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer, and partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for a pump bucket suitable for domestic or other purposes.

No. 159 *of* 1888.—John Vicars, Thomas Vicars, and John Vicars, the Younger, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in apparatus for feeding fuel to steam generator furnaces.

No. 70 *of* 1889.—John Rickie, District Locomotive Superintendent, Lahore, for a high pressure valve for compound engines to be called Rickie's improved valve for compound engines.

No. 81 *of* 1889.—Alfred Ashby Frederick Davis, Supervisor, in the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, and now residing at No. 46, Wellesley Street, in the City of Calcutta, and Henry Howard, Head Assistant in the Photographic Department of the Surveyor General's Office of the Government of India, and also of No. 46, Wellesley Street, in Calcutta, for an improved self-acting punka-pulling machine.

No. 96 *of* 1889.—James Jones Meldrum, Engineer, of 25, Cathedral Yard, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for distributing air or gases to liquids.

No. 143 *of* 1889.—John French Golding, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Journalist, for improvements in machines for the manufacture of metal lattice-work or trellis-work.

No. 168 *of* 1889.—William Alfred Gibbs, of Gibwell Park, Sewardstone, in the County of Essex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in or connected with furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air and for drying coffee, withering and finishing tea, and for other drying purposes.

No. 176 *of* 1889.—John Joseph Lappin, Gentleman, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, for improvements in brake shoes for railway cars.

No. 180 *of* 1889.—T. C. W. Somerlatt, Superintendent, Commissioner in Sind's Printing Press, residing at No. 6, Victoria Road, Karachi, for the manufacture of matches (sulphur and safety) from materials other than wood.

No. 200 *of* 1889.—John Bourne, Civil Engineer, of 25, Warbeck Road, Shepherd's Bush, in the County of Middlesex, England, for an approved mode of and apparatus for obtaining motive force for use in fluid pressure engines.

No. 211 *of* 1889.—James Yate Johnson, of 47, Lincolns Inn Fields, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in Graphophones or instruments for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds.

EMIGRATION.

The 27th September, 1889.

No. 154—15-9-*E*.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 102 of Act XXI. of 1883 (the Indian Emigration Act), as amended by Act XXI. of 1884 (an Act to repeal the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, and to amend the Indian Emigration Act, XXI, 1883), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that on and from the date of this Notification a native of India who departs by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in the Protected Native States of Negri Sembilan and Pahang, adjoining the Straits Settlements, shall not be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of Act XXI. of 1883.

FORESTS.

The 27th September, 1889.

No. 1023-*F*.—The following transfer is made in the interests of the public service:

Mr. Hira Singh, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab—to Ajmere.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1889.

No. 1694-*G*.—Lieutenant A. Poingdestre, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer of the 40th Bengal Infantry, and Officiating Adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th July, 1889, *vice* Major E. D. F. Bignell, Bengal Staff Corps, who vacates, on promotion.

Major Bignell will continue to be borne on the rolls of the Malwa Bhil Corps as an attached officer until further orders.

No. 3755-*I*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur of Benares the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

The 25th September, 1889.

No. 1708-*G*.—Surgeon E. Cretin, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st September, 1889.

No. 1710-*G*.—The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 13th June, 1889:

2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant *the Hon'ble* H. D. Napier, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain A. G. A. Durand, on other duty.

Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend, Madras Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant W. A. Watson, on furlough.

The 26th September, 1889.

No. 1725-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, Bengal General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, officiated as Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion from the 17th March, to the 13th June, 1889, both days inclusive.

Captain E. S. Masters, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, and officiating Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, officiated as Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion from the 6th to the 16th March, 1889, both days inclusive. Captain Masters continued to officiate as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, in addition to his own duties as Adjutant, from the 17th March, to 23rd April, 1889, both days inclusive; and as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command alone from the 24th April, to the 13th June, 1889, both days inclusive.

The 27th September, 1889.

No. 3814-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI. of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend G. O. Newport of the London Mission to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (*b*), of the said Act, whom he baptises or whose funeral ceremonies he performs.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 21st September, 1889.

No. 4893.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

August 1889. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I., page 497.]	In August.		To end of August.		Whole year.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	52	51	7,99	7,73	24,02	23,67
Opium	77	76	3,71	3,52	8,26	8,56
Salt	46	40	3,35	3,11	8,03	7,67
Stamps	35	34	1,77	1,74	3,96	3,93
Excise	38	37	1,99	1,93	4,73	4,70
Provincial Rates	7	6	1,27	1,11	3,26	3,09
Customs	10	8	62	51	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	16	17	62	64	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	13	13	45	43
Registration	3	3	16	15	33	33
Tributes from Native States	3	3	22	21	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	31	32	1,39	1,31	3,38	3,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT; GROSS	3,21	3,10	23,22	22,09	60,02	59,02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 51	— 53	— 1,83	— 1,75	— 4,18	— 4,09
Opium	— 28	— 28	— 1,08	— 1,96	— 2,36	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,65	— 1,65	— 8,78	— 8,61	— 22,95	— 21,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT; GROSS	— 2,44	— 2,46	— 11,69	— 12,32	— 29,49	— 28,51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 2	+ 14	+ 8	+ 60	+ 79	+ 84
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 6	+ 15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 19	+ 23	+ 1,84	+ 2,08	+ 4,25	+ 4,35
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	— 1	— 1	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 5	+ 22	+ 27	+ 87	+ 78
Do. Issues	— 1,03	— 1,07	— 5,55	— 5,71	— 14,67	— 14,24
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 5	+ 23	+ 23	— 4	— 1
Do. Issues	— 5	— 5	— 25	— 25		
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 62	+ 46	+ 3,41	+ 2,89	+ 27	+ 7,90
" " Issues	— 59	— 64	— 3,37	— 3,42		— 8,34
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 25	+ 24	+ 1,68	+ 1,59	+ 2,73	+ 3,87
" " " Issues	— 9	— 10	— 62	— 62		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 17	+ 15	+ 84	+ 77	— 5,38	+ 1,97
" " Issues	— 50	— 54	— 2,87	— 2,89		— 7,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 92	— 1,07	— 4,34	— 4,46	— 11,73	— 12,12
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	+ 1,92	+ 12	+ 1,88	+ 2,99	+ 2,42	+ 2,80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 11	— 23	— 14	— 15	+ 8	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 59	— 31	— 3,20	— 2,50	— 6,37	— 6,28
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 98	— 1,02	— 6,19	— 6,09	— 14,69	— 15,38
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 20	— 26	— 3	— 16	— 60	— 28
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+ 26	— 1,70	— 7,68	— 5,91	— 19,15	— 18,97
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 11	— 2,13	— 49	— 60	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,70	15,41	13,30	13,88	12,90	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,81	13,28	12,81	13,28	12,55	13,30

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 25th September, 1889.

No. 4925.—Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, M.B. (Bombay Establishment), is appointed a Probationer in the Assay Department, Bombay Mint, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Merchant Shipping.

The 27th September, 1889.

No. 4970.—The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following Order issued by Her Majesty the Queen in Council revoking the Order in Council of the 26th June 1873 published with the Notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 388, dated the 4th December 1875, in respect of the measurement of the tonnage of vessels belonging to the German Empire:

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT,

The 23rd day of July, 1889.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, it is enacted that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the Rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of Merchant Ships for the time being in force under the principal Act have been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to direct that the Ships of such foreign country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other national papers, and thereupon it shall no longer be necessary for such Ships to be re-measured in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, but such Ships shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificates of Registry of British Ships is to be deemed the tonnage of such Ships:

And whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, it is enacted that "where Her Majesty "has power under the Merchant Shipping Act, "1854, or any Act passed or hereafter to be passed amending the same to make an Order in "Council, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty from "time to time to make such Order in Council, and "by Order in Council to revoke, alter, or add to "any Order so made":

And whereas it was made to appear to Her Majesty that the Rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of Merchant Ships in force under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, had been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, with the exception of a difference in the mode in certain Steamers of estimating the allowance for engine room, and such rules were in force in that country and came into operation on the 1st day of January 1873:

And whereas by Order in Council dated the 26th day of June 1873, Her Majesty was pleased to direct as follows:

1. As regards Sailing Ships, that Merchant Sailing Ships of the said German Empire the measurement whereof should, after the said 1st day of January 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such Sailing Ships testified by the date thereof should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the manner and to the same extent and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of British Sailing Ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such Ships.

2. As regards Steamships, that Merchant Ships belonging to the said German Empire which are propelled by Steam, or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof should, after the said 1st day of January 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such Steamships testified by the dates thereof, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of British Ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such Ships. Provided, nevertheless, that should the owner or master of any such German Steamship desire the deduction for engine room in his ship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British Ships instead of under the German rule, the engine room should be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules.

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that a new Imperial Ordinance, which came into operation on the 20th day of June 1888, stipulates that the owners of German Steamships may have the net tonnage of their vessels calculated according to British as well as according to German rules, and shall have issued to them a separate Certificate to be used in Foreign Countries, showing the net tonnage calculated according to British rules:

And whereas it has been made to appear desirable to Her Majesty that the provisions of the said recited Order in Council of the 26th day of June 1873 should be revoked, and a new Order in Council made and substituted in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Acts, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that the said recited Order of the 26th day of June 1873 shall be and the same is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof, and in substitution therefor, Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows:

1. As regards Sailing Ships, that Merchant Sailing Ships of the said German Empire, the measurement whereof after the said 1st day of January 1873 has been ascertained and denoted in

the registers and other national papers of such Sailing Ships, testified by the date thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose into and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of British Sailing Ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such Ships.

2. As regards Steamships, that Merchant Ships belonging to the said German Empire, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall, after the said 1st day of January 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such Steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of British Ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such Ships. Provided, nevertheless, that if the Owner or Master of any such German Steamship desires the deduction for engine room in his Ship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British Ships instead of under the German rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules; and that, in the event of any such Steamship possessing a Certificate of Tonnage or other national paper issued as aforesaid on or after the 20th day of June 1888 denoting the net registered tonnage of such Ship under the British rules, the Ship shall be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted thereon.

C. L. Peel.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th September, 1889.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHIN-LUSHAI.

No. 839.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the despatch of a column, as detailed below, to co-operate with a force which will be engaged during the ensuing cold season in operations against the Chins, Lushais, Shendus, and other tribes occupying the hill-tracts between the Chindwin and Kalé valleys in Burmah and the Chittagong district:

No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment.
28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

2. The following officers are detailed for the Staff of the column, their appointments having effect from the dates on which they respectively enter upon the duties thereof:

To command	Colonel V. W. Tregear, Bengal Infantry.
Staff Officer	Captain F. S. Gwatkin, Bengal Staff Corps.
Field Intelligence Officer	Captain J Shakespear, Leinster Regiment.
Assistant Intelligence Officer	Captain O A. Chambers, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
Commanding Engineer	Captain (Brevet-Major) H. P. Leach, Royal Engineers.
Field Engineer	Captain H. Mullaly, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant R. A. F. Kingscote, Royal Engineers.
Chief Commissariat Officer	Captain W. J H. Bond, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant Commissariat Officers	Lieutenant A. L. Phillips, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Captain W. H. Allen, Bengal. Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Transport Officers	Captain B. W. R. Ussher, 7th Dragoon Guards. Lieutenant T. St. C Davidson, Leinster Regiment. Lieutenant M. E. Willoughby, Bengal Staff Corps.
Superintendent of Signalling	Captain A G. F. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps.
Assistant Superintendent of Signalling.	Lieutenant W. H Birkbeck, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Survey Officer	Lieutenant W. J. Bythell, Royal Engineers.
Principal Medical Officer	Surgeon-Major W. R. Murphy, Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 840.—Captain K. M. Foss, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Captain E. A. F. Carter, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class (on furlough), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 17th August 1889, *vice* Captain C. G. B. Hervey, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 841.—The following extract paragraph 1 from a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 168, dated the 22nd August 1889, is published for general information:

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 30th March 1889, the day of their joining the Army Medical School:

Fairlie Russell Ozzard.
Adam Rivers Steele Anderson.
John Telfer Calvert.
Edgar Jennings.
Theodore Mayo Stiles.
Arthur Gervase Hendley.

They will be allowed to count as service for pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, from the 30th March to the 2nd August 1889, both inclusive.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 842.—Major R. A. C. King, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 16th September 1889, *vice* Captain W. D. B. Fenton, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, reverted to regimental duty under the provisions of Article 689, Army Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I.

No. 843.—Captain E. S. F. Walker, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, to complete establishment. Dated 1st September 1889.

Captain H. deT. Phillips, R.A., officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Assistant Superintendent of Factories, *vice* Captain E. S. F. Walker, R.A., appointed Ordnance Officer, 3rd class. Dated 1st September 1889.

No. 844.—In line 4 of G. G. O. No. 802, dated 13th September 1889, for *4th September*, read *5th September*.

STAFF CORPS.

No 845.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant S. Geoghegan, Royal Irish Regiment.

Second Lieutenant H. M. M. Brooke, Essex Regiment.

Second Lieutenant J. J. P. Quinn, Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant J. Stapylton, York and Lancaster Regiment.

Second Lieutenant B. J. Petre, 18th Hussars.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant R. J. Bentinck, 1st West India Regiment.

Second Lieutenant R. C. Bell, South Lancashire Regiment.

No. 846.—In G. G. O. No. 707 of 1889 the name of Second Lieutenant F. Fisher, Essex Regiment, should be shown under the heading "Bombay Staff Corps."

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 847.—Sub-Conductor Julius Joseph Königs having been declared by a Court of Enquiry held on the 6th of September 1889, to have been absent without leave since the 1st July 1889, is struck off the strength of the Bengal Miscellaneous List, with effect from the latter date.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 848.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Colonel J. Sconce, Bengal S. C., Deputy Surveyor-General, (p. a.) for one year and 153 days, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major L. Cameron, M.D., (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor J. W. McKie, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 849.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain W. W. Taylor, Bengal S. C., 45th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—12th year commenced 20th July 1889.

No. 850.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel S. Beckett, C.B., Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year.

Colonel H. W. J. Senior, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Smith, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Major G. L. Eliot, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Sub-Conductor R. Bale, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 851.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd September, 1889, page 4788.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 3rd September, 1889.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, son of His Highness the Raja of Sirmur (Nahan), is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 4th September 1889

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:

John McMullin, Madras. Dated 11th August 1889.

Melmoth Alaster Douglas Orchard, Bengal. Dated 13th August 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 852.—That part of G. G. O. No. 771 of 1889, relating to Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell is cancelled, and the following substituted:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Lorn Robert Henry Dick Campbell,—28th August 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 853.—Sub-Conductor Benjamin Edwin Smith, on probation, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 15th March 1889.

No. 854.—Sub-Conductor Edwin Walmsley, on probation, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 22nd March 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 855.—*29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Harsa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Pál Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Khem Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th June 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 856.—*Corps of Guides Infantry*—

Havildar Sherzala to be Jemadar, *vice* Timar Shah, deceased, with effect from the 26th July 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 857.—Colonel John Liston, Bengal S. C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th November 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 858.—Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D., Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 859.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Joseph Barnes Swift Boyle to be Lieutenant, *vice* Chapman, deceased.

No. 860.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. William Broughton Chambers to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 44.—Chief Engineer R. Wood, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough (p. a.) for six months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1889.

No. 293.—Mr. E. L. Hunt, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India special leave for one year in extension of the special leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 64, dated 26th February 1889.

The 26th September, 1889.

No. 294.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the dates specified:

Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India, temporarily employed in Madras,—22nd September 1889.

Mr. W. F. Heath, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—23rd September 1889.

Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways,—26th September 1889.

The 27th September, 1889.

No. 295.—Mr. A. H. Mason, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Railway Survey.

No. 296.—Public Works Department Notification No. 63, dated 26th February 1889, transferring Mr. D. O'Neill, Honorary Assistant Engineer, from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways is hereby cancelled.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY. SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE TREASURY.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 25th September, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office and the Government Savings Bank at the Bank of Bengal will be closed from the 30th September to the 10th October, both days inclusive, but the Bank of Bengal will receive and pay money on Government account on all days on which the Bank is open for business.

The Paper Currency Office will be closed for the entire Pooja holidays.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
James H. Congdon	Dessai	13th October, 1888	Judge of Assam Valley District, on the 5th September, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about R1,372 in the custody of Mr. J. Congdon of Dhoolee Tea Estate. No application for administration.
Alexander Herclots	General Hospital, Alipore.	23rd July, 1889	District Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, on the 10th September, 1889.	Intestate. Assets below R1,000 in value. No application for administration.
Mrs. Jessie Ady	Moulmein	16th August, 1889	District Judge of Moulmein, on the 4th September, 1889.	Will left, bequeathing her real and personal properties to her eldest daughter, Mrs. Bryson.
J. Liddy	Moulmein	28th August, 1889	District Judge of Moulmein on the 4th September, 1889.	Intestate. No assets. Deceased is said to have made a deed of gift to his wife
Edward Lindsley	Cawnpore	3rd September, 1889	District Judge of Cawnpore, on the 10th September, 1889.	Supposed to have left a will. Property in charge of Mr. Johnson. No application for administration.
Mrs. Pattia Lindsley	Cawnpore	4th September, 1889	District Judge of Cawnpore, on the 10th September, 1889.	*Nil.*
Wenman Joseph Hill	Cawnpore	9th September, 1889	District Judge of Cawnpore, on the 10th September, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about R10,000 with Mr. Johnson, Managing Director of Muir Mills. No application for administration.
Mrs. Bertelson	Hooghly	1st August, 1889	District Judge of Hooghly, on the 13th September, 1889.	Intestate. Assets over R1,000 in value. Husband in charge of effects. No application for administration.
Mrs. Sarah Gillham	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling	24th August, 1889	Officiating District Judge of Dinagepore, on the 11th September, 1889.	Intestate. Assets below R1,000 in value. In charge of the Assistant Commissioner of Darjeeling. No application for administration.
Walter Foscholo	Lucknow	5th September, 1889	District Judge of Lucknow, on the 13th September, 1889.	No will found. Assets about R24. No application for administration

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 25th September, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th September, 1889.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 93,05,955 13 3)	2,43,05,107	12	1
Public Deposits at Branches (1,49,99,151 14 10)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,34,39,759	2	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,77,607	11	0
Sundries	11,61,745	11	2
RUPEES	8,50,84,220	4	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	35,55,072	6	0
Other authorised Investments	79,56,649	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,18,50,145	2	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	87,61,610	4	6
Bills discounted and purchased	2,43,41,374	12	4
Balances with other Banks	15,34,053	9	5
Bullion	13,175	14	11
Dead Stock	12,40,215	13	10
Stamps	9,656	1	0
Sundries	2,08,465	4	2
	5,94,70,419	1	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,05,71,188 14 11)	2,56,13,801	3	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,50,42,612 4 9)			
RUPEES	8,50,84,220	4	9

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 26th September, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 43·2.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin. R.	a.	p.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	Found in the Rohtak District.						
93	Shah Allum	Silver .	1	0	0	13	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 1st Oct., 1889.
	Found in the Sarun District.						
94	Muhammad Shah . . .	Do. .	1	0	0	17	Do. do. 4th Dec., 1889.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th September, 1889.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 21st September, 1889.

Doorga Poojah Holidays.

The Bank will be open between the usual hours on the following days :—

Monday	September	30th
Saturday	October	5th
Tuesday	"	8th
Wednesday	"	9th
Thursday	"	10th

And till 1 p.m. on

Wednesday	October	2nd

The following days will be observed as close holidays :—

Tuesday	October	1st
Thursday	"	3rd
Friday	"	4th
Monday	"	7th

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th September, 1889.

No. 25.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the Bengal Provincial Establishment are dismissed the service of Government :—

2nd grade Aushoke Krishna Shaha.
3rd grade Pratab Chunder Ker.
3rd grade Kali Krishna Bagchi.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 18th September, 1889.

No. 3822-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1615-G., dated 9th September, 1889, posting Colonel A. W. Roberts, Bengal General List, Cavalry, as Cantonment Magistrate, Nusserabad, it is hereby notified that that officer made over charge of the Kotah Agency to Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, on the afternoon of the 7th idem.

The 19th September, 1889.

No. 3831-G.—It is hereby notified that Major N. C. Martelli, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 13th September, 1889, of the fifteen days' privilege leave, granted him in this Office Notification, No. 3554-G., dated 3rd idem, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Resident at Jeypore.

The 23rd September, 1889.

No. 3899-G.—It is hereby notified that Major A. P. Thornton, B.S.C., and Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 17th September, 1889, of the one month's privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 3469-G., dated 31st August, 1889, making over charge of his duties to Captain T. C. Pears, Settlement Officer, Tonk.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 18th September, 1889.

No. 989—675.—Under Section 6 of the Diwan's Estate Regulation, 1887, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to appoint, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th September, 1889, Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, to be the Agent to administer, on behalf of the Government, the property vested in Her Majesty under the said Regulation.

The 17th September, 1889.

No. 1021—331.—Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Munshi Jagat Narain is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the Beawar Tehsil limits, during the time he officiates as Tehsildar, Beawar. He is further specially empowered, under Section 32 of the same Act, to pass sentences of whipping.

No. 1023—331.—Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Lala Kishen Lal is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Merwara District, during the time he officiates as Naib Tehsildar of Beawar, or until further orders. He is further specially empowered to take cognizance of offences under Section 191, Clauses (*a*) and (*b*), of the said Act.

The 25th September, 1889.

No. 1089—328-V.—With reference to Foreign Department's Notification, No. 1586-G., dated the 5th September, 1889, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Sections 5 and 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, I of 1877, is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Rae Bahadur Bishen Sarup to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class, in the District of Merwara, and to invest him, with the same sanction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes within the local limits of the Beawar Tehsil, during such time as he may hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, or until further orders.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th September, 1889.

No. 23.—Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, with effect from the 9th August, 1889.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel,*

Inspector General, Military Works.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 25th September, 1889.

	₹	₹
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 18th September, 1889	7,59 638	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	3,30,429	10,90,067
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	11	11
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	10,90,078
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	2,152	2,152
Balance on the evening of the 25th September, 1889 . .		10,87,926
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	7,59 638	
Ditto ditto Government	3,28,288	10,87,926
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 26th September, 1889.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value have been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other persons claiming a right to them, are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1889.		₹	
H142	O 98—66642 .	5	Raghubir Prosad, care of Sheo Rutton Sahu, Sital Prosad, Merchants, Chandni Chowk, Benares City.
	O 38—86193 .	5	
1885.			
W89	R 11—83102 .	100	Babu Chandra Coomar Roy, 4th Master, Zillah School, Commillah.
	P 24—22489 .	10	

H. PENNELL,

Asst. Comptroller Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,

The 27th September, 1889.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In the terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that in March, 1889, certain treasure (₹18 Chandwadi, of the value of ₹15-12, and copper coin, Dhabu, of the value of ₹10-8) was found by Rou Mard Sada, and Sampat wd. Rawji, while digging the ground of the house of Ganpat wd. Rawji Chakor, of Ranala, Taluka Nandurbar, of the Khandesh Collectorate.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Nandurbar, on Tuesday, the 4th February, 1890, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. W. LOCH,
Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
The 18th September, 1889.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, dated at Dagshai, this 21st day of September, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. S F.—595, Private John Best.
Age,—24 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, pale; Hair, light brown; Eyes, green.
Date of Desertion,—15th September, 1889.
Place of Desertion,—Dagshai.
Date of Enlistment,—14th January, 1884.

At what place Enlisted,—Aldershot.
Parish and County in which born,—Hailington, Hounslow, Middlesex.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals
REMARKS.—On furlough at Wellington.
Under 6 years' service.

R. GAISFORD, *Captain,*
Comdg 2nd Battn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 24th September, 1889

Abisch, E. F.
Arr Loed, Karberg & Co.
Bryning, H. W.
Cohen, A. M.
Durling & Co.
Forstner and Grosse.
Gutch, G. A.
Henke, C. & Co.
Hughes, Georgie.
Kerr, Mrs. (care of Ted Kerr, Esq.)
Ohannessian, H. A.
Stuart, James C.
White, T. C. & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, J. K.
Ballantine, Mrs. G. J.
Bather, H. R.
Bery, Adolph.
Bildt, Gillis.
Borooah, W.
Brown, J.
Bruce, R. G.
Cameron, Miss P. A.
Carpendale, W. M.
Chamberlain, E.
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.
Cobb, Miss.
Cohr, Maritz.
Corfuld, Capt.
Courage, R.
Crawford, Mrs. L.
Deyoete, Chas. S.
Dowie, J.
Duff, George.
Dutt, G.
Engineer-in-Chief, Bengal Central Railway
Faintyley, E.
Fischer, T. & Co.
Freedman, J. J.
Gailkeera, E.
Garland, Capt. V. M.
Gibson, P.
Goldberry, M.
Grunberg, Janen.
Haines, Miss S.
Herklotts, A.
Hooman, J. H.
Hulton, R. E.
Hunter, A. F.
Jackson, J.
James, Mr.
Johnson, M.
Johnson, Pte. W.
Joll, H.
Leblan, Geo.
Lennox, Mrs. E.
Madden, J. H.
Manassah, E. J.
Mallitte, O. W.
Marlly, Chas. Homan.
Mitchel, Mrs. D.
Nicolaieff, Alex.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Partridge, Guard.
Poliscene, N.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Remmington, Capt. F. A.
Rivas, D. F.
Robins, J.
Sander, C. J.
Sanpin, E.
Scott, Mrs. J.
Smart, O. G.
Stewart, Hon. Mrs. Charles.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith, Mrs. A. M.
Taksier, David
Talbot, H. B
Vincent, J.
Wallace, Henry.
Walter, F.
Wibrow, R. M.
Wood, E. F. B

Registered Letters.

Angelina Sander.
Eglinton, C. A.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.
Madden, J. H.
Rubinsteen, Anna

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd September, 1889.

Burn, W. F. S.
Lavath, W. Thomas.
Lazarno, Mrs. M.
Lethorn, F. C.
Mangos, Mrs. A.
Seaman, Sur.-Major A. B.
Yude, Sergt.

JOHN OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

The 28th September, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1889 1st Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	30th Sep.	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	1st Oct.	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	7th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	7th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	29th Sep.	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Colombo	1st Oct.	Per Steamer *Ravenna.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	1st "	Per Steamer *Nowshera.*
Ditto ditto	4th "	Per Steamer *Patiala.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	2nd "	Per Steamer *Commilla.*
Port Blair	3rd "	Per Steamer *Maharani.*
Straits, China and Japan	28th Sep.	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*; per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*; per pound tin, *R17-8* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کونينائين کا عمده بدل هي اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک صاحب سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد کرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هي يعني — چار اونس کے تين کے تين روپي چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے تين کے سات روپي چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے تين کے چوده روپي '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنے — چار اونس ٹین کے چار روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے سترا روپی آٹھ آنے '

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانونمین بکتی ہی ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹین کے چار آنے , اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کے آٹھ آنے ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے بارہ آنے '

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 207 pages tables, 3 charts. R8

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Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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Benares.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, September 23rd, 1889.

Strongly marked contrasts of weather have prevailed over India during the past week. The mail steamer which crossed from Aden during the week experienced light westerly winds and sultry weather from Aden to Socotra and a light monsoon and heavy swell but no wind from Socotra to near Bombay. Near Bombay the weather was showery, with west-south-west winds and a westerly swell. From this it appears that for the present the Arabian Sea monsoon shows no sign of increasing strength, and the winds along the West Coast of India have been light and variable. The weather has not however on that account been dry. Showers, often of very considerable amount, have fallen almost daily over the Peninsula. On the opposite side of India, *viz.*, over the east of the Peninsula, the Bay, Burma, Bengal, Assam, and to a limited extent the Central and North-West Provinces, the weather has been rough, squally and unsettled. The depression which was forming over the Bay at the time of the conclusion of the previous summary developed into a storm of very considerable intensity. The centre crossed the Coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpore and advanced into the Central Provinces. It then moved northward and struck the Himalayas to the north of Gorakhpur. All over the area affected by this storm the weather has been squally and unsettled, with general and in places heavy rain. The weather in North-Western India has been in strong contrast to that prevailing over Eastern and Southern India. The winds have been light, the weather fine, and the temperature high.

On the morning of the 17th a well marked low pressure area prevailed over the centre and north of the Bay and extended westward across the Circars and Orissa as far as the east of the Central Provinces. Within this large area of low pressure and probably in lat. 18° 30′ and long. 89° a storm centre existed. Pressure was highest in the south-east of the Bay and moderate gradients existed

in that quarter, but elsewhere readings were very uniform. A cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed around the Bay, with a strong indraught from the southward. Except around the Bay, the winds were generally light and variable. By the morning of the 18th the cyclonic storm in the Bay had approached the Coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpore, and the barometer in that neighbourhood was two-tenths below the normal average. Cyclonic winds prevailed over the whole of the Bay, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Southern India, of which those near the storm centre were strong. The centre crossed the Coast some time in the afternoon of the 18th and at 8 A.M. on the 19th lay a little to the west of Gopalpore. The depression proved to be a deep one, and the barometer at the centre before crossing the Coast probably fell to 29·00″. The cyclonic circulation around the storm extended over a very large part of India, and the winds were very strong over Ganjam and the centre and south of the Bay. Pressure remained highest in the south-east of the Bay, but was at the same time relatively high in the north-west of the Punjab. During the twenty-four hours succeeding 8 A.M. on the 19th the storm travelled very slowly, and the Chart of the 20th showed the centre a little to the south of Raipur. The storm was apparently slowly filling up, but its effect on the winds was still extensive, the cyclonic circulation around the centre still extending over the greater part of the country. Over the head of the Bay and in the neighbourhood of the cyclone the wind was blowing strongly. The Chart of the 21st showed that pressure had increased everywhere. The cyclonic storm had filled up to some extent and was commencing a northerly movement. The circulation of the winds around the centre had undergone very little change. At 8 A.M. on the 22nd the centre of disturbance lay immediately to the south of Gorakhpur, the storm having moved quickly northward during the previous twenty-four hours The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the storm centre, but the large cyclonic circulation which had previously obtained had to a large extent broken up The wind force was still high at the head of the Bay. By the morning of the 23rd the disturbance had disappeared and pressure, with some irregularities, decreased from a high pressure area in the south of the Bay to a low pressure area in Sind, the difference being 0·3″. The winds were still strong at the head of the Bay, but the cyclonic movements had practically disappeared.

Temperature has undergone large variations during the week At first, when the rainfall was generally light and scattered, the heat was above the average almost everywhere, but with the advent of the storm on the 19th a fall of temperature commenced in Burma, Bengal and Madras, which subsequently extended to the greater part of India except the west and north-west. The Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind and Rajputana were hotter than usual on every day of the week, but in the other Provinces there were considerable variations from day to day, and in Madras and Bengal only on two days in the week was the weather warmer than usual. The net results for the week exhibit an excess of 3½° in Sind and Rajputana, of 3° in Guzerat and Central India, and of 2° in Bombay and the Central Provinces, while Madras, Bengal and Burma show a slight defect and the Punjab and North-Western Provinces a slight excess Maxima exceeding 100° were reported from several stations in North-Western India throughout the week, the highest reading being 108·7° at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 21st.

The following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week ·

PROVINCES	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 1·6°	— 0·1°
Bengal	— 0·5°	— 0·9°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0·2°	+ 0·2°
Punjab	+ 2·0°	+ 1·0°
Bombay	+ 2·9°	+ 2·0°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1·9°	+ 2·2°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1·7°	+ 2·9°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·3°	+ 3·5°
Madras	+ 0·1°	— 0·7°

Rain.—The conditions affecting the rainfall of the week have been detailed above. Briefly, the rain was due over the Peninsula to constant showers, and over the Bay, Burma, Bengal and the east of the Central and North-West Provinces to a travelling storm of considerable intensity. North-Western India, being beyond the sphere of the storm and unaffected by the feeble monsoons prevailing, had fine dry weather throughout.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 17th rain had fallen generally over the Peninsula, around the Bay and in Upper Burma and Assam, and a few showers had occurred in Lower Bengal and along the foot of the Himalayas. The heaviest falls were reported from Lower Bengal and the Bombay Deccan. On the 18th rain was fairly general except in the central parts of the country and the north-west. The heaviest amounts were now reported from the Circars On the 19th rain was confined to the Peninsula, the Bay, Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal, and there was none over Central or North-Western India. Similar conditions prevailed on the 20th except that rain had commenced at some central stations. On the 21st rain ceased in the east, centre and west (north of Goa) of the Peninsula. On the 22nd excessively heavy rain fell in the east of the North-Western Provinces and general rain over Bengal and the Central Provinces. In the Peninsula the rainfall was confined to the west and south, and on the 23rd rain was falling except in North-Western and Central India

The table at the close of the summary shows that at thirty of the rainfall districts the amount received during the week has been in excess and at twenty in defect of the average. Sind is the only district which has received no rain whatever during the week, but at several other districts in the north-west and centre of India the week's fall has been small and unimportant.

The whole of Burma, except the Tenasserim division, has received more than the average amount of rain. So also has the whole of Bengal and Assam, the east of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the submontane district of the North-West Provinces. The east and centre of the Central Provinces have also received more than the usual amount of rain The whole of this region was influenced by the cyclonic storm noticed above, and the general excess of rain which has occurred over these districts is more or less connected with the action and course of this storm. Over the whole of north-western and central parts of India outside the sphere of action of the storm, *viz.*, the west and centre of the North-Western Provinces, the whole of the Punjab, Rajputana, the west of the Central Provinces, Guzerat and Sind, the rainfall of the week was largely deficient or, in the case of Sind, altogether wanting The monsoon on the West Coast was as explained above exceedingly feeble; but there appears to have been a certain amount of indraught across the Peninsula, as the whole of the West Coast districts, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and some Madras districts received heavier rain than usual. Whatever current there was did not however extend northward, so that Berar and Khandesh received a deficient amount.

The returns of maximum falls show that the heaviest rainfall tended towards East and North Bengal, Behar and the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. Cherrapunji received 27 inches, one station in Tipperah 13 inches, one station in Rungpore 11 inches, one station in Durbhunga 15½ inches, and one station in Gorakhpur 13¼ inches. In North-Western India there were no heavy falls. In Malabar and Madras South Central some falls of about 15 inches were measured, while in North Kanara Kumpta received 17 inches and in Kolhapur Banda received 11½ inches. In the central parts of the country the maximum falls are unimportant. The heaviest fall in any part of India is 22¼ inches, which occurred at Ankapalli in the Vizagapatam district.

The concluding column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. The following are the divisions in which the total rainfall since the middle of May is when compared with the average deficient by more than 10 per cent.:—Lower and Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, North-Western Provinces (West), Punjab, Central, Submontane, Hill and north-west divisions, Khandesh, Guzerat, Sind and Rajputana (West). Deltaic Bengal has hence disappeared from the deficient list since last week, while Guzerat and the north-west of the Punjab have on the contrary come into it. In all other parts of India the seasonal fall is satisfactory.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for Week ending September 23rd, 1889.			Rainfall Data from May 13th to September 23rd, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to September 23rd.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	5·42	7·46	— 2·04	165·66	165·29	0
	Lower Burmah	4·42	2·84	+ 1·58	67·44	83·02	— 19
	Central Burmah	2·56	2·30	+ 0·26	51·70	66·36	— 22
	Upper Burmah	3·37	?	?	32·68	?	?
	Arakan	8·30	6·60	+ 1·70	163·12	168·46	— 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	5·24	3·16	+ 2·08	63·50	73·02	— 13
	Assam (Surma)	8·72	3·78	+ 4·94	110·31	86·17	+ 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·73	2·46	+ 1·27	75·00	62·13	+ 21
	Deltaic Bengal	2·49	2·13	+ 0·36	42·12	46·65	— 10
	Central Bengal	4·23	2·28	+ 1·95	47·48	45·80	+ 4
	North Bengal	5·10	4·48	+ 0·62	95·30	86·01	+ 11
	Orissa	2·59	2·54	+ 0·05	40·86	43·64	— 6
	Chota Nagpur	2·07	1·74	+ 0·33	42·22	43·53	— 3
	Behar (South)	2·45	1·44	+ 1·01	39·78	35·93	+ 11
	Do. (North)	5·17	1·96	+ 3·21	51·22	41·17	+ 24
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	5·01	1·79	+ 3·22	43·60	31·73	+ 37
	Oudh (South)	2·05	1·91	+ 0·14	40·23	32·11	+ 25
	Do. (North)	4·16	2·16	+ 2·00	42·11	34·46	+ 22
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·76	1·25	— 0·49	26·51	27·70	— 4
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·14	0·84	— 0·70	21·61	25·32	— 15
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	2·20	1·72	+ 0·48	48·45	38·02	+ 27
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·09	0·29	— 0·20	11·43	12·07	— 5
	Do. (Central)	0·03	0·63	— 0·60	16·69	20·84	— 20
	Do. (Submontane)	0·28	0·78	— 0·50	20·49	24·06	— 15
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·05	1·94	— 1·89	59·23	75·42	— 22
	Do. (North-West)	0·22	0·59	— 0·37	15·95	18·10	— 12
	Do. (West)	0·06	0·18	— 0·12	6·71	6·41	+ 5
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	7·16	2·12	+ 5·04	98·73	94·96	+ 4
	Madras (South Central)	1·78	0·96	+ 0·82	30·47	14·19	+ 115
	Coorg	6·77	2·71	+ 4·06	93·78	90·23	+ 4
	Mysore	1·05	0·94	+ 0·11	18·88	18·16	+ 4
	Konkan	6·47	2·89	+ 3·58	117·66	92·18	+ 28
	Bombay Deccan	2·38	1·03	+ 1·35	24·98	25·83	— 3
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·27	1·42	— 0·15	10·60	14·56	— 27
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·17	1·71	— 1·54	29·55	28·76	+ 3
	Central Provinces (West)	1·10	1·49	— 0·39	35·58	39·08	— 9
	Ditto (Central)	1·90	1·61	+ 0·29	49·60	47·60	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	3·03	1·92	+ 1·11	51·95	46·12	+ 13
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·93	1·88	— 0·95	30·94	37·85	— 18
	Kattiawar	1·19	0·98	+ 0·21	25·85	26·08	— 1
	Sind	0	0·08	— 0·08	1·55	4·39	— 65
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·76	1·12	— 0·36	37·13	33·02	+ 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·03	0·83	— 0·80	28·46	24·87	+ 14
	Rajputana (West)	0·12	0·64	— 0·52	8·61	12·68	— 32
Madras	East Coast (North)	5·06	1·66	+ 3·40	31·41	22·77	+ 38
	Do. (North) (a)	2·45	2·86	— 0·41	32·65	34·38	— 5
	Hyderabad (South)	3·43	1·15	+ 2·28	22·86	19·02	+ 17
	Madras (Central)	2·71	1·09	+ 1·62	19·94	15·20	+ 31
	East Coast (Central)	1·40	0·97	+ 0·43	16·97	10·51	+ 3
	Ditto (South)	1·03	1·04	— 0·01	16·52	14·16	+ 17
	Madras (South)	0·20	0·63	— 0·37	9·17	7·49	+ 22

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *26th September, 1889.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Rainfall general; slight in Nellore and Salem. Crops generally good, but damaged by excessive rain in parts of the Nilgiris; withering from want of rain or water in parts of Chingleput and South Arcot. Prices rising in four districts, stationary in six, and falling in others. Labourers employed last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,604; Gopalpur Canal, 1,099; Ghat Roads, 4,003; other minor works, 7,022. On village relief on 14th September, 42,518, including 25,649 children; fed in kitchens, 11,158, including 8,010 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land 589 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rain during week throughout Presidency Proper and standing crops benefited by it; total fall still insufficient in parts of Guzerat, Khandesh, Thana and Colaba. Standing crops damaged by locusts, crabs and rats in parts of Karachi; and by locusts in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Ahmedabad; crops otherwise good. Reaping of early and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts. Probable outturn of early crops in Baroda from 14 to 16 annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona and Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th September.*—Rainfall has been general and in the northern and eastern districts fairly heavy. Prospects of winter rice are generally favourable, but have suffered from floods in places in Central and Northern Bengal and from drought in parts of Burdwan, Hooghly and Balasore. In Moorshedabad the damage from floods in the low lands of the Lalbagh subdivision is considerable. Harvesting of early rice and jute is still proceeding and the outturn is reported to be fair in several districts. The *bhadoi* harvest in Behar and Chota Nagpur is yielding a good outturn except in the flooded tracts in Behar. Foodstocks are sufficient. In the affected districts in Chumparun and Muzaffarpur loans and gratuitous relief are still being given. In Midnapur the number of persons receiving charity is sixty. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs relief works are closed.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Heavy rain in some of the eastern districts has done injury to the standing crops and somewhat retarded ploughing for the *rabi*; elsewhere the rainfall has been light. Rice and the earlier *kharif* crops are being harvested, and *rabi* ploughing and sowing has commenced. Prospects generally are good. Markets are well supplied, and in most districts prices are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rainfall slight in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts. Prices rising in Rawalpindi, falling in Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced in certain districts. Ploughing for *rabi* in progress. More rain wanted in most districts. *Kharif* crops are reported to be in good condition except in Hissar and Umballa, where they are withering for want of rain. Outturn of cotton is good in Peshawar. Crops are slightly damaged by locusts in Leiah tahsil, Dera Ismail Khan district. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Weather generally clear with occasional showers. Rainfall sufficient except in Sihora and Murwára tahsils of the Jubbulpore district. Prospects of the *kharif* crops continue very favourable. Land being prepared for *rabi* sowings, and sowings of *til* commencing in places. Prices generally steady and falling in some districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st September.*—The rainfall in all districts of Lower Burma was fairly heavy, with the exception of Prome and Tharrawaddy, where the fall was light. The crop prospect is generally good in Lower Burma. More rain is wanted in Mandalay, Shwebo, in part of the Myinmu subdivision of Sagaing, Minbu and Yamethin. The crop prospect is fair. The price of paddy in Lower Burma has fallen slightly in Prome, Moulmein and Tounghoo, and risen slightly in Henzada and Thayetmyo. In other districts the price remains unchanged in Upper Burma. The price has fallen from Rs. 95 to Rs. 65 per 100 baskets in Mandalay; in all other districts there are no fluctuations. The foodsupply is sufficient throughout the Province.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rainfall varies from 0·90 inches in Darrang to 20·17 inches in Garo Hills, where damage has been done to crops. Reaping of early rice and transplanting of winter rice almost finished. Weather cold and wet for tea. Blight less prevalent in Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the State of Mysore. More rain is wanted for wet crops in Shikarpur of the Shimoga district. In parts of the Tumkur and Kadur districts dry crops somewhat damaged by excessive rain, otherwise crops are in good condition and prospects are favourable. Prices slightly fallen in Bangalore and Shimoga districts.

Rainfall 8·26 inches in Coorg. Transplanting of rice completed except in parts of Kiggatnad taluk. Standing crops promise well.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Average rainfall 1·60 inches in Berar. Standing crops healthy. Weeding continues. Prices of food-grains stationary. Pasturage sufficient.

Rainfall at Hyderabad during week, 2·53; total since 1st January, 29·03. *Kharif* and *abi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Crops generally good throughout the Agency, but slightly damaged by excessive rain in parts of Neemuch. Prices high in Goona, falling in Bundelkhand and parts of Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Slight rain in Marwar, Kherwara and Meywar. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in Marwar, Kishengarh and Ulwar. Rain much needed in Meywar, Bhurtpur, Ulwar and Harowtee. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage drying and fodder dear in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th September.*—Rain in showers and infrequent. Harvesting of early rice in progress. Prospects favourable.

E. C. BUCK

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXII. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 1st September 1888.			Week ending 31st August 1889.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st September 1888.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st August 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
7th September 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,12,652	405	1,514	6,47,206	427	1,77,98,839	534	1,82,12,077	547	4,13,238	...
7th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,299	111	57	6,455	113	1,76,430	140	1,80,758	144	4,328	...
7th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	585	49	12	669	56	21,485	81	19,798	75	...	1,687
.....	Sindia	75	4,339	58	...	(a)	...	1,58,562	96	(a)	...	...	1,58,562
7th September 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,66,162	160	1,671	2,32,000	139	74,87,702	205	84,47,480	232	9,59,778	...
7th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	186	18,439	99	305	(c) 21,757	71	6,79,867	166	(c) 7,80,242	119	1,00,375	...
7th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	63,287	74	856	57,712	67	16,66,191	89	18,03,720	96	1,37,529	...
7th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	12,668	90	296	22,384	76	2,29,565	75	3,20,001	63	90,436	...
7th ditto	Indian Midland	136	10,136	74	746	(e) 43,881	59	3,12,645	104	(e) 12,02,803	85	8,90,158	...
31st August 1889	Villupuram - Dharmaveram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,766	57	83	5,285	64	1,07,266	59	1,06,558	59	...	708
7th September 1889	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,252	35	36	1,280	36	33,617	44	41,796	55	8,179	...
	TOTAL	4,753	10,00,585	211	5,576	10,38,629	186	2,86,72,169	274	3,11,15,233	264	24,43,064	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
7th September 1889	North Western (f)	2,469	4,74,400	192	2,386	5,03,924	211	1,00,81,846	186	1,13,42,468	217	12,60,622	...
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	992	85,325	123	692	1,18,902	172	29,58,770	194	33,35,548	219	3,76,778	...
31st August 1889	Bengal Central	125	13,025	109	125	14,720	118	2,58,545	94	2,98,339	108	39,794	...
7th September 1889	Wardha Coal	45	14,127	314	45	11,082	246	3,12,543	316	3,34,133	340	21,590	...
31st August 1889	Eastern Bengal	673	2,56,790	382	747	2,66,110	356	35,89,352	242	39,15,851	253	3,26,499	...
7th September 1889	Nalháti	27	1,863	69	27	1,896	70	42,395	74	41,101	72	...	1,294
7th ditto	Tirhoot	259	18,517	71	273	30,997	114	7,05,766	130	8,26,936	144	1,21,170	...
7th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	3,942	38	105	6,310	60	1,09,063	47	1,44,483	63	35,420	...
7th ditto	Jorhát	25	1,530	61	25	1,396	56	25,605	47	26,492	48	887	...
31st August 1889	Cherra-Companyganj	7	241	34	7	341	49	1,815	12	2,812	18	997	...
31st ditto	Burma (g)	392	49,225	126	553	72,821	132	12,31,998	147	17,99,244	149	5,67,246	...
	TOTAL	4,819	9,19,585	191	4,985	10,28,499	206	1,93,17,698	183	2,20,67,407	204	27,49,709	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
7th September 1889	Madras	840	1,68,976	201	840	1,78,950	213	35,92,247	194	39,37,315	214	3,45,068	...
31st August 1889	South Indian	654	1,11,161	170	654	1,11,682	171	23,81,995	166	24,94,513	175	1,12,518	...
7th September 1889	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 6,04,212	404	1,440	(i) 3,40,280	236	1,85,45,348 (h)	562	1,40,90,791 (i)	447	...	44,54,557
7th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,75,001	380	461	1,46,000	317	52,79,289	521	55,84,768	554	3,05,479	...
	TOTAL	3,452	10,59,350	307	3,395	7,76,912	229	2,97,98,879	392	2,61,07,387	352	...	36,91,492
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,024	29,79,520	229	13,956	28,44,040	204	7,77,88,746	272	7,92,90,027	264	15,01,281	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,07,64,777	142	4,14,14,463	138	6,49,686	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,70,23,969	130	3,78,75,564	126	8,51,595	...
	Assisted Companies.												
7th September 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	2,886	131	22	4,197	191	1,22,376	250	1,25,249	256	2,873	...
31st August 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,318	94	78	8,108	104	1,88,254	110	2,10,857	123	22,603	...
7th September 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	24,831	66	376	31,630	84	10,68,967	129	11,35,731	138	66,764	...
7th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	1,281	19	67	5,891	88	1,52,808	109	1,66,085	118	13,277	...
	TOTAL	543	36,316	67	543	49,826	92	15,32,405	128	16,37,922	138	1,05,517	...
	Native States.												
7th September 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	31,685	102	354	47,677	135	6,65,784	107	9,13,823	118	2,48,039	...
7th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,617	27	59	1,710	29	57,400	44	57,113	44	...	287
7th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	598	28	27	600	22	20,233	44	24,353	41	4,120	...
7th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	9,742	50	261	14,716	56	4,27,320	101	5,90,338	104	1,63,018	...
7th ditto	Morvi	68	2,265	33	68	2,086	40	81,201	54	90,377	60	9,116	...
7th ditto	Jodhpore	124	3,199	26	124	5,200	42	1,55,199	57	1,45,502	54	...	9,697
	TOTAL	775	49,106	63	893	72,589	81	14,07,197	86	18,21,506	93	4,14,309	...

(a) Included with Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patri Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *26th September, 1889.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Railway.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS FOR AND TO END OF THE YEAR 1888.

No. 406 A.R., dated Simla, the 16th September 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 621A.R., dated 5th October 1888.

Read also the following :

Note by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. G. BEGBIE, R E , Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 891 R., dated 23rd August 1889.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual Synopsis of transactions of Guaranteed Railways for and to end of the year 1888.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1888 of the several Railway Companies bears interest as shown below :

Railway.	Capital bearing interest at 3½%	3¾%	4%	4¼%	4½%	5%	Premium on Stock	Discount on Stock.	Total Capital raised.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	..	297,800	102,200	500,000	900,900	8,757,670	12,014	..	10,669,644
South Indian ..		970,000		425,000	151,044	3,057,908	62,453	3,000	4,663,405
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	100,000	888,500				7,550,300	32,270	14,000	8,557,070
Great Indian Peninsula .	1264,000	1,847,300	2,701,450	...	..	20,000,000	297,305	233,391	24 876,664
Oudh and Rohilkhund		3,030,300	384,700	..		4,000,000	15,022	47,611	7,383,311
(1) Total to end of 1888	364,000	7,033,900	3,188,350	925,000	1,151,004	43,365,878	419,064	298,002	56,150,094
(2) Ditto ditto 1887	100,000	6,969,300	5,402,150	925,000	1,153,504	43,363,503	419,839	298,002	58,035,294
(3) Ditto ditto 1886 .		5,191,800	5,439,650	925,000	1,166,864	43 350,811	200,553	64,384	56,210,294
(4) Ditto ditto 1885		4,481,800	6,217,450	925,000	1,169,624	43,148,189	200,165	56,134	56,295,094
(5) Ditto ditto 1884 ..	..	4,325,750	4,911,950	925,000	1,179,519	43,138,789	209,702	46,134	54,844,594
(1) Compared with (2) Increase	264,000	64,600	..	..	...	2,375	125	..	...
(1) Compared with (2) Decrease	.	...	2,213,800		2,500	...		..	1,885,200

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital account of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £2,777,429 :

Total capital subscribed — Year.	Amount	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
To end of 1884	54,844,594	1,471,929	...	
„ 1885	56 295,094	1,450,500	...	
„ 1886	56,210,294		84,800	
„ 1887	58,035,294	1,825,000	...	
„ 1888	56,150,094	..	1,885,200	
		4,747,429	1,970,000	
Net increase ...	...	2,777,429		

Capital Outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay finally charged off to "Construction" has stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows:

	£	Increase. £
To end of 1884	53,210,053	1,144,018
" 1885	54,516,361	1,276,308
" 1886	55,517,215	1,000,854
" 1887	55,920,875	403,660
" 1888	56,455,116	534,271
Increase in five years		4,359,111

5 The expenditure charged to "Construction," on the open lines of railway, during and to end of the year, gives the following cost per mile:

Railway	Construction expenditure per open mile		Remarks
	During 1888	to end of 1888	
	Rs	Rs	
Madras	1,565 98	1,34,728 34	
South Indian	834 76	69,838 54	Metre gauge
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	885 21	2,07,553 15	
Great Indian Peninsula	2,514 19	2,07,005 53	
Oudh and Rohilkhund	449 11	1,29,342 16	
Average outlay excluding South Indian .	1,606 72	1,72,009 26	
Ditto including ditto	1,477 49	1,54,900 30	

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock:—

Railway	Reduction in stock					Total reduction in five years.
	1884.	1885	1886.	1887	1888	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras .	68,943	4,59,341	3,09,528	6,76,372	17,704	1,43,736
South Indian	94,461	4,83,856	3,51,488	5,54,202	5,57,460	13,35,491
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,86,482	2,78 348	6,48,977	4,31,054	5,90,250	4,81,193
Great Indian Peninsula	3,40,888	20,24,613	13,61,804	8,76,659	9,60,188	15,18,196
Oudh and Rohilkhund	6,62,439	8,34,436	20,34,415	34,219	1,87,131	21,27,782
TOTAL	2,98,473	24,11,752	40,93,186	6,01 984	17,613	20,02,558

7. The increase in the amount of Capital locked up in stores during the year under review on the South Indian Railway is attributed to the receipt of

Permanent Way materials for renewals, and that on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is said to be due to the late arrival of Permanent Way material and coal from England.

8. On 31st December 1888, the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways exceeded the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores to the following extent:

Railway	Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Excess.
	Rs Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	22½	24½	2
South Indian	not fixed	(a) 34¼	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21½	37½	16
Great Indian Peninsula	63	60¾	—2¼
Oudh and Rohilkhund	12½	26¾	14¼
TOTAL	119½	149½	36

(a) Not included in the total.

Revenue Account.

9. Excluding the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways which have now become State lines, the gross earnings, working expenses, and net earnings of all the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under:

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings
	Rs.	Rs	Rs
1884	6,24,57,699	3,26,82,475	2,97,75,224
1885	6,73,27,871	3,51,47,654	3,21,80,217
1886	7,21,55,223	3,56,28,831	3,65,26,392
1887	7,20,41,944	3,61,22,174	3,59,19,770
1888	7,48,29,283	3,77,21,047	3,71,08,236

		Rs.	Rs.
10. For the year 1888 the net earnings amounted to		...	3,71,08,236
Deduct—			
Interest charged on overdrawn Capital	...	31,439	
Moiety of Surplus Profits due to Shareholders	...	55,95,126	
Contributions to Provident Fund ...	...	2,14,483	
			58,41,048
The net receipts by Government due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways may be stated at			3,12,67,188

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1888, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table,

as also the percentage of Interest and Net Profits on the Capital received The figures in antique represent gain :

Railway	Net earnings after deducting payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital	Guaranteed interest	Loss to State			Per cent of interest paid on total Capital received	Per cent of Net Earnings realised during 1888 on Capital received
			Amount	Per open mile	Per cent of guaranteed interest		
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Madras .. .	35,2 ,045	56,98,828	21,77 183	2 594 14	38 20	4 90	3 03
South Indian	10 67,481	22 21 122	5 50 641	850 37	25 03	4 57	3 43
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	57,64,106	44,93,045	12,71,061	2,896 81	28 29	4 81	6 17
Great Indian Peninsula	1,72,07,051	1,20,10,664	43,78,287	1,298 63	33 89	4 76	6 37
Oudh and Rohilkhund	30,16,005	*35,42,194	†5,26,429	763 70	14 86	4 80	4 08
Total 1888	3 12,67,188	*2,88 78 093	‡23,89,095	610·99	8 27	4 78	5 18
1887	3,01,24 818	2 90,54 467	10,70,351	274 29	3 68	4 67	4 84
1886	3,05 61 97.	2,80,70,895	15,91,077	405 08	5 49	4 84	5 07
1885 .	2,74,40 216	2,83,52 980	9,03 764	234 75	3 19	4 69	4 54
1884	2,56,12,424	2,81 07,704	24,95,280	650 48	8 88	4 77	4 34

12. The result of working the Guaranteed Railways during 1888 may be considered satisfactory The annual result in the last five years has been turned from a loss of Rs. 24,95,280 in 1884, to a gain of Rs. 23,89,095‡ in 1888.

13. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, if the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest are converted at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shown in the following statements :

Year	Net earnings —*vide* para 11	Guaranteed Interest at contract rates	Loss to State based on preceding column	Guaranteed Interest at the average rate of the year	Loss to State based on preceding column	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1884 .	2,56,12,424	2 81 07 704	24 95,280	3,21 56,569	65,44,145	40 48 865
1885 . .	2,74,40 216	2,83,52 980	9 03,764	3 40 01,117	65,51,901	56,48,137
1886 ...	3,05,61,972	2 80 70,895	15,91,077	3 67 05,398	62,03 426	77 94,503
1887 . .	3,01,24,818	2,90,54 467	10,70,351	3 79,65,693	78,40,876	89 11,226
1888 . .	3,12 67,188	*2,88,78,093	‡23,89,095	3,91,86,426	79,19 238	1,03,08,333

* This excludes Interest to end of December 1888, amounting to £40,073 on debt appropriated to the discharge of debentures to the extent of £1,88 ,000, which fell due during the year. It has been decided to treat this payment as a State Railway charge.

† The real loss is understated by the sum of £40,073 referred to in the preceding note

‡ The real gain is overstated by the sum of £40,073 referred to above.

The details for each year are as follows:

1884.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 7·503d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,35,687	56,94,450	27,58,763	64,23,432	34,87,745	7,28,982
South Indian	14,60,598	21,17,129	6,56,531	24,96,708	10,36,110	3,79,579
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	54,43,252	43,20,164	11,23,088	48,72,799	5,70,453	5,52,635
Great Indian Peninsula	1,34,64,290	1,26,45,335	8,18,955	1,42,66,592	8,02,302	16,21,257
Oudh and Rohilkhund	23,08,597	33,30,626	10,22,029	40,97,038	17,88,441	7,66,412
TOTAL ...	2,56,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,280	3,21,56,569	65,44,145	40,48,865

1885.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6·612d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	32,79,168	56,98,828	24,19,660	67,36,206	34,57,038	10,37,378
South Indian	15,72,921	21,32,817	5,59,896	26,35,655	10,62,734	5,02,838
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	56,61,689	41,90,266	14,71,423	49,52,432	7,09,257	7,62,166
Great Indian Peninsula	1,52,31,597	1,27,91,996	24,39,601	1,51,15,011	1,16,586	23,23,015
Oudh and Rohilkhund	17,03,841	35,39,073	18,35,232	45,61,813	28,57,972	10,22,740
TOTAL ...	2,74,49,216	2,83,52,980	9,03,764	3,40,01,117	65,51,901	56,48,137

1886.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·5965d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	32,29,243	56,98,828	24,69,585	71,24,952	38,95,709	14,26,124
South Indian	14,69,584	21,69,364	6,99,780	28,35,528	13,65,944	6,66,164
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	61,35,478	44,37,881	16,97,597	55,47,675	5,87,803	11,09,794
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,77,979	1,28,67,572	40,10,407	1,60,80,296	7,97,683	32,12,724
Oudh and Rohilkhund	28,49,688	37,97,250	9,47,562	51,76,947	23,27,259	13,79,697
TOTAL ...	3,05,61,972	2,89,70,895	15,91,077	3,67,65,398	62,03,426	77,94,503

1887.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·0915d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	28,66,358	56,76,348	28,09,990	73,06,536	44,40,178	16,30,188
South Indian	16,05,744	21,91,202	5,85,458	29,48,696	13,42,952	7,57,494
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,33,568	44,76,969	12,56,599	57,61,814	28,246	12,84,845
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,82,909	1,28,64,019	40,18,890	1,65,50,308	3,32,601	36,86,289
Oudh and Rohilkhund	30,36,239	38,45,929	8,09,690	53,98,339	23,62,100	15,52,410
TOTAL ...	3,01,24,818	2,90,54,467	10,70,351	3,79,65,693	78,40,875	89,11,226

1888.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 4·445d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	35,21,645	56,98,828	21,77,183	76,23,851	41,02,206	19,25,023
South Indian	16,67,481	22,24,122	5,56,641	31,10,660	14,43,179	8,86,538
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,64,106	44,93,045	12,71,061	60,09,715	2,45,609	15,16,670
Great Indian Peninsula	1,72,97,951	1,29,19,664	43,78,287	1,72,74,706	23,245	43,55,042
Oudh and Rohilkhund	30,16,005	*35,42,434	†5,26,429	51,67,494	†21,51,489	16,25,060
TOTAL ...	3,12,67,188	2,88,78,093	23,89,095	3,91,86,426	79,19,238	1,03,08,333

* This excludes Interest to end of December 1888, amounting to £40,073, on debt appropriated to the discharge of debentures to the extent of £1,885,000, which fell due during the year. It has been decided to treat this payment as a State Railway charge.

† The real loss is understated by the sum of £40,073 referred to in the preceding note.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Officer noted in the margin, and to the Department of Finance, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay. Director General of Railways.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.